











THE

INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.



VOLUME IV.

October, 1886, to September, 1887.

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CHICAGO:

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

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INDEX

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FROM OCTOBER, 1886, TO SEPTEMBER, 1887.

A. PAGE	Correspondence-Continued:
Acquisition by the British Museum 416	Council Bluffs
Adventure of Three Young Printers, An 627	Delegates, Our
Albumen Copying Process, The 510	Delegates, Those
Allen Rotary Press, The (illustrated) 816	Des Moines
Almanacs of History, The 350	Detroit3
Amateur Printers 796	Drying Rack, A (illustrated)
Answers to Correspondents37, 108, 199, 285,	East Saginaw
349, 414, 482, 546, 614, 684, 760, 836	Electricity, Cure for
Arbitration, If Not, What? 579	Electricity, Frictional, Reme
At the Case	Electricity, Remedy for
Australia, Matters in 760	Employer's Experience, An
Award of Prizes 54	Employer's Protest, An
В,	England
Bank Notes, Origin of	Example and Admonition
Books, The Size of 703	Exception and a Proposition Explanation, An
Brachionigraph, The 468	False Traditions, Concerning
Bronze Embossing 752	Faulty Fonts Again
Bruce, David, Sketch of (with portrait) 801	Faulty Fonts of Type
Buffalo Agents	Form of Eights, How to Ma
Buffalo Notes	Gamewell, From Organizer.
Business Changes 566	Give All the Boys a Chance.
Business Men, Rules for 110	Good Voucher, A
Business Notices61, 127, 230, 301, 368, 433,	Government Printing Office,
499, 566, 637, 703, 782, 854	Grand Rapids
Business Outlook 57, 127, 229, 365, 432, 498, 566, 853	Guelph, Ontario
But One	Home for Printers
C.	How to Lock Up a Form
0 1 00 0 1	Idaho
Can It Be Done?	Indianapolis 35, 103, 193,
Capital, Labor and Laziness 251	
Card from the Secretary-Treasurer 697	Imprint Question, The
Carver, Addis M., Printer and Elocutionist 221,	Improved Layout, An (illust
297, 361, 425	Inexcusable Blunder, An
Chicago Notes51, 120, 222, 298, 363, 426, 493,	Joliet
559, 632, 697, 772, 847	"Jumping" Cases
Chromo-Phototype 252	King of the Case, The
Coloring Poster Papers	Lewiston
Colors and Color Printing	Louisville
Composition, Hints on Plain 686	Milwaukee
Concise and to the Point 271	Minneapolis
Conner, Jas. M., Biographical Sketch of (with	New Orleans47
portrait) 733	New York
Correction, A 51	New York Pressmen, The
Correspondence:	Nut to Crack, A
Amateur Specimen, An (illustrated) 195	Omaha
Amateur Work Nuisance, The 759	Oshkosh
American Newspaper History, Important	Ottumwa
Events in 756	Over Fifty-Seven Years at the
Apprenticeship System, The Need of an 679	Paper and Type Items—Phil
Are Technical Schools Desirable 413	Paper Mills, Among the
Argentine Republic, From the36, 107, 347,	Philadelphia35, 104, 194,
413, 479, 545, 613, 757, 833	D 1011
Bancroft's Process	Pressman's Opinion, A
Boston, News and Notes from199, 349, 612	Pressmen Organize
Boston's Pressmen's Union, Past and Present	Pressmen Organizing Printer, The Right Kind of
ol	Printing Offices in Birmingh
Cincinnati	Printing Offices, On the Inte
Correction, A35; 681	Question and Answer, A
20	Carolina and announcing in the

rrespondence—Continued:	AGE
Council Bluffs	753
Delegates, Our	285
Delegates, Those	410
Des Moines	103
Detroit35, 103, 285, 410, 754	612
Drying Rack, A (illustrated) East Saginaw	400
Electricity, Cure for	759
Electricity, Frictional, Remedy for	832
Electricity, Remedy for541, 679	
Employer's Experience, An	829
Employer's Protest, An	345
England	,831
Example and Admonition	755
Exception and a Proposition, An	68o
Explanation, An	103
False Traditions, Concerning	284
Faulty Fonts Again	282
Faulty Fonts of Type Form of Eights, How to Make Up a	104 610
Gamewell, From Organizer	196
Give All the Boys a Chance	345
Good Voucher, A	829
Government Printing Office, The	105
Grand Rapids	281
Guelph, Ontario	281
Home for Printers	541
How to Lock Up a Form	543
[daho	197
Indianapolis35, 103, 193, 281, 409, 477, 542, 610, 756	0
Imprint Question, The	, 829 400
Improved Layout, An (illustrated)	609
Inexcusable Blunder, An	193
Joliet	103
' Jumping '' Cases	477
King of the Case, The	829
Lewiston	106
Lima	281
Louisville283, 412, 478, 543	
Milwaukee	410
Minneapolis412	
New Orleans477, 544, 611, 682, 754. New York	
New York Pressmen, The	835 830
Nut to Crack, A	679
Omaha541, 754.	
	830
Oshkosh193. Ottumwa	281 829
Oshkosh	281 829 •542
Oshkosh	829 • 542 • 477
Oshkosh	829 • 542 • 477
Dishkosh	281 829 -542 477 -197
Dishkosh 193, Dutumwa 193, Over Fifty-Seven Years at the Case 193, Para and Type Items—Philadelphia 346 Paper Mils, Among the 194, 283, 348, 417, 479, Philadelphia 35, 104, 194, 283, 348, 417, 479, 541, 610, 686, 541, 610, 686,	829 ·542 ·477 ·197
Dshkosh 193, Otutumwa. 192, Over Fifty-Seven Years at the Case. 346 Paper and Type Items—Philadelphia. 346 Paper Mils, Among the 347 Philadelphia. 35, 104, 194, 283, 348, 411, 479, 541, 610, 680, Pressman's Opinion, A. 541, 610, 680,	829 • 542 • 477 • 197 • 835 • 681
Dishkosh	829 ·542 ·477 ·197 .835 681 609
Oshkosh	829 •542 •477 •197 •835 681 609 481
Dishkosh	829 ·542 ·477 ·197 .835 681 609

Correspondence—Continued;	PAGI
Questionable Honor, A	. 75
Quebec, From the Province of	0, 670
Railroad Printers, For	
Reason Why, The	. 34.
Resolutions of Condolence	. 600
Salt Lake City	753
Savannah	
Scotland	
Sioux City	
Southern California	
St. Louis	
Syracuse	
Topeka	. 680
Toronto	3, 753
Type Bodies, American Interchangeable	. 480
Type Founders, A Word With	. 195
Type Foundry Literature	
Uruguay, Republic of	
"Up and Waur Them A'"	. 600
Valuable Recipe, A	
Vancouver	
Wages Here and Abroad	. 193
Washington36, 194, 282, 346; 47	7, 54
Western Representative, A	547
Winnipeg410, 54 Work of Five Presses—Its Cost, The	2, 679
Work of Five Presses—Its Cost, Inc	. 679
Words of Compliment	409
Counterfeit Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds	. 670
Craft, Of Interest to the53, 122, 226, 299, 365	,.
429, 495, 563, 633, 698, 77	
Craft, Of Interest to the (Foreign)53, 123, 226	,
430, 496, 564, 633, 698, 77	5, 850
Cyclopedias, Errors in	• 39
D.	
Days of Old, Review of the	. 669
Dennison, E. W., Death of	
Discontinue	. 853
Dow, Moses A., Reminiscences of	. 76
Drummond, C. J. (with portrait)	. 482
E.	
Early Printing	
Editing with the Scissors	352
Editorial:	
Accomplish the End, To	
Advertisers' Errors	329
Amateur's Claim, An American Enterprise, A Good Field for	. 8rg
Another Boom	. 528
Book Compositor, A Good Word for the	. Sr:
Bonnce vs. Facts	
Boys, Once More With the	. 86
British Typographical Conference, The	165
Buffalo Convention, Suggestions for the	
Celluloid	394
Composing Room, Health in the	. 88

Editorial—Continued: PAGE	PAGE	PAGI
Country Publisher's Plaint, A 593	Hoe, Stephen S., Death of 777	Next Thing to a Deposit (with illustrations) 429
Curiosity Worth Looking at, A (illustrated) 530	Horsepower, The	Nine-Hour Law, The 80:
Dodging the Issue	How they Weighed the Ink 452 How to Succeed in Business 92	No Ephs Nor Cays 28 Notes, by W. H. Twombley 14
	How to Succeed in Business 92	Notes, by W. H. Twomblev 14
Do Not Overdo It 812 Drexel-Childs Fund, The 165	· ·	
Drexel-Childs Fund, The	I.	0.
Editorial Paragraphs166, 267, 334, 396, 400,	" I Drink to Make Me Work." 738	Old-Time Printers' Association, Quarterly Meet-
464, 530, 532, 593, 663, 667, 729, 731, 732, 811, 814		
Employing Printers, To	Illustrations (full page):	ing of the
English vs. American Printers 21	Blonde and Brunette 556	Old-Time Printers' Banquet 36
Facts Worth Remembering 266	Brunette, The	Old World, Impressions of the 73
Faulty Fonts of Type 87	Budding Genius	Outline Cuts for Newspapers, Directions for
Forest Depletion, Is There Danger of 811	Christmas! Present, A 171	Making 33
Fourth Volume, Our	Colored Newsboy, The 846	
Going from Home to Learn the News 462	Dignity and Beauty 750	P.
Has Arbitration Proved a Failure? 461	Dining Room, Murray Hill Hotel, New York. 300	Paper, Discoloration of 84
Hints on Distribution	Eastern Beauty, An	Paper, How to Get Weight of. 22 Paper, Oldest Specimen of Linen. 60
	Fairest Flower, The 828	Paper, Oldest Specimen of Linen 60
Holiday Edition, Our	Fairest Flower, The 828 Finding of Moses 225	Paper, Rapid Discoloration of
How to Succeed	Finding of Moses	Paper, Right and Wrong Sides of 4
Inquirer Answered, An 39b	Fish Story, A	Paper, There is Nothing Like
Labor Reformers, A Word with 19	Grace and Beauty 318	Paper, Transparent
Mammoth Undertaking, A 527	Grand Panorama, A 408	Paper, Fransparent
Manila Prices Advanced 166	Group of Pressmen 776	Papers, Curious Facts About
Mistaken Idea, A 329	Italian Fruit Girl 118	Paper Barrels 58
New South, The 594	Languor 770	Paper Boat, A 46
Nine-Hour System, The 729	Logan, Mrs. John A., Portrait of 540	Paper Maker's Discovery, A 54
No Premiums	Mamma's Pet 694	Paper Making in Siam
Odd Case, An	Model Head91	Paper Making, The Early Use of Wood in 22
Odd Paguest An	Mountain Brook	Paper Mill, Cooperative French, A 20
Odd Request, An	Saying Grace	Paper Mills, Early
	Shaded Nook A	Paper Trade in Mexico, The 53
Pententiary Printing Craze, The 462	Shaded Nook, A	Paper Trade Items52, 122, 224, 301, 365, 428,
Plaint of a Printer's Devil, The 812	Sociedad Tipografica, Buenos Ayres 38	101 562 620 501 505, 420,
Printers' Conference, A 23	Specimen Beauty, A 41.	49!, 563, 630, 701, 777, 84 Paste, An Improved
Printers' Home? Shall We Have a 527	Strawberries 608	David That Will Variation Variation of
Printers vs. Type Founders 265	Stream and Dyke 102	Paste That Will Keep a Year 38
Printing in the Penitentiary 330	Under Love's Guidance 562	Paster for Labeling
Reprehensible Practice, A	Youthful Hunter, The 192	Patents, Recent42, 108, 228, 350, 416, 616, 686,
Road to Success, The	Where Did You Come From ? 344	760, 85
Subscribers, To85, 163	Woodland Scene, A	Personals50, 120, 222, 298, 361, 426, 493, 559,
Technical Evaminations 722	Wootten, Residence of George W. Childs 280	63 , 696, 772, 84
Technical Examinations	Impermeable Wrapping Paper 336	Phonographic Jubilee and International Shorthand
Technical Training Schools	Imprint 3	Congress
Technical Training Schools	Important Decision	Photo-Engraving (illustrated)50, 17
Too Much of a Good Thing 730		Photo-Zinc Engraving 24
Trade Between North and South America 663		Photo-Zincography, Simple Process for
True Merit Rewarded	Important Invention, An 89	Piano Made From Paper 80
Two Extremes 731	Important, if True	Politeness to Customers
Two of a Kind 595	Important Opinion, An 431	
Type Bodies, Uniformity of395, 595	Incompetent Workmen 108	Poetry:
Type Founders' Convention 21	Initial Letter Designing. 172 Ink, A Strange Freak of. 272	How Popular Papers are Made 20
Type Founders, Meeting of 89	Ink, A Strange Freak of 272	Model Editor, The 10
Type Measurement, The MacKellar Plan of 664	Ink, Frost Proof	Newsboy's Debt, The 41
Typothetæ, The166, 731	Ink, The Word (with illustrations) 468	Poem of Poems, A Veritable 54
Wanted, A Paper Mill 814	Inks, Management of109, 286	Press, The
Warning to Sponges, A	Inland Printer, On the Road with The 143	Printer, The
What a Copyright Covers	Interesting Picture, An 76	Song of the Editor, The 4
What the Future May Bring Forth 731	Items of Interest55, 125, 228, 432, 497, 564,	Samphadu's Mather
Electrotype Blocks, To Prevent from Warping. 600	633, 701, 778, 782, 851	Somebody's Mother
Electrotype Blocks, 10 Frevent from Warping. 600	033, 701, 770, 782, 851	Tenderfoot Editor, A
Electrotype Matrices (illustrated) 382	J.	Wrong Font Eyes
Emboss, An Easy Way to 172	Job Composition, A Dissertation on 378	Practical Suggestions
Etched Plates, Heller's New Process for Pro-	Job Composing Room, In the 818	Press, Cutting and Creasing (illustrated) 63
ducing 717	Jobwork, Cost of 25	Pressmen, Interesting to 39
Eye, Plea for the, A (illustrated) 711	Journalism in the City of Mexico 40	Pressmen, To
-		Presswork, Cost and Value of
F.	K.	Printer, Leisure Gleanings of a
Fac simile of Check Presented to International	Keeping the Hands Soft	Printers' Book of Decorum 51
Typographical Union by Messrs, Childs and		Printers, Daily Prayer for 25
Drexel 57	L.	Printers, Employing, A Suggestion to 25
Drexel 57 Facts Worth Knowing 110	Leakages and their Causes 531	Printers, French, Among the 25
Figure Case, A Convenient 528	Linguistic Dissertation, A	Printers' International Specimen Exchange,
	Looking Back	Eighth Volume of the
	Louisville Kennucky	
French Universal Exhibition of 1889, The 202	Louisville, Kentucky599, 668	Printed Matter, The Reproduction of 46
Friend of the Editor, The 286	M.	Printers, The Habits of
G.		Printing Block, Improved Metallic
	Making Paper Adhere to Metal	Printing Blocks, Fastening Stereotype Plates to. 35
Gamewell, Chas., Sensible Request from 777	Menamin, Robert S., Death of (with portrait) 547	Printing, A Reform in
Garrettsville Daisy, A (with illustration) 482	Mexican Printing Office Rules 852	Printing, Auto-Stereotype 14
Geer, Elihu (with portrait) 628	Microscopic Types	Printing, Class, in Country Printing Offices 32
Gold Leaf, Manufacture of 752	Modern Newspapers 315	Printing, Early, Mr. Sala on 14
Greeting to Our Readers 222	N.	Printing Establishment, A Model 20
Gutenberg—a sketch		Printing, Growth of, in New York 25
Guyer's Reference Directory for 1887 558	New Postal Card, The 54	Printing, Quick Drying of 41
	New South, The 464	Printing in Gold Leaf on Silk and Satin 13
H,	New Western Enterprise, A (with illustrations) 780	Printing on Silk With Gold Leaf
Harangues from the Hell-Box 72	Newsboys, Of Interest to 351	Printing Offices of Buenos Ayres, Thc3, 89,
Hcliography by Reflected Rays 40	Newspaper, The Oldcst	145, 313, 383, 450, 582, 65
Hilton, Robert, Testimonial, The	Newspaper Pictures 202	Printing Office, Fifty Years in (with portrait of
Hit Him Again	Newspapers in 1887	Eghert E Carr)
	p. p	Egbert E. Carr) 31

INDEX.

P	AGE
Printing Office Characters	513
Printing Office Gossip	494
Printing Office, The Child in a	272
Printing Office, The Country	713
Printing Office, The German	532
Printing, Past and Present	648
Printing Press, The	484
Printing Press, The (illustrated) 1 69, 168,	
268, 332, 377, 445, 529,	577
Printing Press at Cambridge, The	558
Printing Trade, Condition of the English	336
Printing Types, Historic	468
Proofreader, Protest of the	90
Proverbs, Source of	584
0.	
·	,
Quadrats	
Quaint Cuts, One Thousand (with illustrations)	224
R.	
	249
Received with Thanks	222
Recollections and Observations, Personal 49,	119
Removal, Notice of	
	494
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751,	
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up	
Rollers, Printers' Inking	817
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up Rounds, Hon. S. P., How and Why, Got a Black Eye	817
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up. Rounds, Hon. S. P., How and Why, Got a Black Eye.	817 703
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up Rounds, Hon. S. P., How and Why, Got a Black Eye	817 703 557
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up. Rounds, Hon. S. P., How and Why, Got a Black Eye. Ruling Tissue Paper.	817 703 557
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up	817 703 557
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up Rounds, Hon. S. P., How and Why, Got a Black Eye Ruling Tissue Paper S. Schraubstadter, Carl, Biographical Sketch of (with portrait)	817 7°3 557 818
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Spongring Up	817 7°3 557 818
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up. Rounds, Hon. S. P., How and Why, Got a Black Eye. Ruling Tissue Paper. S. Schraubstadter, Carl, Biographical Sketch of (with portrait). Secretaries To. Senator Evarts and the Train Boy.	817 703 557 818 144 697
Rollers, Printers' Inking 751, Rollers, Sponging Up	817 7°3 557 818 144 697 172

PAG
Shop Lessons—Chromography
Spacing, Uniformity in (illustrated) 4
Specimen Book, Caslon's
Specimens for Competition58, 59, 124, 565,
635, 702, 7
Specimen Pages27,93, 173, 273, 337, 401, 469,
533, 601, 671, 739, 8
Specimens Received51, 121, 223. 297, 364,
427, 494, 561, 628, 697, 773, 8.
Spirited Competition 3.
St. John, James A. (with portrait) 2
Starting in Business 7
Steam Shaving Machine, Improved Automatic
(illustrated)
Stopped His Paper 4
Synonyms 6
т,
Talks with the Boys451, 511, 581, 7
Technological Examinations
Thrilling Experience, A 4
Tint Blocks, A Wrinkle in (illustrated)
Tint Blocks, How to Cut 5
Trade Mark, What is a Good
Troubles We Meet 7
Turning the Column Rules 1
Type, from Paper Pulp
Type, Sizes of
Type Bodies, English and German
Type Bodies, Uniformity in
Type Founders of the United States, Meeting of
the (with portraits of Thos. MacKellar, Phil-
adelphia, and John Marder, Chicago)
Type Founders' Association of the United States,
Meeting of
Type Metal, Import Duties on Type and 7

P	AGE
Type-Composing Machines415, 483,	771
Type Metal, A New	797
Type-Mold, The (illustrated)	583
Types, Mystery of the	448
Typographical Curiosity, A	109
Typographical Errors	548
Typographical Reminiscences	71
Typographical Union, The International	629
Typography, Specimen of German (illustrated)	272
Typothetæ, Monthly Meeting of the Chicago615,	695
l'ypothetæ, New York	566
Typothetæ, New York, Annual Dinner of	363
U.	
	,
Useful Suggestions	464
V.	
Victoria, Queen (with portrait)	452
	43"
W,	
Western Enterprise	60
Which is the Best	73
White Paper upon the Eyes, Effect of the Use of.	321
Why Printers are Philosophers	686
Woman's Industrial Future,	379
Wood Engraving, Notes on (illustrated)23,	
75, 141, 270, 399, 446, 514, 597, 716,	800
Wood Pulp from Norway	353
Word With the Boys, A	431
Words of Kindness	849
Words of Praise	547
Work and Worry	815
Worth Remembering (with illustrations)	484
Z.	
Zinc, Printing Dry From	8:2
Zincography and Zinc Process	225







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THE PRINTING PRESS.

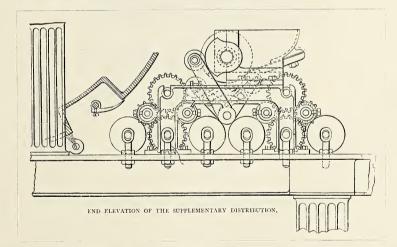
THE HENRY CYLINDER PRESS, PATENTED MAY 9, 1871.

PROBABLY among the printing fraternity of New York no one is better personally known than the veteran printer John Henry. Among the printers of the United States and in foreign lands, he is known by reputation acquired through his special efforts as early as 1858 to establish a journal especially devoted to the interests of

the story of his efforts in the direction of improving the cylinder press, leaving the reader to form his own opinion as to their value and utility.

Several years before the letters patent upon his invention were granted, many of the prominent cylinder pressmen had reached the conclusion that there was more in the cylindrical principle of presswork than was generally conceded.

This impression seems to have been entertained by the patentee, who, believing in the truth of this conclusion,



the art preservative, *The Printer*, the first journal of this character issued in the United States, and continued for several years, and succeeded by other publications conducted by him, having the same object in view.

But it is with the cylinder printing press invented and patented by him in 1871 that we are especially expected to deal in this article.

As history is made up, or should be, of solid facts, and should be truthful to be of value, we sought an interview with Mr. Henry, and propose to tell as nearly as possible then so rapidly gaining ground, devoted several years in the endeavor to work out the problem. The well-known Adams book press was certainly a great improvement over the old-time hand press, printing, as it did, a form twice, thrice, and in some cases four times the size, at double the speed; but it still demanded the dampening of the sheet, which further necessitated dry pressing for the double purpose of smoothing out the indentation and the measurable restoration of the super-sized and calendered papers injured by the dampening process.

The ultimate "hard packed" cylinder, however, has changed all this, and the clear surface impression at present attainable without dampening, and free from all impression on the off side of the sheet, Mr. Henry claims, justifies the early faith entertained by himself and others in the cylinder as a fine printing machine. The points aimed at by the patentee were: (1) accurate register; (2) a combined system of distribution equal to the requirements of the most exacting forms, whether illustrated by engraving in black ink or elaborately printed in colors; (3) the production of a substantial, still-running and durable machine. We give below an engraving of the "supplementary distribution" accompanying the six form rollers in their position before the impression cylinder, an examination of which (as comprising only half its distribution) will afford a comparative idea of its qualifications as a whole. If this is "supplementary," and but one-half the entire distribution, the so-called "Art Series" is certainly well provided.

The complete system, as described by the patentee,

comprised, in addition to the above: (1) a fountain elevated above the distributing cylinder situated at the forward end of the machine, with a fountain roller to supply the ink in the rough, two others to aid the distribution around the cylinder, and a drop roller to connect with the table below, in which five disks, operating in different directions, were employed to

change the position of the partially distributed ink thereon, and six angle rollers to complete the distribution of this half the supply before the table reached the form rollers.

While this half of the system is progressing, the supplementary fountain (as illustrated above), over the six form rollers close by the cylinder is engaged in supplying the other half the ink needed by the form, yielding its share of the supply through the operation of two cylinders and four vibrators, the original supply being given by a V-like rocking pair of fountain rollers-first to three rollers, and next to the other three. All these mechanisms operate in exact time each to the other, and complete their labors to each impression at the rate of one thousand per hour without interruption or interference, and the form is covered with thoroughly distributed ink. Either half of the system described above might have proved equal to the distribution then (1871) employed with the majority of cylinder presses sold; but, to quote Mr. Henry's own words, he proposed to afford the pressman "enough, and to spare." That the character of the inks employed in "color printing" might not be injured by the contact of the same with metal surfaces, the inventor proposed the use of a porcelain-

lined fountain, a nickel-plated knife and a ground-glass cylinder, all of which surfaces are innoxious to colored printing inks. The lack of reliable register anterior to the period we are writing of (1871) was a source of annoyance to the careful pressman, and Mr. Henry seems to have studiously considered this fault in the construction of his machine by substituting for the defective reciprocating movement for the bed (to which was attributed the lack of register, arising from the "lost motion" attending its use) what might be termed a rotary movement, to reverse the bed, which consisted of an endless rack revolving round an upright pinion-the length of the rack graduated to the pitch of the bed. Mr. Henry claims that this movement secured mathematical register, dispensed with the use of springs, and was not attended with jar or variation in operation. Two other features remain to be considered in connection with the machine under consideration, both of which are original and of the greatest importance in the successful working of the press.

Upon the off side of the frame was a shaft, worked by and through the cylinder. When the press was in operation, this shaft kept the distribution constantly active, and also served to operate the fly for flying the printed sheets.

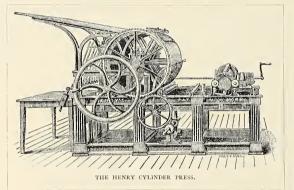
But the value of the improvement consisted in the ability of the pressman before starting the machine to "get

up the ink" and "charge the rollers," while the machine itself was at rest, by employing a crank or handle in connection with this shaft, and turning the same by hand, the inking apparatus becoming, as it were, detached from and independent of the machine proper, and the distribution of the ink being thus provided for.

The second feature embraced a new form of fly, in which the fingers were separate and capable of being shifted as occasion demanded, thus guarding against smutting of the printed sheet. A new form of "point" was shown in connection with this machine.

Prior to its use, all points had *sunk* from the sheet as it passed to the impression, often tearing the point-hole in the sheet if there were any disturbance of the mechanism.

The Henry point was constructed on an eccentric connected to the stationary portion of the sheet-feeding mechanism by light gearing. To this point was imparted a falling and forward movement, thus so changing the position during the movement of the sheet that a tear-hole became impossible. But the use of "points" is rapidly disappearing, printers relying more upon careful feeding to guides.



This briefly completes our description of the 1871 patent, and the engraving on page 2 presents a view of the simplified machine as built and placed upon the market, to be run by handpower. It will be observed that it is a material modification of the "Art Series" described above. It contains a modification of the bed movement; a still greater modified form of the distribution, presenting a simpler form of the excellencies set forth in the letters patent, but retaining the means by which the ink could be distributed and the rollers charged without the necessity of setting the whole press in motion.

In conclusion, it is to be remarked that many praiseworthy features in connection with the cylinder press were shown in the machine which we have endeavored to faithfully describe. (To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

IV .- BY WALTER L. KING.

AT No. 7 calle San Martin are situated the printing and lithographic works of George Mackern. On the ground floor is carried on an extensive business; but we must go to the upper story to get an insight into one of the busiest printing offices in the world. Pushing our way up a rather narrow staircase, we soon reach the bookbinding department, a room about thirty yards long by five broad. The whole place has an air of industry about it. Certainly, it cannot be said to have a tidy appearance, or, indeed, a clean, agreeable one; but these shortcomings must be overlooked when the rush of business and the smallness of the workshop, crowded with machinery and various packages, is taken into consideration.

From the workshop of the bookbinders, we proceed and soon find ourselves in the printing department, where a stock of machinery comes suddenly in view. So closely, in fact, are the machines of various character packed, that it is a wonder any work is done at all, "too many men get in each other's way." Yet the printing is done, and well done, too, as a critical glance at the work lying around in profusion abundantly testifies. This establishment has all the appearances of turning out vast quantities of work, at least such a conclusion would be warranted by the amount of material and mechanical appliances to be found on every hand.

The house of Mackern has the reputation of being the busiest in the city. "They're everlastingly working," as a former employé remarked to the writer. Considerable overtime is therefore secured, for which the toilers are paid twenty-five per cent additional wages. The average rates for men is from \$55 to \$65 per calendar month, payable on the fifteenth and last day of each month, respectively.

After quitting the well-lighted composing room a short flight of stairs is mounted, and the ruling and embossing departments are reached. Machinery of the most improved character is worked here, indeed some of it is the only sample of the kind to be found in South America, which seems somewhat strange in a country where the most labor-saving articles are sought after. It is from various parts of the world, and its general excellence

clearly testifies to the business character of the manager of the establishment. Beyond the embossing and ruling rooms is the engraver's department, properly located where this class of work may be executed in quiet and free from noise or dust.

Mr. George Mackern employs, in all, in his printing works about seventy hands. A large number of these are boys, who rend the air with their vivos / at the welcome ringing of the time-bell at II A.M. and 6 P.M. As a rule, the offices whose machinery is driven by steam have a whistle attached to the engine, which gives the "out" and "in" call, but in this house a gas engine furnishes the chief motor, which has no whistle, and a bell is substituted therefor.

Printers here, like most other artisans, get but two meals a day, between 11 A.M. and 12:30 P.M., and any time after 6 P.M. From say 7 P.M. to 11 A.M. next day, no food is taken, not even a lunch. This statement may surprise your readers, but it is absolutely true. Some, perhaps, take a cup of tea or coffee at 7 A.M., but it is not the general rule. These hours for meals, or, as a European lately remarked, for starving, invariably disagree with a newcomer; but he eventually gets to like the custom, and is sometimes loath to depart from it. In subsequent letters more particulars of our style of living and working will be given.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"IMPRINT."

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE estimate placed by the general public upon an imprint (as the term is known to the craft) is simply the same as that of the sign of a merchant or trader. It is looked upon as an announcement that he deals in certain goods and wares, and is ready to supply customers—for a consideration. It has, however, a wider and higher significance, and those who in the least value their reputation should see that it is used upon all proper occasions and never abused.

First of all considerations, it is an assurance to the patrons of the art that the printer is not ashamed of his work; and it may be asserted as an unfailing rule that an imprint can never be found where it is not considered creditable, be the reason why what it may. Every job bearing it, shows (or should) that the craftsman is willing to be judged by it, and rise or fall by the decision; that he is willing that the world should take it is a sample of what he can do: that he is satisfied with the showing made by stock of type and the taste and judgment displayed in their use. Of course, all who have handled stick and rule know how frequently a workman is cribbed and confined by the paucity or inapplicability of material, especially in small offices; but by doing the best that lies within his power one can always produce something worthy of the art, even if not elaborate or superlatively artistic, something bearing the "ear-marks" of skilled labor, and which is worthy the avowal of his imprint.

An imprint is a sign of honesty, a guarantee that the work has been done as it should be; that the printer is willing to have it questioned by all who see it, criticised by those wanting anything in his line; that he is ready to have his name and reputation known, and that he expects from it to gain more extensive patronage. His imprint gives it the prestige of genuineness, and becomes, as it were, the certificate of such paper, ink, type and count as were agreed upon in the contract. We take it, and the experience of a lifetime has proven, that no trickster will place his imprint where it would be prima facie evidence of who committed a fraud. Anyone who attempts deception is too cunning to blazon to the world his own rascality. On the contrary, he covers his tracks by every possible method. In reality they sometimes go so far (we are not stating an imaginary case, but what we know to be the most stubborn of facts) as to imitate the style of another and a responsible office, using, if possible, the same "letter," and so leave a loophole out of which to crawl when called to account for fraud.

An imprint leaves no question of parentage. It says boldly to all interested, "This is my doing, and if there is anything wrong, I am the one, and the only one to be blamed; if, on the contrary, there is anything of credit, I alone am entitled to and claim it as my right." It is, therefore, an open and manly way of doing business, adds to reputation, impels confidence, gives the most perfect assurance of reliability, at least a fair expectation that work intrusted to the one named will be finished on time, in the manner promised, with a reasonable hope of something better in the future.

An imprint upon good work is the best possible advertisement. None published in the columns of even the great dailies and weeklies, sown broadcast by circulars, tacked up in cards, elaborated as letter and billheads, can compare with it, all combined cannot equal it. The work and the name of the craftsman are fixed in the mind at the same glance. One sees how it is done and who did it at the same moment. The two are stamped upon memory by one "impression," are electrotyped, so to speak, inseparably together, and with one will always come the other. Besides, there is a dignity about it that no merely ephemeral advertisement can hope to rival. When placed upon books, this is especially the case, for they are treasured, often used, and never read without turning to the title-page to see from what press they were issued. In this way, and the same may be said of less ambitious printed matter, of pamphlets, catalogues, lectures, and the long line of covered publications, one becomes known by the very best and widest means possible; best, because there is solidity and sterling worth to the thoughts perpetuated in type, and widest on account of the greater circulation; because whatever pleases or interests, elevates or educates us, we are anxious should do the same for our friends, and so we send them to be read where the pines murmur in the North, the perfumed wind whispers in the South; send from Maine to Georgia, from Nantucket to the Golden Gate, send the imprint to be looked at and commented upon.

An imprint operates as a spur to the efforts of others, creates rivalry, makes one (if he is a true printer and has the good of his fellows and the art at heart) endeavor to accomplish something more worthy of praise. He carefully analyzes what has been done and calculates the

possibilities of his own office. He sees where improvement can be made; wherein the job could be made better. It is to him at once a pattern and an education; is filled with suggestions of change; gives hints to invention and cunning to the fingers. Imprints come to the printer bearing the craft knowledge of the entire world, are gathered from wherever the click of the type and the clattering of the press is heard, and though some may force a smile, yet all are filled with lessons that may well be pondered, and from even the most crude and inartistic work of a "blacksmith" something useful can be gathered.

An imprint is a directory, giving the names and locality of the best printers, as far as one has them, and, in that light, are frequently valuable and of use. By them we become acquainted with our brothers in every clime and are drawn to and bound closer to them, even though not speaking the same language, or though we may never see their faces or take them by the hand. But we know them and are known as of the great family of craftsmen who are enlightening and educating and elevating the nations; are giving the very best of both brain and physical labor to make the world better, happier and holier. Thus, an imprint becomes grip, password and salutation to the order of typographical association, and the work bearing it gives a somewhat clear insight into their methods and capabilities and character, even as penmanship does to the man and should be an "open sesame" to their hearts.

An imprint tells of and means business. It is not only a notification to the public that you are ready to do work, are doing it, and anxious to do more; that you have facilities and await their pleasure. But that you are capable of doing it as it should be. That depends entirely upon the job to which you have signed your name and it may either make or mar your future; depends upon whether you are worthy of the name of printer, and whether you have the material to do what you profess and the public have a right to demand.

And permit us to say en passant that there is now no shadow of an excuse for anyone who undertakes to learn the "art and mystery" not becoming a first-class workman, not knowing to the full how to use type and press to the best possible advantage, but the ultimatum that can be done with them. The schools of the printer of today are so far in advance of those of even a score of years since that those who abandoned the employment for other fields of labor stand in wonder at what has been done for their education and the means ready at their hands for what is required, and how easily every demand is met - anticipated would be the more fitting word. Thus, the printer has no possible excuse for not thoroughly, technically and practically knowing his art from rudiment to finish, and for not doing work that will cause his imprint to be honored, that will increase his business and with it his wealth.

But, obviously, imprints are not to be used upon every description of printing. On some they are not only in bad taste, but decidedly out of place. As to where they should be used must necessarily rest with the individual, and no rule can be laid down governing the matter. Yet

for the reasons above advanced, they should be seen as often as the job is worthy of such distinction; the more frequently the better, the proprieties being observed. To place them upon a cheap handbill or dodger that will, if at all, be simply glanced at and then thrown away, would not be proper; upon the poster it would be appropriate, upon anything worth placing between covers it should not be neglected.

Yet, and here the judgment of the printer is tried, great care should be exercised in using the privilege, and it is so because there are men who make objections and, they being the paymasters, their *ipse dixit* cannot be overruled. Money is the motive power of all the vast machinery in the world, and those who the most flippantly and condemningly talk of millionaires would be very happy to have a bank account entitling them to the name, and prove the hardest of masters. Thus it becomes a matter of great importance to a printer how and when an imprint is used, and he may well reflect seriously upon it.

Thus much from a strictly material standpoint. Naturally the subject leads to the moral aspect and the two are so interwoven that there can be no separation. As the imprint of a name upon publications identify the man, even so do his actions form the imprint by which his character is to be and will be viewed, and, before the bar of public opinion, no justification can be successfully pleaded for the wrong, no temptation as an excuse against stern judgment being pronounced and punishment inflicted. As the one is upon paper, so is the other upon his life. Whatever he does is a safe index to what he may be expected to do, and whatever is contrary to moral ethics, law and order, seriously militates against good reputation and success.

The imprint of the vice of vices, intemperance, will be recognized, and blast your hopes as it does the life of wife and family, no matter how much you try to cover it. The imprint of dishonesty will shine through all lacquering and be whispered abroad by every wind. The imprint of carelessness will be known wherever your name is known. The imprint of want of punctuality will be told by many a tongue and turn aside work from which profit would otherwise be derived. The imprint of want of courtesy and spirit of accommodation will keep customers away. The imprint of lack of energy, of a "slow and go easy" disposition will never be mentioned among your virtues. The imprint of being a "good fellow" will not be considered an indorsement of business talent and promise by men whose opinion is worth the courting. The imprint of not paying your debts is a fair bid for the services of the sheriff and the red flag of the auctioneer. The imprint of sharpness in dealing will not assist in making friends, and at best we have few enough to stand firmly by us when fighting the battles of life. The imprint of - but as it is with one so it is with all, and, as "people will talk," be assured your case will not be neglected when there is an opportunity of saying evil.

An imprint, being thus two-fold, becomes of essential importance in the vexed problems of life and business, and best will be succeed who makes both clean, clear and to be honored.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SHOP LESSONS .- I. CHROMOGRAPHY.

PRINTING WITH COLORS—IMPORTANCE OF THE MANNER—THE
RUDIMENT OF THE ART—ONE CASE OUT OF A HUXDRED—ONCE
MORE ABOUT THE ACADEMY—TRADE AND PROFESSION—THE
DIFFERENCE OF SOCIAL STANDING—ITS ACTUAL CAUSE—WHAT
IS TO BE DONE—TRADE JOURNALS AS THE MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE—TAKING UP THE SUBJECT AGAIN.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

HROMOGRAPHY, or, in plain Anglo-Saxon, the printing with colors, is a subject of high importance, and one to which in latter years much attention and care has been devoted by printers. Still, much discussed as it is, exceedingly developed as the different processes of color prints are, it is, as a rule, not so generally and skillfully handled as it ought to be, taking its manifold uses in modern printing, its highly developed state and everyday demand into consideration. The reason for this may be found in the knowledge and experience which the successful handling of colored inks requires, a knowledge which can only be acquired by ardent theoretical study of the harmony of colors, and an extensive practical experience. Most of our workmen are not ambitious enough to devote much time of their leisure hours to study, and there are not many offices where the hunt after daily bread permits an experimenting more or less expensive to the office and its owner. Did we possess a typographical academy where the harmony of colors and its practical use would form an obligatory branch of the plan of study, we should have less occasion to meet with color prints of such a horribly disharmonic effect as we but too often meet with in the present. Such an academy is as yet an ideal picture of the future, a *Hirngespinnst*, as the Germans put it, located in the brains of a few idealists of the craft, who believe in the great future of such an institution, and we must therefore content ourselves by simply referring to a subject of such importance as undoubtedly must be assigned to that of printing in colors.

The proper effective use of colored inks assumes a more important phase than that of a merely technical character. It implies the strict observance of the artist in colors to the rules the painter is compelled to follow, and these rules must be studied. It is only a few weeks ago that a good pressman, a man of ambitious inclinations, who professes to know all about presswork, and actually understands a great deal, and who is also a very trustworthy person, came to me with a beaming face, delighted, undoubtedly, at his famous idea, and asked to be permitted to execute a certain print for which green and red had been prescribed in a green and chrome yellow. The man was so much infatuated by his suggestion, that I hesitated to call his attention to the utter unharmonious effect proposed by him, and actually felt sorry to rob him of his joy by explaining that a yellow and green would never do without a harmonizing tint or intermediate color. The poor fellow felt his own irresponsibility at once, and since then I found him to mistrust himself in many points in which he formerly could be considered an authority, and work done before with confidence and positive trust was now undertaken with a sort of fear and hesitation. Thus the one proof of lack of knowledge was sufficient to destroy a self-confidence acquired during years of ardent and ambitious practical labor in his trade. There are hundreds of cases like the one cited, but they do not come to our knowledge.

Once more, I ask, what is to be done to diminish, to reduce these forms of incompetency? What to save a good workman from loss of self-confidence? What to develop the trade in question to its highest standard? I have already, in a former article, tried to show the manner in which this end could be accomplished with surety and to great satisfaction, and have been accused of asking for the tradesman an education only afforded by a collegiate course of study. Maybe I have placed my standard, in the enthusiasm for the cause, too high; maybe I have meant to give my printer the opportunity to receive a thorough education, as every man ought to have, and have merely substituted the special study, whether law, medicine or theology, by the technical and practical teachings necessary to the printer. I believe that the general study, as mentioned in my article, is designed to do no more nor less than build up an educated man, and that the special study in the printing or practical department is simply a substitute for the course of law or medicine of the alma mater. Does the law student, when he bids good-bye to college, the doctor medicina, when he appears as an authorized fledgling, claim to be an authority on law or medicine? Certainly not. Each has simply learned the technicalities of his vocation; and it certainly does not require more time or patient study to turn out a lawyer or doctor than it does to become a proficient printer. The one probably has learned to draw a contract according to the laws of the state, to make a will which may perhaps stand the ordeal of probate; to extort uninvited admissions from wellnigh death-hunted witnesses in cross-examinations and other technical formalities belonging to the profession. The other has acquired a knowledge of the structure of the human body; how to form a diagnosis; how to use the materia medica-all more or less technical acquirements -my printer will, in his course of practical study have learned, in place of all that, how to handle a printing press, the grandest and most useful knowledge to humanity; how to make ready; how to use the colors to make an artistic effect, and all other technical formalities belonging to his trade. All these three will equally enjoy a liberal, general education; they will all meet upon the basis of an equally general knowledge of men and nature, books and science, and will but differ in the direction of their vocations. I agree that the printer of the present day, even the best, perhaps, or any other tradesman, cannot be placed upon the same pedestal with the lawyer, the doctor or any other professional man, but I declare that it is neither the law nor the medical science to which we must ascribe this difference in mental capacity. It is the foundation, the general education, which creates this hiatus. The profession demands this general education, a priori, as a conditio sine qua non, a condition invariably necessary to become a lawyer, doctor, etc., while the trade does not. Our recruits are selected, or rather put in harness, from a class which for generations has not been afforded time for ambition-they wanted bread and salt and had to work for it. Reading and writing are, as a rule, the only mental outfit such a boy brings with him, and how frequently even not these, when he is put to the task to start life on his own responsibility, and to remain in harness till he is called to increase the dust and make room for another. Can we blame such a being if (I am always speaking of the rule, not the exceptions) he has no further interest than to labor and sleep, and to pass his leisure hours away in playing cards and drinking. The lion does not care for human blood until he tastes it, but when he has done so he loses all appetite for the inferior nourishment. How many of our tradesmen ever taste the benefit and advantages of knowledge, to only imagine their lack of culture? How can they be blamed for it? How can they be condemned for the sake of their vile purpose, for lounging in the saloons and passing away hours and hours indulging in euchre and other pastimes, and hardly get hold of an instructive book all their lifetime, simply because they are not prepared to appreciate or look for it? It is the lack of education, of the elements of a general education, which acts as a curse all through the lifetime of the greater number of our working class. I am not disposed to advocate any socialistic principles at this place, no matter what my views may be on this question; but I intend to break a lance for the benefit of a liberal education to our working class, at least to such a class as the printers' fraternity represents; a class whose daily labor demands a mental ability superior to that of most other trades. I intend to declare that it is not the fact that we must earn our bread by manual labor which apparently degrades us in the eyes of so many who have been so fortunate as to enjoy a collegiate course and choose a profession. I declare that it is the lack of a general education, more or less extensive, which places the tradesman below the member of a profession.

It may be easy to criticise without showing how to improve the defects referred to, and I feel inclined to declare such criticism as a nuisance, and repeat again and again that the remedy for this defect is the introduction of an institution or institutions in which the man or woman destined to earn a livelihood by manual labor can achieve his or her end in the best possible manner, and at the same time acquire such general scientific knowledge as will entitle him or her to meet the members of a profession on even ground. In other words, that any difference arising will not be recognized as existing as a result of their respective mental capacity as educated people, but as a result of the method by which they earn a living. Give us institutions in which the workingman's brains will be as well improved as his technical or practical ability, and his social standing will be a different one from that he now occupies. To found such institutions is not an impossibility by any means. We know of colleges, such as the celebrated Stevens' Institute of Technology, which I have had occasion to cite once before, in which the plan of tuition embraces an exhaustive course of shopwork; where the benches of science are, at certain times, exchanged for the practical experience of the workshop, the professor's chair for the fire of the forge; the students are clad, like real workingmen, in overalls and aprons, their faces blackened, their hands greasy. Here they see practically demonstrated what they have learned from the pages of their books; the hammer is actually swung over the anvil, the laws of algebra and the science of geometry, the theory of mechanical construction actually reduced to practical execution. Now, if this grand and most useful idea of practical shopwork has found its realization in one of our best colleges in the country, if it has proved, as is indeed the fact, to be one of the most useful ideas ever introduced in any college, why still doubt that a combination of a mental and manual education, in cases where the trades are concerned, would be of unlimited benefit to the working class? Let us create an American academy for printers, for instance, where degrees may be conferred upon the students, same as in any other college, and look at the results a decennium after the introduction of it.

This idea is at present yet looked upon as the offspring of hyperidealistic inclinations. Maybe it is; I enjoy the thought of living long enough to see it incorporated and realized. Yes, I am certain it will be so in the near future; but until then I must answer the questions placed before the reader somewhat further above-how can we best improve the social standing, the mental value of our craftsmen?-by saying: through the press, by means of the trade journals. I do not think very highly of the value of an unsystematic plan or way to impart knowledge, such as the sporadic system of publishing trade articles can afford; but still. I believe it to be the best and only way, under the existing circumstances, to keep the interest of the tradesman for higher purposes alive, to teach him and improve his technical knowledge as well as his general education. It is the duty, I believe, of everyone who commands the occasion, to work in this direction, and it is for that purpose that I have undertaken to write down what I know about chromographic printing, a subject which has in the heat of the battle entirely dropped from the point of my pen, but which I will pick up again for demonstration as a continuation of this paper in the next number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SIMPLE PROCESS FOR PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

WHILE zincography was, until recently, very little used in this country on account of the many processes of photo-engraving, it has lately got a foothold, and it is to be expected that in the very near future the swelled gelatine methods of mechanical engraving will be entirely replaced by the process of zincography.

The writer has published several formulas for photogravure in The Inland Printer, which process is used for fine art reproductions from oil paintings and photographs; and it will doubtless interest its readers to have a description of a method for reproduction of wood cuts, drawings, etc.

The reason that photo-zincography has not been used to any extent is on account of the boom in photo-engraving, but especially the cheapness of the work. While the gelatine processes bring many failures, through lack of scientific knowledge of the chemicals used, many have

failed to succeed in working photo-zincography on account of poor zinc and lack of experience.

To obtain good results in photo-zincography, it is first necessary to have pure zinc, which contains no lead whatever. It is a well-known fact that the factories mix the zinc with lead in order to draw it out in sheets, as pure zinc is too brittle to be rolled, without breaking. Until a short time ago, no pure sheet zinc could be obtained from the American zinc manufacturers, and it had to be gotten from England, but now some factories make it especially for the purpose of etching.

The first condition for a good result is a level, well-polished plate of a thickness of about one-eighth or one-sixteenth of an inch.

The polishing must not be done with oil or any substance of that kind, like benzine or kerosene, as this will penetrate the metal and prevent the acid acting upon it when put into the etching solution. The best method is to clean the plate first with pure water and pumice-stone powder, and continue rubbing this over the plate in the same direction, until no more scratches can be seen upon it. When this is done, it is cleanly washed, and dried by heat as quickly as possible, to prevent the surface from oxidizing.

The negative used must be a reversed one, and has to be densified by one of the well-known processes, the best of which is as follows: When the negative is in process of completion, wash it clean and spread over it a solution of one-half ounce sulphate of copper and one-quarter ounce of bromide of potassa, in four ounces of water, until the film looks quite green; then wash again, and put on a strong silver solution. This procedure may be repeated three or four times, until the negative shows the lines quite clear and the background entirely opaque. When dry, the negative ought to be protected by a coating of gum arabic solution, but no varnish should be used.

The zinc plate to be etched is then cut into the right size, and, on the back and sides, coated with cheap asphaltum varnish.

Take asphaltum and solve it in double of its weight of spirits of turpentine. It will form a thin solution and is filtered through chamois skin. Then put it in an open vessel and let it stand in an airy dark place, where the turpentine can escape. Finally, the hard substance is taken out and wrapped up.

Dissolve one-half ounce of this substance in four ounces of heavy benzole (not benzine) and filter it carefully twice through blotting paper, and keep it in a dark room with a stopper on it. The zinc plate, which should be kept cool as well as the solution, to prevent the rapid evaporation of the benzole, while spread on it, is now coated with the above solution and placed vertically upon one edge in a dark, cool place, free from dust. When dry, it will be noticed that it is coated with a gold-brown film. As asphaltum is sensitive to the light, just the same as the gelatine-bichromate film, only in a lesser degree, the plate could be used as it is; but as the time of exposure to the sunlight would be from one hour to four hours, according to the strength of the rays, therefore, this is not practicable, as it can be sensitized to such a degree that from three

to ten minutes are sufficient to obtain the same results. To do this, the asphaltum film is covered with a second solution which is composed of the following ingredients: One ounce albumen, dissolved in three ounces of distilled water, and filtered several times; to this add a few drops of weak carbolic acid, or thymal solution; in this dissolve twelve grains of bichromate of lithium or twenty grains of bichromate of ammonia, and filter once more. Cover the asphalted plate evenly; put it on one edge and keep it in the dark room mentioned before. The plate must be kept absolutely free from light or dust, until used.

The negative is now placed upon it, and the whole exposed to sunlight from three to ten minutes, setting the printing frame in such a way that the rays of the sun fall vertically upon the glass. Then take it back into the dark room and wash the plate with lukewarm water, brushing it over with a soft camel hair brush. Dry it and put benzine over it. It will now be seen that the asphaltum will all dissolve in the benzine except on the places which were affected by the sunlight. The washing with benzine must be continued until the picture appears quite clear, in brown, on the metal. It is again dried and is then ready to be etched.

The following etching fluids should be prepared:

50 ounces water, 2 ounces muriatic acid.
50 " 50 " 50 " 50 " " 50

Put the plate for a moment in the first bath, take it out and dry. Roll it over with a lithographic etching ink; dust it with fine resin powder on all places where the ink adheres on the asphaltum; but keep the metal clear from ink and resin. Then warm the plate to melt the resin, and put it back in the second bath, where it is left until the fine lines are etched to the desired depth. Take it out, cover again with ink, and put it in the third bath. This process is after half an hour repeated, when the plate is put in the third bath. It may then be taken out and covered with asphaltum, except on the places where it is to be etched the deepest, whereupon it is finished in the strongest bath. When etched, the plate is washed with benzine and mounted.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LOOKING BACK.

THE REMINISCENCES OF A PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

H AVING climbed the nine hundred steps which lead to the top of Washington's monument, it is delightful to look down on the wonderful panorama, with its miles of beautiful country in the distance and moving population at its base, especially when we are familiar with the locality and can point to this place and that as so many old acquaintances all brought within the range of our vision at once.

It was precisely thus I felt the other night, when, having climbed the ladder of experience with its many steps, I gazed back over the vast panorama of an active life, and saw in my mind's eye a crowd of old recollections, which made my pulse beat more rapidly and my heart swell with pleasant emotions.

Away down near the foot of the ladder I saw a small boy, full of surprise and pleasure, occupied in examining a mass of hundreds of small pieces of metal, on the ends of which he had just discovered accurately shaped letters of the alphabet. I watched him as he picked them up one by one, pronouncing the name of each letter as he did so, and trying to arrange them in his fingers in such order as to make them spell some small word with which he was familiar. I could fancy I heard his exultant shout when the first word was built, and also his cry of disappointment when it fell to pieces again.

His father told him those small pieces of metal were types, and that this mass all mixed up together was called "pi." Then I could hear his merry laugh as he communicated this idea to his brothers standing by and invited them to eat of it.

A little higher up the ladder, I saw this boy again, at the age of fourteen years, just entering a printing office as an apprentice. He appeared very earnest and enthusiastic, and reasonably so, for was he not about to enter upon the path his father had trodden already with pleasure and profit.

The office he enters is a good sized one, with a large supply of all that was then considered necessary in the way of presses, type, etc. I saw presses of various makes, sizes and shapes. Most of them were handpower, and the men who were working them appeared to be working pretty hard, but the sheets came off very much more slowly than I had seen them nearer the top of the ladder.

He found a number of men and boys in the composing room, engaged in manipulating the types in a manner that made his eyes expand with astonishment. He sees them build up, line after line in their sticks, empty and fill again, till he is lost in admiration of their dexterity.

I fancied I could see him walking quietly around the room and watching the peculiarities of the different compositors as they lift the types from the cases to their sticks. One man stands quite erect and moves his hands to and fro as regularly as the pendulum in the old eight-day clock in the corner. Another one twists and twitches like a boy he had seen at school, who was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. Another takes the type from the box, taps it on the center bar of the case, and ultimately gets it into his stick. Another swings backward and forward with his arms, head, shoulders and body all energetically engaged in lifting that tiny bit of metal as though it might weigh a ton. But I think I can see him at last stop behind one man and laugh till his young sides ache, as he watches him lift the type from the case and twirl it around his large red nose on the way to the stick.

Methought I could hear the gruff voice of old John Robinson, the foreman, as he told the boy to hang up his coat and cap and put on his little apron which his mother had made for him, and also the titter of the other boys as they said, "still they come." And then they one after the other walked around him and stared in his face, enjoying his confusion and ridiculing his blushes. But

this only seemed to be indulged in when the foreman was out of the room, though I fancied I saw one of these boys shortly afterward leaving the room on the end of the said foreman's shoe.

Still a little higher up, and I saw this boy changed to a man. He has just come out of his time, and he is surrounded by some who are congratulating him, while others are beating on chases with crowbars and mallets, and trying to outvie each other in creating a regular pandemonium. Then I fancied it was night, and I saw a right merry group seated around a well-spread table, with my hero in a central position, feasting in honor of the event of the day.

I am sure I could hear the voice of old Sam Morgan, the man with the red nose—seven years redder than when I saw it last—as he sang his favorite song "The Ivy Green," and then my hero sang "The Shells of the Ocean" with so much trembling that I felt sorry for him. After two or three hours spent in this manner, the well-known strain of "Auld Lang Syne" rose and fell like a lullaby on my ears, and I slept. How long I cannot tell, but when I awoke I found that I had been dreaming, and that the hero of my sleep was none other than myself.

I shall never forget with what pride I received my first week's salary as a journeyman, nor with what an aching head I arose next morning, as the result of spending nearly the whole of it among those who showed their appreciation by singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Years after this, I met several of the men with whom I had worked for seven years. One of them came one day into an office in London, asking for assistance. His red nose called him to my remembrance, though he did not recognize me. We made up a decent sum for him, and he went on his way rejoicing. But he was soon round again, having spent his money for no better purpose than to increase the color of his nose. The last I heard of him was that he had accepted a lodging in the poorhouse.

Another of these comps, whose name was Jenkins, came to work on a morning paper with which I was connected. I was surprised to find he had become a total abstainer, and was saving his money. He was not married, so that in a few months he had saved several pounds, and had dressed himself in the best. But one night he broke loose and made things pretty lively in the office. As soon as he came in, all saw he had been drinking, and very soon he let everyone know it. The foreman was the first to come into collision with him, and this resulted in the said foreman being obliged to stop his copy and demand his leaving the room. Then the rumpus began, in the course of which two columns of nonpareil ads were thrown on the floor, the foreman was badly knocked about, and Jenkins was finally escorted from the office by a policeman, who locked him up till next morning. He paid his fine, and then went on drinking until he had not a shilling in his pocket nor a decent article of clothing on his body. In a few weeks, however, he turned up as sober as a judge. He signed the pledge, and went on straight for a time, but he broke out again, and for several years this change from one extreme to another went on.

But I am glad to say that all the comps I remember were not so bad as those I have mentioned.

One of my fellow-apprentices rose to great honor as a wise and deserving man. He became editor-in-chief, and then part proprietor of a large and influential newspaper, and has been twice elected mayor of the town in which he resides. He has devoted a great deal of time to the improvement and education of the people, and has earned the admiration and love of a large circle of friends.

Another is proprietor of a large printing establishment, and has accumulated a pretty considerable fortune. I may mention a circumstance in connection with this individual, though it is not very complimentary to myself. It was in the second year of my apprenticeship that my first quarrel with him occurred. He was smaller than myself, and I used to boss him on that account. One evening we turned out with the other boys to settle our disputes with our fists. I shall never forget with what fearful trembling I accepted his challenge. When we came to fighting I felt so cowardly that I would have given anything could I have withdrawn from it; but he was mad with rage, and just struck out right and left in such a wild and aimless manner that his blows were spent in the air. By some lucky chance his nose came in contact with my fist, and the blood poured all over his clothes in such a manner that he was scared, and at once acknowledged me as the winner, just when I was trembling for fear of punishment. It is needless to say that after that I made the most of my victory; but it was not for long. He nursed his desire for revenge, and took an early opportunity of taking me down so effectually that I have never ventured to fight since,

Jack Halcott was at one time one of the fastest compositors in the city of London, having won in two competitions. But he had "gone wrong," and that so rapidly that no one knew him unless he proclaimed his identity. Various reasons were assigned for his rapid descent, but probably his own was the correct one-he had got married! His wife was a virago, and in a few months crushed all the spirit out of him; so he sought consolation by imbibing spirits of another kind, and at the time I speak of he was always in a half-intoxicated condition. His wardrobe had suffered from the effect of his circumstances, and now his make-up was immense. Shoes, pants, coat (he had no vest), hat, were all of the shabbiest kind, though brushed and buttoned up in such a way as to give an idea of gentility. But his hat was the crowning feature of his attire! It had been sat upon so often that at last its shape was too weak to stand up, and the boys one day discovered the artificial means he had adopted to overcome this difficulty. They found he had propped up the sides with pieces of reglet, and had curved a piece of brass rule to preserve its rotundity. Of course this discovery was made the occasion for lots of fun at his expense. Poor Jack! He at last succumbed to the tender treatment of his wife and his copious drafts of gin.

Jim Blucher was another odd fish of the same period. No one ever saw him the worse for liquor, though he used to take it, as he said, "for his stomach's sake." But what made him remarkable was his Micawber-like disposition. His parents had been very well-to-do in his young days, but had met with reverses and sunk into poverty. He had, however, an undying faith in something "turning

up" that would place him in a position of affluence. He was always in debt, always asking favors, and always expatiating on the wonderful benefits he was going to confer on those who had befriended him. He would say, when asking a loan: "You know this is only a small favor for a short time, and shall be repaid a thousandfold when I get my rights." But I am afraid that was all the satisfaction anyone got, except the satisfaction of helping a fellowcomp, whose worst fault was a too sanguine disposition.

However, I must not allow myself to become wearisome. A great many faces rise before me as I look down the ladder; some beaming with smiles, others downcast and sorrowful, but all suggesting memories of the past. Perhaps the reader has been led also to look back over the past during the reading of the foregoing, and has been reminded of events and persons long forgotten. If this has caused him any pleasure, or has enabled him for a short time to forget the trials and worries by which he is surrounded, he will turn back to his work with a lighter heart and clearer vision, and my object in writing this will have been accomplished.

A WRINKLE IN TINT BLOCKS.

THE following extract from the letter of a Rochester, N. Y., correspondent contains a wrinkle which will no doubt prove of interest to thousands of readers of The Inland Printer:

I have recently taken much interest in many of the articles pertaining to printing, etc., which have appeared from month to month in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, and thinking that possibly some of your readers would like to learn of a cheap and easy method of doing color work, especially in places where the services of an engraver cannot readily be procured, I herewith mail you samples of work, and also the plates from which one of the cards was printed, so you can judge for yourself of the merit of the jobs presented.



SPECIMENS OF WORK RECEIVED.

The plates are nothing more nor less than a piece of patent leather, glued to an old electrotype block, and the tool used in making the same a common pocketknife. I do not claim this as a new invention, for it is not, having first been used in 1879, on the inclosed card for the Ontario County Times, a compositor by the name of Saunders having suggested it to me. As I have never seen anything in the printers journals on the use of patent leather in tint work, I submit the following brief description of the medus operandi:

The pink block was made by pressing a piece of lace into the leather with a hot plate of iron. You will find an impression of the whole block, as I made it about four months ago, among the other samples

sent, and which will show the possibilities of the leather for tint blocks, as almost anything can be pressed in the surface of the leather with a hot iron.

As to wear, I find the leather almost as good as type metal, the plate in the monogram cut having been run twenty-five thousand impressions on the small card before it was cut down for the larger card, the wear being almost imperceptible.

In offsetting the work on the leather, I bronze an impression or two (or as many as I wish colors on the job) on black ink, which holds the bronze sufficiently for the purpose, and then proceed as is usual with such work, when the bronze will be found to have made neat, bright lines on the leather by which to cut the block, and which can be shaped to a perfect register, even when the lines are as fine as a hair line.

PRINTING ON SILK WITH GOLD LEAF.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

No doubt there are many printers who have been occasionally called upon to print badges, banners, etc., and who have found difficulty in obtaining good results. Such work is very profitable, more especially in small towns, where regular badgemakers are not to be found. The following information on the subject may, therefore, be of assistance to such:

First of all, I will explain how to make the preparation which is used to fix the leaf on the silk. To one ounce of isinglass add one pint of water. Boil this slowly for a few minutes and then leave to cool, when it will be ready for use. Make the form ready on a job press in the usual way, but with more impression than for an ordinary job; set the guides to suit the size of your material and then take out the rollers and wash the form. Next suspend the form flat over a lamp or gas jet to make about as hot as a smoothing iron is made for ironing linen. While this is heating take a clean sponge and apply the preparation to the silk or other material and it will be dry by the time you are ready for using it. When the form is sufficiently heated lay it on the feed board and place the gold leaf on the face of the type, pressing it gently with a piece of cotton wool till it looks as though the type were gold faced. If the leaf cracks on the face of any letter apply a little more leaf so that every letter may be fully covered, Then put the form into the press, lay your material to the guides and turn the press with your hand till it reaches the impression, where it should rest for about half a minute, and then take it out. Brush off the superfluous leaf with a piece of cotton wool, and you will find the letters as sharp and bright as you can wish. When many impressions are required, it is better to have a cast made in solid metal, as the heating and extra impression may soon damage the face of the type, though I have taken as many as twenty impressions without any apparent bad effect. Of course the success of the process very much depends upon the skill of the operator, but after a little practice there will be no difficulty.

It may be that some reader of THE INLAND PRINTER has another method of doing this work, and if so I hope he will communicate it, as such communications may be made very useful to members of the craft, and we may thus become helpers one of another.

A REFORM in printing is being effected in China which is likely to revolutionize the book trade in that country. As is well known, by far the greater number of books which issue annually from the Chinese press are reprints and new editions of old works. These are reproduced by a system of block printing, which may or may not faithfully represent the original texts. To obviate the possibility of error, and to reduce so far as possible the cost of republication, photo-lithography has been called into requisition with the most excellent results. Two firms at Shanghai, one English and the other Chinese, have established photo-lithographic presses, from which they issue editions of the classics and other works of value in a style and at prices which make even the stolid Chinese enthusiastic. One of the latest achievements of the Chinese firm is the production of a reprint of the palace edition of K'anghe's celebrated dictionary, and it is even in contemplation to bring out a reprint of the celebrated encyclopedia, the "T'u shu tseih ch'ing," which fills, in its original form, 502 volumes.

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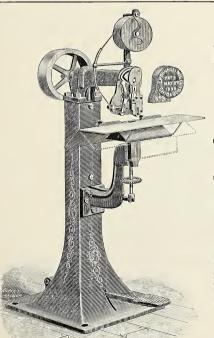
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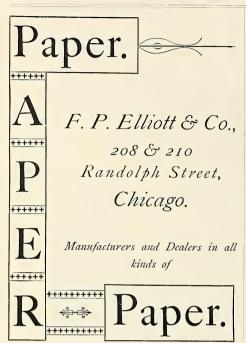
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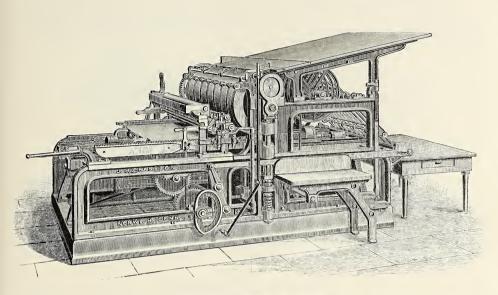
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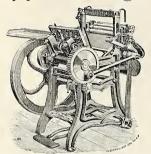


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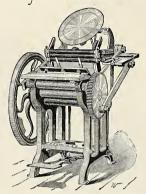
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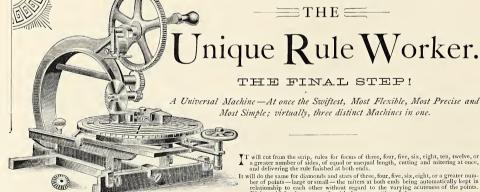
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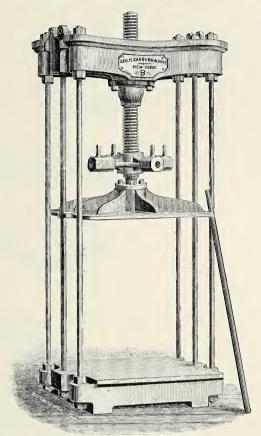
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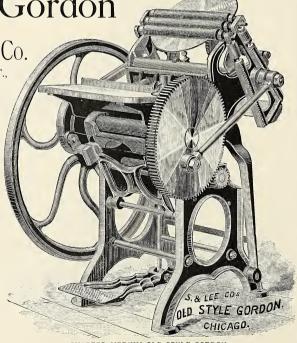
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CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1886.

OUR FOURTH VOLUME.

WITH the present number commences the issue of the fourth volume of The Inland Printer. For three years we have honestly and earnestly endeavored to fill a long recognized vacancy by presenting a reputable journal which would creditably represent the far-reaching interests of the typographic fraternity in all coördinate branches. What measure of success, deservedly or undeservedly, has crowned these efforts we leave to its readers to decide, though we lay the flattering unction to our soul that they have not been altogether in vain, and modestly venture the assertion that few, if any, trade journals established under similar auspices have ever met with a more

encouraging reception, or can truthfully point to more substantial results.

The vantage ground gained we mean to retain, and shall spare neither labor nor expense to make secure the enviable position it now occupies. New, interesting and attractive features will from time to time be introduced; the experiences of the ablest representatives of the trade narrated; the interests of the inventor, manufacturer, employer and employé alike receive attention, while the welfare of the apprentice, the journeyman of the future. will not be overlooked. The value of a technical education will be inculcated, and the mutual interests of master and workman kept in view. The latest productions of art, by the most improved processes, will be presented from month to month; our corps of correspondents enlarged, and the most interesting news from all parts of the country secured.

And now, friends, that we intend to do our duty in the premises, permit us to ask you to do yours. There are corresponding and mutual obligations existing between THE INLAND PRINTER and its readers, obligations which every intelligent printer whose name is on our books will recognize. We desire your subscriptions, but we also desire your active influence in its behalf. Whenever you have anything of interest to communicate, do so, and don't stand on the order of doing it, as we propose to make the correspondence columns a special feature in the future. Whenever you can, advance the interests of its advertisers, We kindly ask you to exercise such influence, because we feel satisfied that by so doing the interests of buyer and seller will be alike promoted.

Thanking our representative business firms for the liberal and substantial patronage afforded, and the thousands of our subscribers scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country, for the practical evidence of their good wishes extended throughout the past year, we assure them it will be our continued aim to make THE INLAND PRINTER a welcome and indispensable visitor to the counting room, and at the same time worthy the support of every progressive, intelligent member of the craft.

A WORD WITH LABOR REFORMERS.

THE craze for independent political action which at present permeates the working classes, and which has assumed the form of an epidemic, is worthy of intelligent discussion. Whatever measures benefit the industrial community, tend to promote their material welfare, and raise them in the social or intellectual scale, must prove beneficial to the world at large, and in all legitimate, practical methods to secure such results, The Inland Printer wishes them Godspeed. They should not forget, however, there are two sides to the question, and that it is rather inconsistent, while protesting, and justly so, against the class legislation of the past, for them to inaugurate, or attempt to inaugurate, a movement in which the very system they condemn is a characteristic feature. Temporary success gained under such circumstances would only redound to their permanent discomfiture. Employers and capitalists have rights as well as themselves, and they certainly do not benefit their cause or prospects by jumping from Scylla

to Charybdis. If the narrow, stunted, false, short-sighted, anti-American and anti-republican view advocated in some quarters prevails, that no portion of the community except the wageworker is entitled to recognition, or has rights which labor is bound to respect, it requires no prophecy to predict its collapse. If, on the other hand, the interests of the whole people are duly considered, a broad, comprehensive line of action mapped out, and the greatest good to the greatest number kept in the foreground, the indications are that the public mind is ripe for such a change, and that united action will enable the industrial element to assume and retain the reins of power. The fact that a candidate is a workingman certainly in and of itself furnishes no evidence of qualification, no reason why he should be selected or elected to an office of responsibility. It is not required that a man must be a hod carrier to be sincere as a labor reformer, any more than it was necessary that a man should have been a slave to appreciate the blessings of liberty. The danger in this direction lies in overdoing, in following the advice of the ultraist, of the blatherskite demagogues who infest the councils of honest labor, and whose advice, if followed, will wreck their hopes and ambition. Our observations heretofore have not been of an encouraging character. Men of ripened judgment, ability and experience have been passed by, and ignorant, pretentious ranters selected as the mouthpieces of labor; and the result has generally been disastrous when the hour of trial arrived. Imbecility and presumption may triumph in a ward caucus, but they will not pass muster in a deliberative body when arguments are sifted through the crucible of common sense. We have frequently seen men who exemplified the essence of assurance, at other times become the laughing-stock of an assembly when given the opportunity to champion the very cause they were presumed to represent, and, as a result, to its disadvantage. A tree is known by its fruits. If the so-called labor party expects to achieve success, it must put its best foot forward; moderate its demands; select reputable citizens as its representatives, and relegate impertinent professional adventurers to the rear. The present opportunity is the opportunity of a lifetime, and the interests at stake are too vast to be needlessly placed in jeopardy. Brains and patriotism are in demand; the services of the professional can safely be dispensed with.

Another danger which besets its pathway is that of barter and sale—a line of action which may line the pockets of some so-called managers, but which will assuredly destroy public confidence or respect. Our advice is, nominate good men on a good platform, and stick to your principles and nominees through evil and through good report.

SHALL WE HAVE AN OLD PRINTERS' HOME?

THE princely donation of ten thousand dollars by Messrs. Childs and Drexel, without reserve or dictation, to the International Typographical Union, and the commendable resolve taken by that body to donate it to a worthy enterprise and increase it by contributions from its membership, is deserving of all praise. It is expected that in the course of a few years, by the methods adopted, the sum

of \$50,000 will be placed under the control of the trustees, and that this amount will be sufficient to erect and maintain a permanent structure, which will be headquarters for the organization, and a credit to the craft at large.

So far so good; but we believe that if the proper steps are taken, and the present is in our judgment as good an opportunity as will be afforded to agitate the subject, the sum anticipated can be quintupled, and the scope to which it is proposed to devote it enlarged, without materially infringing on or conflicting with the programme now mapped out. With the assistance of the press-the most powerful of allies—which can reasonably be depended on, we believe the donations of hundreds of wealthy philanthropists and business men can be secured, which would aggregate an additional sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to erect and partially endow a "Home for the Support of Superannuated Printers." In fact, were the project pushed, under proper auspices, there is little doubt but that the publishers and employing printers themselves would materially contribute to the establishment and support of such a praiseworthy object. Similar institutions have been successful in Great Britain, and why should they not prove equally successful in the United States, provided they are conducted on business principles and the necessary safeguards thrown around their management. A joint supervision over all funds and investments by publishers of national repute and contributors, and the authorized representatives of the craft, arranged on a mutually satisfactory basis, would be apt to furnish the needed guarantee of good faith, success and good management. We are well aware that caution and discretion would have to be exercised, and that the thriftless character of too large a number of printers require that safeguards of the most stringent character should be thrown around its government; yet the use of all justifiable precautions to prevent its privileges being abused does not lessen the duty of the younger and more favored members to help aid in providing for the sustenance of those whom age or disease has incapacitated for further labor, and whose misfortune and poverty have arisen from causes entirely beyond their control. There are moral as well as legal obligations to be taken into consideration, and the proverbial generosity and sense of justice of printers is too well known to require indorsement at our hands. But the typographical unions need not depend on the main on outside aid to sustain such an institution, as they have the ability to do so in a great measure in their own hands. Its establishment would materially diminish if not entirely remove the calls now so frequently made upon their local treasuries, the various chapels, and even private charity, the drain on which may safely be estimated at \$40,000 annum, contributed through the channels referred to, so that no valid objection could be raised to a levy equaling this amount, as such action would not only relieve the donors from many petty annoyances to which they are now subjected, but furnish the assurance that it would be judiciously expended, as well as the incentive that they were supporting an institution whose benefits, if necessity demanded, they would be entitled to share. A weekly assessment, for example, of five cents per capita, estimating the strength of the organizations at twenty thousand

members, would furnish the handsome income of \$50,000 per annum, or a sum amply sufficient to provide for the wants of two hundred inmates, as large a number, in all probability, of the deserving needy as the craft would furnish for years to come. In an article of this character any suggestions approaching details would be entirely out of place, our only desire being to call attention to the subject. We believe in striking the iron while it is hot, and have preferred the word "home" to "almshouse" because the latter grates harshly on American ears.

ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN PRINTERS.

UR esteemed and generally reliable cotemporary, the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, in its issue of September 16, contains an interesting and what is intended to be a critical review of the specimens of printing presented at the Polytechnic Exhibition recently held in London, England. In referring to the merits of the American exhibits, it says: "In the United States, a distinct style of work is produced which has its own peculiarities, and sometimes its own recommendations. Contrary to the general belief, it may be stated that the average American printing is decidedly inferior to our own, but the specimens exhibited show that there are a few establishments in which fine printing, as it is called, is practiced with remarkable results." Now, from whatever standpoint this statement is regarded, it will be received cum grano salis. If it refers exclusively to the specimens exhibited at the "Polytechnic," it simply proves that the representative printing establishments of the United States failed to appear, either as competitors or contributors, by and through their productions. If, on the other hand. the statement is intended to be general in its application, the readers of The Inland Printer will be anxious to know when and how this astonishing result has been brought about. We do not overstep the bounds of truth when we assert that nineteen out of every twenty oldcountry-educated job printers who have lived long enough in the United States to give value to their opinions will frankly admit that in merit, execution and results the average character of the work turned out in American printing offices is immeasurably superior to that turned out in the printing offices of Great Britain. We are not referring to what is classified as "fine printing," but to the superior excellence of what may properly be termed every-day commercial work.

Nor is this to be wondered at when the relative facilities and advantages of the American and British compositors are taken into consideration; when it is realized that there are printing offices in comparatively mushroom western towns of five thousand inhabitants, whose proprietors spend more money in one year to replenish their offices with the latest labor-saving devices and modern material in order to keep abreast of the times, than is expended in many similar establishments in Great Britain in ten years in towns with a population of five times that number. This contrast is no doubt the outcome of the so-called *conservatism* about which we hear so much, but which is too frequently a mismomer for non-progression, a short-sighted parsimony, a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, which believes in

letting well enough alone, and looks upon every improvement as an unwarranted innovation; a conservatism which prefers to lumber up the racks with battered rules and antiquated worn-out fonts, and spend more time and money in patching and getting them ready on the press than investing in new material, which, under the circumstances, would pay for itself in less than six months. We do not charge that this is the general rule observed, but we do claim that it is followed to such an extent as to negative the self-complacent claim that the average American printing is inferior to that produced by our British cousins, because it requires no argument to convince any rational mind that workmen educated under the drawbacks referred to cannot, as a rule, turn out the same quality of work as those who can avail themselves of the latest styles and improvements which the markets afford. Nav, we can conscientiously affirm that the most pleasing and artistic specimens of typography, which have reached us from the other side of the Atlantic, have been composed of material the production of the American type founder.

But we do not wish to reflect on the ability of the English, Scotch or Irish workman—far from it. The fault lies in the Rip Van Winkle system which handicaps them—not in the men themselves. They cannot do impossibilities; they cannot make bricks without straw. Give them the same opportunities that the skilled American printer possesses, the same incentive to excel, and the means and appliances to do so, and they will doubtless give as good an account of themselves as their trans-Atlantic cousins do. Until that time arrives, we venture nothing in claiming that Brother Jonathan can teach Brother Bull, in the printing as in other trades, several wrinkles which he would do well to copy after.

THE TYPE FOUNDERS' CONVENTION.

WE rejoice that the type founders of the United States have at length agreed to act in concert, and put a stop to the throat-cutting system which has too long for the benefit of themselves or customers, been practiced. The action taken at the Niagara Falls conference was preliminary in character; and from the subsequent meetings of the association, the first of which will be held in New York toward the close of the present month, we expect material benefits. What has been done so far has no doubt been well done; but, and there is a grand but at stake, we kindly and sincerely inform these gentleman that their customers-the employing printers of the United States-expect, and have a right to expect, they will not weary in well doing and that the long demanded reform, a uniform interchangeable system, will be agreed upon and shortly adopted. The officers elected are gentlemen whose past conduct leads us to believe they not only realize the importance of the demand, but are also in sympathy therewith. The sooner the present unsatisfactory, slip-shod system is replaced by a universally recognized standard, the better for all concerned.

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and the almost insurmountable difficulties about which we hear so much will disappear like snow before the summer's sun.

MEETING OF THE TYPE FOUNDERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I Thas been known for some months past that a rather spirited and lively competition for business has been going on between our various type-founding establishments, a competition which time only seemed to increase in intensity and volume. It was hoped, however, that wiser counsels would ultimately prevail and put an end to a strife which could only result in loss to all concerned. But such has not proven to be the case. The chasm widened; active competition grew into open antipathy, and the rivalry became keener day by day. Prices were cut to the rocks, and the methods resorted to by some

houses to secure business were alike injurious and indefensible.

With the view of terminating this state of affairs, and placing the trade upon a more satisfactory basis, a meeting of the type founders of the United States was called, and accordingly held at the Spencer House, Niagara Falls, on the 16th of September last, and, as might have been expected, considerable interest was manifested in the results of its Thomas deliberations. MacKellar, the venerable president of the association, occupied the chair. The representatives of twenty of the largest and best foundries in the United States were present, and never was there a congregation of men more in earnest, and resolved to change the

aspect of affairs. To "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" was their paramount object. The meeting continued three days, and six executive sessions were held; consequently the grievances of the trade were thoroughly ventilated and discussed, and plans for the future government of business arranged, which will be finally determined upon at a subsequent meeting of the association to be held in New York City some time this month.

As a representative journal of the trade, The Inland Printer feels deeply interested in the action of the founders, as their welfare and its own is indissolubly linked, while two other branches connected therewith, and largely dependent on their action, also cluster round their protecting wings. It is therefore of the greatest importance that a permanent and satisfactory arrangement should be made, an arrangement that will save capital and

time, husband the strength of some of the very best men in the land, and which will herald the principles and doctrines of our best political economists. Type founding is a grand art, and demands the exercise of the mental capacity in a very high degree; and, in common phrase, "are the men connected therewith not worthy of their hire?" We believe they are, and trust they will get it too; but this result depends more or less upon the unamimity existing between themselves, and their own ability to carry out their plans.

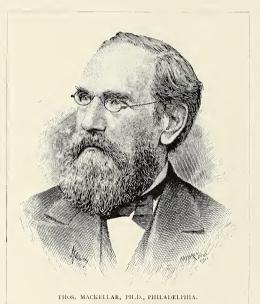
We sincerely trust that such will be the case. The president, Mr. MacKellar, is a fair, just and honorable man, and his example will certainly act as a powerful

incentive with the founders themselves to keep rigidly to their engagements, and do what is right. He is indeed the father of the trade, and the principal partner of one of the largest and best type-founding establishments in the world; a man of education and large experience, who has blended with these the accomplishments of the dignified gentleman, cautious and conservative. but true to his word and just in all his business transactions.

The vice-president is Mr. John Marder, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., a man of wide capacity, rare judgment and large experience; the president of an organization that has evinced as much push, enterprise and vigor as any concern throughout the length

and breadth of the country. His foundry was consumed by the Chicago fire, when the work of half a lifetime perished in a night; but, like a true representative of the western country, he commenced at once the work of reconstruction, and, with an indomitable will and inflexible purpose, raised his establishment from the ground and placed it on a firmer basis than it had ever occupied, and the Chicago Type Foundry has since kept pace with the growth of the city and the progressive tendencies of the West. His portrait will be found on the page opposite.

These, then, are the men who lead the Type Founders' Association, and under their guidance and ripe experience there should be no insurmountable difficulty in making an arrangement which will be as lasting as it will be honorable and beneficial to everyone connected with the trade. At least, such is the opinion of The Inland Printer.



A PRINTERS' CONFERENCE.

WE learn from the last issue of the Scottish Typocompleted for the holding of a conference in London, on October 21 and 22, of representatives from the executives of the various typographical associations and independent societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The London Society of Compositors, Typographical Association and Scottish Typographical Association will each be represented by three members. Invitations have been sent to the various societies throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The subjects selected for discussion are: Reciprocity in out-of-work payments or other benefits; jurisdiction of societies in admitting unfair hands; stereotype in newspapers; employment of machine-men and pressmen only on newspapers; how to secure the adhesion of non-unionists, and a national union of printers in Great Britain and Ireland. The programme, however, is likely to be extended, and will no doubt contain many important subjects, the full and free discussion of which lead to valuable and needed reforms in the printers' organization of that country. The meeting will be formulative rather than legislative, as none of the representatives will be able to pledge their societies to the conclusion arrived at. An exchange of views, however, will create relations and foster feelings of friendship which will prove beneficial, and ultimately lead to united action.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING. NO. XXV.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

UCAS CRANACH, a reputable painter of his day, like his contemporary Durer, has also been supposed to be the engraver of the wood cuts which bear his mark; but, like in the case of Durer, were only drawn on the

block by him, and given to the professional wood engravers to execute. His family name was "Sander." He was also called "Miller" or "Maler," painter, from his profession. He acquired the name of "Cranach" or "Von Cranach," from Cranach, a town in the territory of Bamberg, where he was born in 1470. He enjoyed the patronage of the electoral princes of Saxony. One of the most frequent of his marks is a shield of the arms of that family. Another is a shield with two cross swords; a third is a kind of dragon, and a fourth his initials, "L. C."

One of the earliest chiaro-oscuros, printed from three blocks, bears date 1509, and is from a design by Lucas Cranach, which is of nine years' earlier date than the earliest chiaro-oscuro with date, executed by "Ugo da Carpi," to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of this mode of imitating drawings by impressions from two or more wood blocks. The subject of this 1500 chiaro-oscuro is "A Repose in Egypt," the Virgin suckling the infant Christ.

Wood engravings bearing Cranach's mark are not nearly so numerous as those bearing the mark of Albert Durer, and they are generally very inferior in effect, design and execution to those of Durer. Cranach was much esteemed as a painter in his own country, and a number of his pictures are still regarded with great admiration.

One of the largest wood cuts designed by Cranach is a subject representing the baptism of some saint, and bearing



JOHN MARDER, ESQ., CHICAGO.

on one side a portrait of Frederick, elector of Saxony, and on the other a portrait of Luther. The engraving consists of three pieces or sections, and from the impressions it appears as if the parts containing the two portraits had been added after the central part of the cut had been completed. This engraving is comparatively worthless in design, and very indifferently engraved.

Cranach was at one period of his life one of the magistrates of Wittenberg. He died at Werner, October 16, 1553, at the age of sixty-three years.

Another eminent painter, who has been classed with Durer and Cranach as a wood engraver, is Hans Burgmair, who was born at Augsburg about 1473. His mark, or imprint, H. B., is to be found on a great number of wood engravings, but beyond this fact there is no reason to suppose that he ever engraved a single block, and those of Burgmair's admirers who claim that he was a wood engraver have little grounds for their suppositions. This is instanced by the fact that several of the original blocks of the "Triumph," which bear Burgmair's mark, have on their backs the names of the different engravers who executed them, thus bearing positive evidence that cuts with Burgmair's mark were engraved by other persons. Hence the mere fact of his initials appearing on a cut is no evidence of his being the engraver of the same.

Next to Albert Durer, he was one of the best designers on wood of the age, and is also generally considered next in rank as a painter. He made many of the designs for the wood cuts of the "Triumphs of Maximilian," and it also very probable that he drew nearly all the designs in the book entitled "The Wise King," another work illustrative of the learning, wisdom and adventures of Emperor Maximilian. He also made the designs for a series of saints, male and female, of the family of the emperor, which were engraved on wood, the original blocks of which are still preserved in the imperial library at Vienna, and the names of the engravers are written on the backs of the blocks.

The following, Fig. 42, is a slightly reduced fac simile of one of a series of cuts designed by Burgmair. The original is four and five-eighths inches in height by three and five-eighths inches wide, with Burgmair's mark, H. B., in the center at bottom of the cut.



FIG. 42.

It is thus described in an inscription underneath the cut:

Aristotle, a Greek, the son of Nicodemus, a disciple of Plato, and the master of Alexander the Great.

The subject is probably intended to illustrate the power of the fair sex over the wisest of mortals, and to show that even philosophers, when under such influence, sometimes forget their dignity as teachers of men, and exhibit themselves in undignified positions.

There are several chiaro-oscuros from wood blocks with Burgmair's mark. One of the earliest is a portrait of "Joannes Paungartner," from two blocks bearing date of 1512. Another is St. George on horseback; a third represents a young woman flying from Death, who is seen killing a young man. This is from three blocks, without date; and a fourth represents the Emperor Maximilian on horseback, from two blocks, bearing the date of 1512.

Although many of Burgmair's cuts are drawn with considerable skill and freedom, they are, as a rule, inferior in most respects to the works of Durer. Errors in perspective, inferior arrangement and grouping, are common faults in Burgmair's cuts.

The cuts in the "Wise King," credited to him, are, for the most part, inferior productions, both in design and execution. His merits as a designer on wood are perhaps shown to the best advantage in the "Triumphs of Maximilian."

Some authors, says Jackson, claim that he died in 1517; but, in direct contradiction to this assertion, there is a portrait of himself, with that of his wife, on the same panel, painted by himself in 1519, when he was fifty-six years of age. Underneath this painting is the following couplet:

Our likeness, such as here you view, The glass itself were not more true.

Burgmair, like Cranach, lived to upward of eighty years, but he gave up drawing on wood many years previous to his death, as no wood cuts designed by him subsequent to 1530 appear. He died in 1559, at the age of eighty-six years.

Hans Shaiifflein was another of the old German painters that is generally supposed to have been an engraver on wood; but the more plausible and reliable supposition is that he, like Durer, Cranach and Burgmair, only made the designs on the wood to be engraved by the professional wood engravers. He was born at Nuremberg, in 1483, and, it is said, was a pupil of Durer. He subsequently removed to Nordlingen, a town in Suabia, about sixty miles to the southwest of Nuremberg. He died there in 1550.

The cuts in a work usually called "The Adventures of Sir Theurdank" are most frequently referred to in connection with Shaiifflein's name as an engraver. This is an allegorical poem; folio in size, and is said to have been the joint composition of Emperor Maximilian and Melchoir Pfintring, the emperor's private secretary, and provost of the church St. Sebald, at Nuremberg. There are many different opinions concerning the merits and demerits of this work among authors and critics. The first edition was printed by Hans Shönsperiger, the elder, at Nuremberg, in 1517, and two editions appeared at Augsburg, in 1519, from the press of the same printer. Also, two or three other editions, with the same cuts, made their appearance between 1579 and 1602, with some alterations in the text. The cuts, in most part, are very ordinary, both in design and execution, so, says Jackson, "other opinions to the contrary notwithstanding." The text is printed from movable type. There are one hundred and eighteen cuts

in the work, and all are supposed to have been designed, if not engraved, by Hans Shaüfflein, though his mark occurs on only five or six. These cuts are six and a quarter inches high by five and a half inches wide. There are quite a number of other cuts, which contain Shaüfflein's mark, differing somewhat from those of "Sir Theurdank."

There is one cut in "The Wise King" which bears his mark, while twenty-two bear the mark of Hans Burgmair, "H. B."

The general design of the cuts in "The Wise King" bear a strong resemblance to those in "Sir Theurdank," and are evidently engraved by different engravers of more or less ability.

The series of wood cuts called the "Triumphs of Maximilian" are best, in respect to design and engraving, of all the work thus executed by order of Maximilian, to convey to posterity a pictorial representation of the splendor of his court, his victories, and the extent of his possessions.

This work seems to have been commenced about the same time as "The Wise King," and from its subject, "A Triumphal Procession," it was probably intended as the last of the series of wood cuts by which he was desirous of perpetuating a knowledge of his power and fame. Of these works he only lived to see one published, namely, "The Adventures of Sir Theurdank."

"The Wise King," "Triumphal Car," "Triumphal Arch" and "Triumphal Procession," appear to have all been unfinished at the time of his death, in 1519. The total number of cuts in the latter work, published in 1796, under the title of "The Triumphs of Maximilian," is one hundred and thirty-five; but had the series been finished according to the original drawings, now preserved in the imperial library at Vienna, the whole number of cuts would have been about two hundred and eighteen. Among the published cuts there are about sixteen designed in so different a style from the rest that there are serious doubts as to their belonging to the series, and these doubts are further strengthened by the fact that the sketches of these sixteen are not among the original designs. Thus it appears that about one-half the cuts were completed at the time of the emperor's death, and it is quite certain that none were engraved after his death, for the date, commencing with 1516, is written on the backs of several of the cuts, and none bear marks of a later date than 1519. Jackson, in his "History of Wood Engraving," gives us a lengthy and detailed description of this work, with all the facts and surmises of different authors who have written on the subject.

The blocks were taken to Vienna, and deposited in the imperial library, in 1779. A few prooß had probably been taken from the blocks when they were engraved, as there are ninety of these old impressions in its custody, and others were also in existence; but no collection of the whole, accompanied by the text, was ever printed until 1796, when an edition, in large folio, was printed at Vienna, by permission of the Austrian government, with the name of J. Edwards, a bookseller in Pall Mall, on the title page as the London publisher.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COST OF JOBWORK.

T has been frequently asserted that the cutting of prices to secure business by employing printers is the cause of the present depressed condition of the trade all over the country. As a matter of speculative philosophy, however, there has been but little "cutting" done, simply because, as a rule, there are no established rates to be cut. That there has been much work done at figures below the net cost, is evidenced by the "poor dying rate" at which many offices are living along, and the frequent wrecks of well-appointed establishments periodically chronicled in these columns. That this underbidding is the result of ignorance, or inexperience, which amounts to the same thing, is evident from the very nature of the case, for no man would willfully go to work to wreck his business. He wants to succeed and make money. That is his paramount purpose. And if he continues to do work below cost, it is plain enough he does not know any better. It is reasonable to presume that any instruction that would enable him to see his mistake will be gladly accepted. This kind of instruction may be gained in two ways-by experience and by conference with others in an interchange of views based on their experience. The association of master printers, in organizations like the Typothetæ of New York and St. Louis, is the best medium, probably, of imparting the instruction coming under the latter head; but, according to the old adage, there are pupils who will not receive instruction, except in the school of personal experience. The Inland Printer made the statement two months ago that a tender for a job of any considerable amount to half a dozen different printers would bring responses varying from ten to twenty-five per cent. That was stating it mildly. A western city, not many months ago, invited bids for 50,000 foolscap tax return blanks, printed both sides. About a dozen firms figured for the job. The lowest bid was \$324; the highest was \$625. A bookseller in the same city invited proposals for printing his annual catalogue. Some half-dozen responded. The lowest figures were \$487; the highest about \$700. These are actual facts, and will be verified if need be. But are not these anomalous cases? No; their counterpart may be found in almost any city in the country. Is it any wonder, then, that customers come to the conclusion that either the highest bidder is a knave, or the lowest one a

What makes this wide difference? Simply because there are no fixed standards in our craft to estimate from; or, if there are such standards, they are not generally understood.

An old printer in Tennessee, who has in the past twenty-five years accumulated a snug little fortune and built up a splendid establishment, found, by careful observation and the notation of all the trifles, that the expense of doing business in his office was about twenty-five per cent above the gross cost of the work done. That is to say, upon his output of \$25,000 a year, he found it cost him for wear and tear, rent, interest on investment, insurance, taxes, fuel, gas, water, bad debts, spoiled jobs, etc., very nearly \$6,000. He also found that it required

\$34 00

ten per cent of the \$18,000 that was left, to pay his necessary family expenses. Having demonstrated these facts, his method of figuring was somewhat after this fashion:

BID FOR 10,000 1/4 FOLIO CIRCULARS, 16 LB. ENGINE-SIZED.

GROSS COST.
Composition (union rate at that time), 4,000 at 65 cents \$ 2 60
Five reams 16 lb. folio (paper was high in those days), \$3.20 16 00
Add cost, freight, etc., five per cent
Presswork, ¼ medium, 10,000 at 40 cents 4 00
Total emos next
Total gross cost\$23 40
Add twenty-five per cent for incidentals 5 82
Merchants' profit ten per cent on cost of paper 1 68
25.4
Net cost\$30 90
Ten per cent for profit, at least that much, and twenty if
possible to get it

Three dollars and forty cents per thousand, that was the bottom notch! If he couldn't get that, he would let the job pass along to the other fellow. The consequence is, as before stated, he has accumulated a snug competency, has always been able to pay spot cash for all purchases and get a discount therefor, while he has seen numerous competitors go down one after another under their "smart Aleck" practices and "nimble sixpenny" notions.

It may be axiomatically stated, you *must have a profit* on the net cost of production. A profit of twenty-five per cent on the gross cost will sooner or later swamp any printing office doing only moderate amount of business. Years of experience and observation by intelligent printers have verified this over and over again.

What is the net cost of composition—piecework? As shown in August issue of this journal, Mr. Slawson, of St. Louis, made it 61½ cents per 1,000 ems on bookwork, where the union rate to compositors is 40 cents, and Mr. Polhemus, of New York, made it 65 cents for that city. A committee appointed by the St. Louis Typothetæ made a careful calculation, the result of two actual tests made in two different offices, and report back this conclusion: "In view of these practical tests, your committee feel sure that composition taken as low as 60 cents will barely cover cost of production."

Of course the *net cost* will vary in different localities, according to the established rate paid compositors; but in view of the concurrent testimony already given, it will be safe to say the *net cost* of composition will be found to be fifty per cent above the *gross cost*. Thus, if the rate paid compositors is 35 cents per 1,000, the net cost to the office will be $52\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Now, the question comes up, what amount additional ought the office to have for profit? It is a safe rule to add twenty per cent. That is the old rule adopted by some of the oldest and most successful publishers. Hence, for bookwork, when the union rate is 40 cents, not less than 60 will be found to be the net cost, and in estimating, to make a legitimate profit, 72 cents ought to be the basis. Nothing less than that is safe.

What is the net cost of presswork? It will vary, the same as composition, in different localities, according to the established rate of wages, and the cost and speed of the press. A presswork committee, appointed by the Typothetæ of St. Louis, sent out a series of printed

questions to some seventy firms running presses. From replies received to these questions, the committee reported:

The average cost per day of running a cylinder press, 300 days

"Upon this basis," say the committee, "it costs for every thousand impressions from a cylinder press 112½ cents (net) and for every thousand impressions from a job press about 36½ cents (net). In these figures there is no calculation for work spoiled, or for bad debts."

From this report it seems the conclusions are averages, for both cylinders and jobbers—that is, taking the larger and smaller of both classes. A proper division would show about \$1.50 as the net cost per thousand on the largest size and highest price cylinders, and about 50 cents per thousand for a "pony." On jobbers, about 40 cents for one-half mediums; 32 cents for one-quarters, and 22 cents for one-eighths. For the purposes of this article it may be assumed that these figures are approximately correct; at any rate, they form the most available data at hand.

What about the cost of timework, or work done by the hour? The same committee of the St. Louis Typothetae, having the consideration of cost of composition in charge, also reported on timework. The committee say:

As to the matter of a price for timework, we wish to submit the following as the cost per man per hour, based on an office employing regularly about ten journeymen compositors:

regularly about ten journeymen compositors.		
Ten men at \$18 per week\$	180	00
Foreman	25	00
Rent, composing room	25	00
Two distributors, boys	10	00
Gas	4	00
Half porter's salary	6	00
Half bookkeeper's salary	6	00
Half errand boy's salary	2	00
Half cutting room expense	8	00
Insurance	2	00
Interest on \$5,000 at six per cent	6	00
Taxes	2	00
Depreciation, fifteen per cent, on \$5,000	15	00
Half solicitor's salary	6	00
Incidentals, (ice, coal, etc.)	2	00
Total	300	00

Three hundred dollars per week, \$50 per day, or 50 cents per hour for each of the ten men employed.

Here we have 30 cents per hour, the union rate paid for the gross cost, and the *net cost* shown to be 50 cents. It will be noticed some of the figures of the committee are higher than a general average would warrant. It is claimed, however, that the figures are an actual transcript of the expenses of certain offices in St. Louis. The old rule given above, as applied to piecework composition, adding fifty per cent to the gross cost to find the net cost if applied to timework, would show 45 cents per hour as the net cost where 30 cents is paid the workman; and probably this is a more accurate estimate.

With the above data as a basis to calculate cost from, it would seem that printers ought to be able to make estimates for work at such equitable rates as will be found profitable to themselves, and not extortionate upon their customers.

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\$3.00

#EVERY MAN SHOULD BE#
THE ARCHITECT OF HIS OWN FORTUNE!
28 NEVER*DESPAIR 54

8 A.

TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS. (18 Points Standard Measure.)

\$4.90

#TWO MIGHTY HUNTERS# 3 # SHOT A DUCK # 6

6 A,

TWO-LINE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.80

FAIRY DANCES
DRIVE AWAY CARE 2

4 A.

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.

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PATRIOT
NOBLE*MAN

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16A, 22a.

6 Point Armoric.

\$1.60 | 14A, 20a,

8 Point Armoric.

\$1.80

THEY STRAYED ALONG THE GOLDEN
Sand Beneath the Noonday Sun; He Clasped Her
Little White Hand in His and Thought
His Suit was Won; But Another Fellow after
3456 Fame Believed be had her 2 789

A FRIEND OF MINE MARRIED A Scold to Me He Came and all His Trouble Told My Wife is Like a Women Raving Mad I Told him that was Very Bad \$123456 The Fable 67890?

12A, 18a.

10 Point Armoric.

\$2.10

BLOWN UP IN A BOAT OR A TERRIBLE DEATH
Is this the Great Eastern? No, it is a Cleveland Girl's Overshoe. So
This is Chicago Wit. See how easy it is for One to be Mistaken
But still this Great World, so Fitted for the Knave
\$12345 Contents Us Not 67890

10A, 16a.

12 Point Armoric.

\$2.25

WHETHER WITH REASON OR INSTINCT

Blest, Know all Enjoy that Suits Them Best: To Bliss Alike
by that Direction Tend, Find the Means Proportioned
to their End.—Pope's Essay on Man
\$12345 Armoric Series 67890

8A, 12a.

18 Point Armoric.

\$3.15

FOR FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
Let Fools Contest, Whatever is the Best
Administered is the Best, so Why
Should the Spirit of Mortal be
\$12345 Proud 67890

6A, 10a.

24 POINT ARMORIC.

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188

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4A, 8a.

36 POINT ARMORIO

\$6.60

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The Card to Printers
Type & Press Co's.
\$12,345,678.90?

MMMMMMMMM

6 points Nonpareil, 8 points Brevier, 10 points New Long Primer, 12 points Pica, 18 points 3-Line Nonpareil, 24 points Double Pica, 36 points 3-Line Pica,

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Merrify Consuming Frumenty

«28 8 Hanidsowe New Faces.¥ 33 *
PICA ATLANTIC—12 POINTS. \$3.50 New York Fire and Trust Company. Capital \$643,290.
Three-Line nonpareil atlantic—18 Points. \$1.00 The Morning Glory. A Edinburgh Cathedral.
Time and Tide Wait for no Man. \$1,000
THREE-LINE NONPAREIL MAYFLOWER—IS POINTS. \$4.00 WE ARE ALWAYS TRYING TO PLEASE THE EYE.
TWO-LINE PICA MAYFLOWER—24 POINTS. 1 Come Before You As a Handsome , And Useful Letter
50 a, 30 A. PICA LATEEN CONDENSED—12 POINTS. \$2.90
Riding Over Mountain Range, Ten Thousand Feet High. Woodland Ramblings. Robust Health. 36 a. 24 A. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL LATEEN CONDENSED—18 POINTS. \$3.90 The Motel Engraving Company Of America. Pageting Designs In Printing Types
The Metal Engraving Company Of America. Beautiful Designs In Printing Type. TWO-LINE PICA LATEEN CONDENSED—IS POINTS. \$4.40
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, New York, United States.
HARDWARE COMPANY. {
Banquet and Entertainment { PICA-30 a, 12 A, \$2.70 } THEE-LINE NONPAREIL-16 a, 8 A, \$3.40 } TWO-LINE PICA-12 a, 6 A, 3.50
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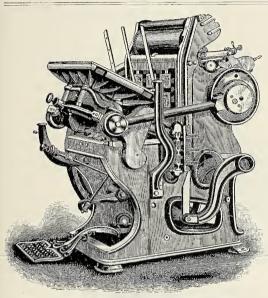
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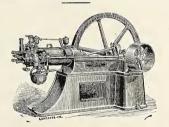
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, October 1, 1886.

I desire to draw your attention to an answer, at page 771 of your September issue, to the querist G. W. B., New Hampshire, regarding the adaptability of quads and spaces from sundry foundries, and the accuracy of type bodies.

The standard of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, and the new standards of the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, and the Johnson Type Foundry, Philadelphia, are exactly the same, being $\frac{996}{1000}$ of an inch to six picas, and the quads and spaces from either of these foundries work perfectly together. There is not the imperceptible difference that you allege, nor is there any difference, these foundries having all in fact adopted the same interchangeable standard of the Chicago Type Foundry.

Typo.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor :

DETROIT, October 6, 1886.

The printing trade is very dull here at present, and has been so all fall. The dullness for the past two months was attributed to the unsettled relations between the union and the employers, pending the adoption of our new scale of prices. But now that that is settled, and there is no marked improvement, those philosophers who continually maneuver to "make even" in the matter of cause and effect must look for some other excuse.

The proposed advance in the scale of prices from 32 and 35 to 35 and 38 cents on newspapers, and from 33½ to 38 cents per 1,000 em for bookwork, and a reduction of the hours for week work from fifty-nine to fifty-five, having been rejected by the employers, a series of conferences between the executive committee of the union and a committee from the Employing Printers' Association followed. The ultimatum of the latter body was received by the union on Saturday, September 24, in the shape of a communication, proffering an advance of one cent per thousand ems on the newspaper scale, and one and one-third cents per thousand on the book scale, provided the weekly scale, or number of hours, was allowed to remain unchanged. This proposition, after considerable discussion, was accepted by the union at a special meeting convened on Sunday, the 26th ult.

The workingmen of Detroit have gone into politics in earnest this fall. At a convention held two weeks ago, they nominated a full legistative ticket and a candidate for congressman. There are three printers on the legislative ticket, namely, Robt. T. Ogg (our president), Judson Grenell and A. M. Dewey. The labor candidate for congressman has since been indorsed by the republicans, and consequently has a pretty fair chance for election.

The union here, notwithstanding the depressed condition of trade, is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years, there not being a single non-union office in the city, except a few small semi-amateur institutions.

The pressmen's union in this town has always been a rather weak-kneed affair; but now that THE INLAND PRINTER is their official organ, I have been endeavoring to stir up a little enthusiasm among the pressmen, and I believe with some hope of success.

G. C. K.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, October 5, 1886.

The state of trade here is only fair at present. As the new crops begin to come in we may expect to see a revival in the printing trade, as well as in all others. On September 19, the different labor organizations in the city, assisted by a number from adjoining towns, turned out and marched to the exposition grounds, where they were addressed by M. D. Connelly, editor of the Cincinnati *Unionist*, J. M. Bloomer,

of the Toledo News, and James A. Wright, of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding that the day opened wet and stormy, there were nearly four thousand men in line, and there were about eight thousand people on the grounds during the day. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. No intoxicating drinks of any kind were allowed on or near the grounds. Typographical Union No. 1 and Pressmen's Union No. 17 made a very good showing in the parade, having out about one hundred and forty members. With the exception of three ministers, Messrs. Rondthaler, McLeod and Bradley, there was no fault found with the demonstration. This trio seemed to think the city had been foreverlastingly disgraced because so many workingmen had paraded along the public streets on Sunday. It is safe to say these gentlemen's churches will not be burdened with any of the workingmen's hard earnings in the future.

Pressmen's Union No. 17 is working hard to fit up a permanent headquarters, where they will be able to receive their friends. So far they have met with considerable encouragement, but have not yet raised sufficient funds to fit up a place as they would like to have it.

Mr. Eberle Cullum, foreman of Wm. B. Burford's pressroom, met with a severe loss in the death of his son, George A. Cullum, from consumption and typhoid fever, on the morning of September 18. George was a young man not quite twenty-one years of age, just passing from boyhood to manhood, with a bright prospect before him; but disease had marked him for its victim, and after suffering for nearly eight weeks, be peacefully went to sleep. He was beloved by all his comrades, who had worked by his side for several years in the pressroom, and, as a slight token of their esteem, sent a handsome floral offering to be placed upon his grave. George has locked up his last form and taken his last impression, but at the last day, when the final proof is submitted, I hope it will be free from all errors, without a blot or omission, and the glad tidings will be "all right," enter into that kingdom where sickness and sorrow will be no more.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

Philadelphia, September 29, 1886.

The other day McClure's Times printed a series of interviews held with some of our substantial business men, in which it was unmistakably shown that the outlook was grand; not that we are to have a boom which shall, like the popping of a soda-water bottle, splutter for a little while and then subside, but a good, solid, old fashioned, baldheaded increase in the volume of trade, pregnant with the elements of permanence. So mote it be.

At the present writing, the state of the printing trade is very good, with prospects likewise.

The typographical union has decided to have the increase of price for composition go into effect November 1.

The pressmen's union, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution which, if successfully carried out, will result in compelling a good many offices to raise the price of their presswork, and will also create a larger demand for good pressmen. It will also tend to elevate the standard of excellence and put a stop to that execrable class of work known as "cheap work," which is an eyesore to the compositor and a reproach to the pressman. About this matter more anon.

The Central Labor Union, composed of delegates from the different trade organizations, had quite a lively meeting last Sunday, finally resulting in the delegates from Typographical Union No. 2 and Typographia No. 1 (German) and the stonecutters' delegates withdrawing. The bone of contention is Mr. Julius Froehlich, who, the seceding delegates claim, represents a rat organization of German printers who are employed on a paper called the Tageblatt, which has been boycotted by Typographia No. 1. Mr. Froehlich states, as I understood him, that the whole trouble, if traced to its source, would be found in the desire of the proprietors of a paper known as the German Demokrat, and where a very large majority of the members of Typographia No. I are employed, to crush out the smaller newspapers. Mr. Froehlich also stated that at the commencement of the trouble the Tageblatt was paying two cents over the scale, and that his opposition to Typographia No. I was based on the principle that its members had no right to seek to control the editorial columns of the Tageblatt by

refusing to set certain matter intended for that department. In regard to the German Demokrat Publishing Company, it may be of interest to state that it is the fountain from which flow about (so I am told) one hundred and sixty newspapers a month. Of course they are of the patent order, and made to fit all classes and conditions of men. I have to state, in connection with the above, that the Demokrat Company recently increased the pay of its pressmen in sums ranging from two to five dollars a week, so as to permit them to become members of Pressmen's Union No. 4.

It affords me great pleasure at the close of another year to congratulate THE INLAND PRINTER on its continued success, and as I have been affiliated with it from its foundation I cheerfully bear testimony to the uniform courtesy which has been exercised by the publishers and editor. The very first issue satisfied me that it was just the ticket, and pressmen particularly should feel grateful because it is the only paper today that extends to them generous notice. Pressmen should feel proud that they have such a high-toned and handsome journal in which to ventilate their observations. Fellow craftsmen, now is the time to write for your paper. Remember that sixty or seventy years more will wind a good many of us up. C. W. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1886. To the Editor:

The new public printer took charge of the government printing office on the 14th ultimo, and about the first thing he heard was the information which Mr. Rounds gave him that the force of employés must be reduced, on account of the appropriation being insufficient. Of course this was rather startling news to the new official, but on examination he discovered that it was even as Mr. Rounds had stated, only more so. Not only was the force employed extremely large for this season of the year, but many thousands had been taken from the appropriations and consumed in purchasing machinery, presses, and a very large quantity of supplies of all kinds. In consequence, the reduction fell on the hundreds of men and women who barely manage to make a fair living when steadily employed. Nearly five hundred of them have been discharged, and while, so far as I can see, no blame can attach to Mr. Benedict, it is not pleasant for him to inaugurate his administration with an act which will work so much sorrow and hardship. God grant that congress will open its heart and purse with a larger appropriation.

Only a few appointments have been made by the new printer at present writing, but one of them will, I know, be endorsed by union printers from one end of the country to the other. That is the appointment of ex-Secretary-Treasurer Wm. Briggs to an \$1,800 clerkship. I cannot conceive of an act by which Mr. Benedict could have more signally disproved the charge of hostility to organized labor.

Your Troy, New York, correspondent, I observe, gives ex-President Witter credit for snubbing the members of the last convention by appointing three ex-delegates as trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund. This is not quite correct. The committee having the matter in charge reported the trustees by name, and the president had nothing to do with their selection. I suppose, in view of the long term (five years) for which they were appointed, it was not deemed worth while to discriminate.

I sympathize with your correspondent in his opinion that pressmen are too generally ignored in selections for office. They are too valuable, too reliable a branch of our organization, to be treated as stepchildren. But another year or two of Brother Gamewell's patient endeavor, and the representation of pressmen delegates will be so large a proportion of our convention that they can successfully demand what rightly should be theirs. They will at all times have my cordial cooperation in this.

Regarding ex-delegates, I will briefly, with your permission, give my views as to what should be their status: They should have the right to the floor, and they should be permitted to speak. No more. They should not be eligible to election to office, and they should not be permitted to second a motion, as such seconding is requisite to bringing the motion before the body. They might, however, be permitted to second a nomination, as such seconding is not necessary,

and only gives the opportunity to say a few kind words on behalf of the nominee. In regard to the custodians of the Childs-Drexel fund. if the membership have faith in the integrity of the present trustees, it would be inadvisable to shift so large a responsibility once a year, as would be necessary if only delegates could be selected for the

Columbia Union has ordered the Craftsman for its entire membership, and I am very glad of it. There is nothing the average workingman needs so much as the wholesome information and education which a well-conducted labor journal imparts, and in my local union, as elsewhere, there are many members who might be more active in the good cause than they now are. I think a weekly dose of labor literature will in time tone them up.

I cannot refrain from complimenting you on the fine appearance of the last number of your valuable paper. It is truly a credit to you and the craft, and I think any man may be proud to have lived to found and perfect so grand a journal. August Donath.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor . BUENOS AYRES, August 19, 1886.

All printers busy, many working more overtime than is pleasant. James Simpson, printer, and Miss E. MacDonald took a leap into the light in the British consulate last Saturday. Both are of Scotch parentage, and had won the friendship and respect of all with whom they came in contact during their stay here of, for the bridegroom, two and a half years, and for the bride, eleven months. On the night of the marriage a company of over thirty persons met under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Parks, a Welsh lady, at calle Paraguay 184, to celebrate the event. A dozen printers were present, and the affair

passed off amid singing, dancing and other rejoicing for several hours, without a hitch. On the 17th the happy pair steamed for Europe per royal mail boat La Plata, carrying with them the best wishes of hosts of friends. Uncertain whether will return. The absconded fraudulent bankrupts, R. B. Park, proprietor, and

I. F. Ouin, manager, of the defunct Argentine Times, have, up to the moment of writing, managed to steer clear of the authorities, notwithstanding that, to quote Professor White's (the ex-editor's) words in a letter to the Rosario Reporter, people "would not mind giving a substantial reward for accurate information concerning their whereabouts." More serious charges than that of bilking their creditors are likely to be preferred against them if arrested. Quin conducted agencies under his own name in the United Kingdom, at 4 Dresden terrace, London, N., and at 51 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

The Times, started on July 3 to fill the void caused by the above named weekly's demise, is going along very unsteadily, and a notice of its dissolution in another letter or two need not create surprise.

The Correo Español is removing from calle Piedras to calle Lavalle. This paper is a five-cent morning daily, was established on August I, 1860, is set to a measure of fifteen ems, and has eight columns of twentynine inches in length on each of the four pages. Its general appearance is rather rough. On the first day of the present month-a Sunday-the conductors of the Correo Español resolved to celebrate the journal's sixteenth anniversary by an open-air breakfast to their employés in the plaza Euskara-an open space situated at about a league from the river. After the feast, various games were indulged in, to which all who cared to go were admitted free of charge. Good weather prevailed all day, and these atmospheric conditions and the newspaper's jubilee enabled many people to spend a pleasant time for a few hours, only marred by the dust and a little pocketpicking.

Some of the ablest lectures that have ever, perhaps, been heard in South America were and are being delivered at the English Literary Society's rooms. Dr. J. Creaghe, "Modern Slavery and Poverty;" Señor Terrero, "Evolution and Darwinism;" and Mr. H. Denstone, "Recent Humorous Poetry."

The América Libre, an eight-page paper, to be edited by Señor E. C. Boedo, is announced to appear on September 1.

The compositors of the Tribuno of Santa Fé found themselves in the lurch recently, owing to that paper's sudden termination; so did those on the *Trabajo*, but with a solace for the latter's employés that the paper would reappear under a new name within a few days.

Dr. L. M. Gonnet has been appointed director of the *Censor*, a daily, owned by ex-Argentine President Sarmiento.

On the 6th instant an employe in the large printing and lithographing establishment of Messrs. Stiller & Laass, of calle San Martin, had his arm drawn in and crushed by a litho-machine. The injured person, a lad named Santiago Luminetti, was removed to the hospital. But lithocare is exercised in this city, it may be added, to protect machinery. A few heavy damage claims will, however, probably rectify matters.

Patria Italiana editor Cerruti and Indépendent director I./Huissier fought a duel with swords on August 2, at Flaes, a suburb of Buenos Ayres. They had fallen out over the incomparable Sara, who has been playing here with her usual success for over a month. Twelve minutes did the sparring last, during which both combatants received slight cuts. Then honor was declared satisfied, the newspaper men shook hands, and thus terminated a ridiculous affair.

The census committee of Rosario have called for tenders for the printing of 52,000 passbooks and other forms, amounting in all to 73,000 pieces, for the work required.

Mr. Helper, the railway-building man, left the day before yesterday for New York. He is certain that his Three Americas Railway scheme will be finished in from eight to ten years. Congress gives the land over which the railway will run in this republic gratis to the company.

Buenos Ayres Typographical Society called for an artistic certificate for their use nearly two years ago, offering for the best specimen sent in, a gold medal valued at \$100. A printer named Beron, employed at Messrs. Kidd & Co's works, commenced his design, as did one or two others in the same house and in other establishments in the city. But a disastrous fire occurred, destroying Beron's job; so he waited until the premises were rebuilt, and the brand-new material had arrived from Europe. His task was eventually completed, submitted, with eight others, before a committee, and won the prize.*

It is all letter and rule work with the exception of the three cuts—Gutenberg, and the book and case. Galley and stick are, as may be seen, of brass rule. The ground color is blue, the outside rules chocolate, and the letters black, while light yellow and pink adorn minor parts of the block. It is urged by some that the statue is much too large and quite out of proportion to the other details in the job. A great blemish is the seeming entire negligence of the compositor in mitering his rules, and when the general excellence of the other parts of the work is taken into consideration, this defect is almost unpardonable. However, it may be considered, on the whole, a very fair piece of workmanship, and reflects credit on this city.

The papers are considerably occupied discussing the new press law that is being submitted to congress. It is a very important and interesting one, but space forbids its insertion in this letter—to not give it in its entirety would be to mutilate and spoil the act that is likely, after some alterations, to come into force at an early date. Next month, however, room may be found for giving it in full, in its amended form.

The commercial printing department of the Imprenta Inglesa (Louis) has been sold to Mr. Mackern, the runner of another large concern in calle San Martin, and is now working in full swing.

President Santes, of Uruguay, is unwise in attempting to restrict the press. By his persecutions of the fourth estate he has plunged himself into serious difficulties. "Ne'er yet by force was freedom overcome."

The seemingly endless case of Foster v. Ward, which has been dragging itself for years through the Irish law courts, has again cropped up. The dispute was whether the owner of a lithographic stone is also the owner of a drawing which has been placed upon it at the expense of another person. It has taken years to determine the question. The lord chancellor has decided that Mr. Vere Foster had a right, and that he and his partner were entitled to £800 damages for the delay in delivering up the stones. The costs will no doubt amount to a great many times that sum. The decision is one of very great importance to the trade.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. F., of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, under date of October 11, asks: Will you be kind enough to inform me what is the best kind of tympan to use for work of the nature of the specimen sent? The lettering is done on a pine board.

Answer.—Use a thin rubber blanket next the cylinder, then cover with sheets of manila.

A CORRESPONDENT in Grand Rapids, under date of September 17, asks how to remove the difficulty he experiences in taking his matrix from stereo plates after casting, although he oils the form well.

Answer.—The difficulty may arise from two causes: (1) because the paste is not properly mixed or of the proper consistency, or (2) because he fails to properly powder the matrix before casting. Our advice, however, would be that our inquirer secure the services for a few days of a practical stereotyper, from Blomgren Bros. or Zeese & Co., of this city. It will pay him to do so.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Winnipeg, under date of September 27, inquires how he can print a good solid black on red glazed paper, without peeling or smearing, and sends sample of soap labels which he wishes to run at fifteen hundred impressions per hour.

Answer.—The difficulty complained of is a very common one, which is often increased by atmospheric influences. Dampness is one of the chief causes of peeling, as it affects both paper and rollers. The remedy tried to prevent the peeling has spoiled the character of the work, giving it a grayish, blurred appearance. There is a preparation sold by type founders, called "inkoleum," the use of which will remove the trouble, as it has a good effect upon the rollers, and renders the ink less liable to stick, and at the same time retain its depth of color. Another correspondent, in Los Angeles, who writes on the same subject, is referred to the above answer.

IN our September issue, in reply to an inquiry, we stated that the firm of Schraubstadter & St. John no longer existed. We inadvertently omitted to mention, however, as we supposed the fact was well known, that while the firm name has been discontinued, these gentlemen are still associated in business, the one as president, the other as treasurer and manager of the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis. What is more, THE INLAND PRINTER sincerely wishes the connection may long remain unbroken.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE PAPER.

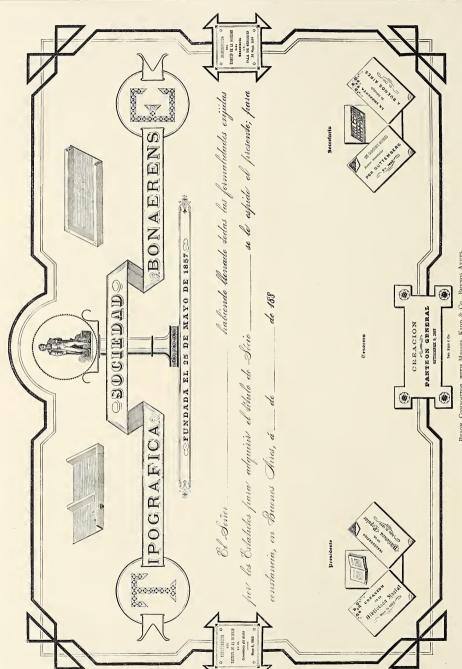
The time-honored aphorism, "There is nothing like leather," is fast losing any hold it formerly had upon the truth, and is being outfanked at all points in the industrial arts by its modern rivals, "paper" and glass.

And of these two, paper seems to be successfully usurping many of the uses for which glass has hitherto been thought indispensable.

Paper bottles were patented in America in 1883. Their sale was not extensive at first, but now that European patents have been secured, covering nearly all fields of probable competition, the controllers of the patents, we are informed, intend to manufacture the bottles in large quantities. In the item of freight alone they will effect a saving of one-third less weight than glass or stoneware, and are, on the whole, less liable to breakage. Paper being also an excellent nonconductor, fluids stored in air-tight paper bottles will withstand a more intense degree of heat or cold than they could endure without injury in bottles of any other material

Paper is about to monopolize another branch of industry, which is no less a one than the making of gentlemen's headgear, says an exchange. By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now in the market are made of wood pulp. They are impervious to water and not wanting in flexibility. It is believed that felt hats will have to take a back seat as soon as these new hats can be placed on the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. They are certain to revolutionize the hatters' trade, as they can be molded into any shape or style desired, and colored to meet the taste of the public, and can be made to represent a glossy or nappy appearance.—Geyer's Stationer.

^{*}A reproduction of the design will be found on page 38,-[Editor.



Beron, Compositor, with Messrs, Kidd & Co., Buenos Avres.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WRONG-FONT EYES.

BY PÈRE ABSINTHE.

Hi Quadrat read proof on *The Call*, And clouds overshadowed his face; The proofs were unusually "foul," For "subs" occupied every case.

A Fourth of July grand excursion
Had set every bosom aflame,
And each had embraced the diversion
Who could get anyone on his "frame."

And such "subs!" No wonder despair
Her signal hung up o'er his brow,
For most of the "smiths" that were there
Had but recently quitted the plow.

They got the dispatches in minion,
Or brevier, as accident fell;
While grave editorial opinion
Was chucked in obscure nonpareil.

They leaded what should have been solid,
Dumped whole "takes" in the wrong place—
While some, superlatively stolid,
Had "disted" the heads in their case.

And what made it worse for poor Hi, He expected "trouble" at home; And his breast would heave with a sigh As he longed for morning to come.

When "thirty" at last had been called, And he'd gone o'er the last "revise," And wearily forth he had crawled, The sun was high up in the skies.

He scarcely had reached his own door,
When the nurse, overwhelmed with joy,
Announced that the "trouble" was o'er,
The result—a bouncing fine boy.

Hi quickly uncovered his heir,
And rapturously gazed upon't—
But suddenly turned in despair
Exclaiming, "The eyes are wrong font!"

Hi boasted a light Celtic eye,

While the babe's were as black as an ace;
So he said, as he turned with a sigh,

"Some blacksmith's been mixing the case."

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT PAPERS.

Two editions of the American Newspaper Directory are published this year by George P. Rowell & Co. One is dated 1776, and you can almost hide it under an old-fashioned copper cent. It contains in sixteen microscopic pages a list of the thirty-seven newspapers that were printed in the United States of America one hundred and ten years ago. Seven of them are still alive. It is the other and the larger volume which is more immediately adapted to the needs of 1886. The contrast is impressive. Almost as big as an unabridged dictionary, with nearly two thousand pages crammed with matter interesting to every newspaper man and to every newspaper advertiser, it is in the fullest sense a dictionary to the American press of today.

There are now published in the United States 14,160 newspapers and periodicals of all classes. The net gain of the year has been 566. The daily newspapers number 1,216, a gain of thirty-three. Canada has 679 periodicals. There are about twelve hundred periodicals of all sorts, which, according to the ratings and estimates of the editor of the directory, enjoy a circulation of more than five thousand copies each. The increase of the weekly rural press, which comprises about two-thirds of the whole list, has been most marked in states like Kansas

and Nebraska, where the gain has been respectively twenty-four and eighteen per cent. Kansas alone shows the greatest gain in daily newspapers. The weekly press is gaining in Massachusetts, while the magazines and other monthly publications are losing ground there. The tendency of such publications toward New York City, as the literary center, is shown by the establishment there of not less than twenty-three monthly periodicals during the year.

There are seven hundred religious and denominational newspapers published in the United States, and nearly one-third of them are printed in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. New York is far ahead in this respect, but Chicago leads Boston. Three newspapers are devoted to the silkworm, six to the honey-bee, and not less than thirty-two to poultry. The dentists have eighteen journals, the phonographers nine, and the deaf and dumb and blind nineteen. There are three publications exclusively devoted to philately, and one to the terpsichorean art. The prohibitionists have 129 organs to the liquor dealers' eight. The woman suffragists have seven, the candymakers three. Gastronomy is represented by three papers, gas by two. There are about six hundred newspapers printed in German, and forty-two in French. The towns which have most French periodicals are New York, New Orleans, and Worcester, Mass., four apiece. There are more Swedish prints than French. Two daily newspapers are printed in the Bohemian tongue. The toughest names are found among the Polish, Finnish and Welsh press, for instance, the Dzienswiety and the Przjaciel Ludi, of Chicago; the Yhdyswaltain Sanomat, of Ohio, and the Y Wazur, of Utica, New York. There is one Gaelic publication, one Hebrew, one Chinese, and one in the Cherokee language .-Paper World.

ERRORS IN CYCLOPEDIAS.

Cyclopedias (and by this term we intend to embrace the whole range of biographical and cyclopedic literature), like dictionaries, are supposed to be correct. They are usually regarded as authorities. They are necessities in the editorial room, the college and the workshop. They are produced in courts of law, and cited with as much force as the dates in an almanac; but a few specimens will show that they fail in accuracy very frequently.

In the account of Juan Alvarez, the celebrated Mexican general who deprived Santa Anna of power in 1855, the cyclopedias generally agree that he was born in 1790; but when they come to his death, which was a comparatively recent event, the People's Cyclopedia says it occurred in 1863; Lippincott puts it very distinctly, September 28, 1864; the American says he died in 1867; Drake fixes the date in 1870. The disparities spread over seven years.

The American Book Exchange, of New York, publishes a reprint of Chambers' Cyclopedia, and speaking of the eminent Frenchman, Simon Bernard, who fought with the first Napoleon, had a leg shattered at Leipsic, came to America with Lafayette, planned our own Fortress Monroe, the Delaware breakwater, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, etc., under commission from the United States government, gives the taint of cowardice to the hero by saying, "After the French revolution of 1830 he returned to France." It should be, "Upon the breaking out of the revolution of 1830 he returned to France." This is the fact, and he rendered a learned soldier's service to the king, for which he was rewarded by being made Minister of War. Drake says he died in 1836; Lippincott, Johnson, the American and Chambers' reprint say 1830.

Drake says that Sir William Berkeley was appointed colonial governor of Virginia in 1641, and was the ruler of the commonwealth when the Cromwellian fleet appeared, in 1751, to enforce his obedience to the new parliament. There is an error here of just one hundred years. It ought to be 1651.

The Dictionary of National Biography says John Bernard, the celebrated actor, died in 1828; Drake says 1829; Lippincott says 1830.

The Dictionary of National Biography says Wm. B. Bernard, the author of "Rip Van Winkle" and scores of other popular plays, was born in 1807; the American puts the date 1808.

It is to be supposed that works designed to be authoritative would demand exactness in dealing with either dead men or living, but we crave permission to cite a strange error concerning a living man. Drake says that the Rev. Wm. R. Alger was born December 30, 1822; Johnson with similar exactness says December 11, 1823; Lippincott merely puts down the year 1823; the Chambers' reprint copies Johnson; the American Cyclopedia gives 1823. Mr. Alger himself says, in answer to our inquiry, December 30, 1822, Drake was right, the others wrong.

Cooper's "Men of the Time," which is so popular that it has reached its eleventh edition, informs us that Mr. Alger graduated from Harvard College. This is not corroborated by the Harvard catalogue. To be graduated from Harvard College is one thing, and to be graduated from Harvard Theological School, as happens in this case to be the fact, is another.

As a specimen of classical (?) English, in thought and construction, the following from Allen's American Biographical Dictionary is worthy perusal:

WHITE, PEREGRINE, the first Englishman born in New England, was born on board the Mayflower, in the harbor of Cape Cod, before the landing at Plymouth, about November 20, 1620, and died at Marshfield, July 20, 1704, aged 84.

As the work is edited by the president of a leading college in the United States, the paragraph is remarkable. The closing sentence in the history of the renowned Peregrine is also notable. It is as follows:

His father died February 21, and his mother made good haste to marry, May 12, 1621, Edward Winslow, who was in still greater haste.

What this has to do with giving a biographical sketch of Peregrine is a question for the wise.

We give the above as a few specimens out of scores of similar errors which have come under our notice. The fault is probably two-fold: careless editing and careless proofreading. The final proof-reader of such works as authoritative cyclopedias or reference books needs to be a person of rare intelligence, and he should not be the editor or compiler. The proofs of such works are read probably seven or eight times at least; and how such a glaring error occurred as putting an event so well known as the comparatively recent Cromwellian row, a hundred years out of place, in a book of such value as Drake's American Biography claims to be, is hardly comprehensible.

It is conceded that humanity is awfully human and liable to error; but cyclopedists should be accurate in dealing with historical facts. It was either Solomon or some other wise man who said, "An intelligent critic as proofreader is more to be desired than fine gold."—The Printing Press.

HELIOGRAPHY BY REFLECTED RAYS.

I promised in my last to give you the result of my experimenting in heliographic reproduction — discarding a photographic or any other negative, and copying a print (the reverse side also being printed), without in the least injuring the original. The practice has fully sustained my theory, a perfectly novel one, it being the first time the possibility of such a process ever was mentioned in print on this or the other side of the ocean.

Experimenters in photo-engraving will find it interesting to repeat my trials, and my aim will be accomplished if I have led them to new, profitable ideas.

My theory consisted briefly in the following:

Reflected rays from any white substance have an energetic effect upon a sensitive film. Any one acquainted with albertype or artotype process will know that to shut out reflected rays he has to lay a black cloth or paper behind the sensitive glass plate in the copying frame, else the reflection would play sad havoc among the lines of reproduction. What is here injurious is, in the process I am writing about, the necessity.

Practically illustrating this theory, take a glass plate with sensitive gelatine film as prepared for artotypes. Lay this plate in the copying frame, gelatine side inside (see that no spots or dirt are on the glass plate). Now lay the original to be copied on the film so that this one touches the original, and close your frame as usual, seeing that there is

perfect contact everywhere. Expose with a square tubular box, painted black on the inside, to shut out all stray rays and sunlight.

The time of exposure must be given according to the thickness of the film and the amount of chromic salt in the gelatine.

It is now evident that the direct rays of the sun will penetrate the gelatine film, acting chemically on the salt as they pass through the film. The penetration is, however, a good deal quicker than the chemical action, and while the film gets hardened from the exposed side on its whole surface, on the side of the original it will be acted on according to the distribution of white and black on the paper: white throwing the rays back into the film or reflecting the light; black absorbing it. Thus the film will be acted on from both sides, but more energetic from the glass side than from the gelatine side, but this latter action is still strong enough to affect the salts on and just below the surface of the film.

After exposure, the plate can be treated in a great many ways; if treated as artotype, a weak but clear transfer on stone can be made, where it can be strengthened at pleasure, or the film can first be rolled in with ink, and then treated with cold and, subsequently, hot water, solving away the unaffected particles of the film. When dry it can be rubbed in with finely powdered graphite; thus making a perfect negative to be used for zincography or photo-lithography.— Cor. American Lithographer and Printer.

JOURNALISM IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

News reporting, as understood in Boston, is not comprehended here. A thrilling murder is often written up in ten lines, and the paragraph hidden in some corner of the papers, with a side head. The only paper here that goes into news reporting, as it is understood in the 'States, is the American daily. The city press was content to take its account of the washout a day old, and none of the editors seemed alive to the idea that a special reporter might advantageously be sent up the road to write up the floods and wire his news here. During the recent washout trouble on the Central, the attitude of certain of the city papers toward the railway was amusingly impracticable. It was suggested that the government investigate the cause of the delays, when everyone knew that no railroad bed could withstand the torrents from bursting reservoirs, which tore up rails as if they had been laths.

Every evening you hear the crying of the newsboys, "Tiempo de Mamanan"—"Tomorrow's Times." The leading Catholic organ is printed about 4 F.M., dated the next morning, and peddled on the streets in the evening. This is something like the sending of Saturday night "Sunday" papers from New York to Boston. The amount of enterprise displayed is about the same. The richest daily here is the Monitor Republicano, with a net annual income of \$36,000 and a circulation of five thousand. This paper has the regular American Associated Press telegrams, is excellently printed on a good quality of paper, but never displays its news. The dailies do not appear on Monday morning, a fact which ought to please the parsons of New England; but the printers and editors take Sunday, not for religious meditation, but for the opera, the promenade on the Paseo, and bullighting.

I should like to see a live city editor of the American stamp running a city department here. He would require a cartridge belt well filled, two six-shooters and a carbine, and be ready to spend his mornings in the forest of Chapultepec shooting at people who didn't like his news.

—Letter to Boston Herald.

WHAT IS A GOOD TRADE MARK?

A valid trade mark may consist of the name of the manufacturer, but he cannot prevent another person of the same name using it on goods of his own.

The trade mark may be of any device, emblem or symbol not already in use which may be selected.

The name of the place where the goods are manufactured is a good trade mark. However, the best and safest kind of a trade mark is some unusual word in combination with an unusual device. An ordinary device like a star, cross, anchor, etc., cannot be claimed as a trade mark to the exclusion of its use by others.



Specimen of Ives Process, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

From Photo by Gilbert & Bacon.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE SONG OF THE EDITOR

OF A COUNTRY MORNING PAPER, WITH APOLOGIES TO THE SHADE OF THOMAS HOOD.

With fingers weary and worn
And eyelids heavy as lead,
An editor sat at the break of morn
And wished that he were dead.
Slash, and scribble, and paste,
In poverty, rubbish and dirt,
While in a voice of dolorous pitch
He sang as though he were hurt.

Work, work, work,
While the cock is crowing aloof,
And work, work, work,
While the stars shine on the roof.
It's oh! to be a slave,
For 'tis possible he might shirk,
But the editor ne'er must desist to rave
At the politician's work.

Work, work, work,
Till the brain begins to swim;
And work, work; but the writing must not lack vim;
Slash, and scribble, and paste,
Paste, and scribble, and slash,
But the editor never a word must waste,
Nor ever say anything rash.

Though the comps swear and howl,
And tell of diminutive strings,
And the devil waits with a roll of proofs,
While others demand the rings.
Grind! grind!
In poverty, rubbish, and dirt;
And still he must keep a rational mind

The public daily demands
To be kept informed betimes
Of everything their senators do,
And all the list of crimes:
Murders, suicides, thefts;
Floods and fires, and chimes
Of wedding bells and funeral knells,
And the poet's unearthly rhymes.

And never remain inert.

And at last, when all's written up,
From the president's curious whim
Of insisting on civil service reform,
To the death of poor little Jim
The newsboy, who died in the streets,
And the "ads" are all in trim,
With a weary sigh he rises to go
From his sanctum, gloomy and grim.

And when soon, on his weary couch,
He woos the goddess of dreams,
He finds no rest to him she can vouch
In the light of the morning's beams.
And the newsboys down in the street,
With voices loud and shrill,
Yell the name of the morning sheet,
The product of his own quill.

C. B. W.

EXCEPTING the Sitka Alaskan the Blaine Journal is the most northwestern paper published in the United States, its office being located within one hundred feet of salt water, and only half a mile from where the boundary line strikes the Puget Sound shore.

ON THE RIGHT AND WRONG SIDES OF PAPER.

Roughness of surface cannot be said to invariably indicate the wrong side of paper. Some misconception prevails on this point; but proof is readily obtained from papers for crayon and chalk drawings. The roughest there is the right side. On opening a ream of flat paper (i. e., unfolded), the right side is the top side. When paper is folded into quires, it is right side out. The lettering of the water-marks can only be read from the right side of the paper. When papers are azure laid, yellow wove, or blue, they are, if machine made, usually darker on the wrong side; if hand made, the right side is the darker. Some of these characteristics may be absent, and then an independent test becomes necessary. This is found in the wire-cloth mark, which has been referred to more than once. When everything else fails, this points out the wrong side. There are but few exceptions to this rule, since it is seldom the exhaust boxes act so lightly that the finishing obliterates the marks they leave. The wrong side of a granite paper is denoted by all the fiber being set in the same direction. It is worth mentioning that the wire side is the wrong side only when speaking of machinemade papers. In hand-made paper it is the right side. This is rather odd, for undoubtedly the top side would give the most suitable surface.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN TYPE BODIES.

The following table of the relative sizes of type, although not strictly accurate, will be found useful. It has been drawn up recently by the firm of H. Berthold, of Berlin:

Four-line pica	Bodies.	Equivalent in 8 to pica leads.	Equivalent in Didot points.
Grobe Canon (German) 29,99 42,00 Doppel Text (German) 28,48 40,00 Doppel Text (German) 28,48 40,00 Two-line double pica 27,75 35,00 Two-line double pica 36,00 Two-line for the first of th	Four-line pica	32.00	45.00
Doppel Text (German)	Grobe Canon (German)		
Twö-line double pica. Twö-line double pica. Richien Canon (German). 25.69 36.00 Thre-dile pica. 25.69 36.00 Thre-dile pica. 24.00 33.75 33.75 33.70 33.70 33.70 33.70 33.70 33.70 34.00 35.70 35.00 36.00 37.00 37.00 38	Donnel Text (German)		
Kleine Canon (German)	Two-line double pica		
Three-line pica.	Kleine Canon (German)		
Dopple Mittel (German) 19.92 28.00 17.00 19.01 17.05 25.00 17.00 17.00 17.05 25.00 17.	Three-line pica		
Doppel Mittel (German) 19.92 28.00 Two-line English 17.95 25.00 Doppel Cicero (German) 17.08 24.00 22.30	Two line great primer Donnel Tertia (Cerman)		
Two-line English	Donnel Mittel (Common)		
Doppel Cicero (German) 17.08 24.00 22.50 Text (German) 17.08 24.00 22.50 Text (German) 14.24 20.00 22.50 Text (German) 14.24 20.00 22.50 Text (German) 14.24 20.00 22.50 Text (German) 14.25 22.50 22.50 Text (German) 14.25 22.50 22.50 Text (German) 14.25 22.50 Text (German) 14.25 22.50 Text (German) 29.66 14.00 Text (German) 29.66 14.00 Text (German) 29.56 13.00 Text (German) 29.56 Text (German) 29.56 Text (German) 29.57 Tex	Two line Frolish		
Two-line pica. 16.00 22.50	Type of Cinese (Comment)		
Text (German).			
Double pica 13.87 10.56 Two-line long primer Doppel bourgeors (German) 12.81 18.00 Great primer Tertia (German) 11.37 16.00 Great primer Tertia (German) 11.37 16.00 Mittel (German) 9.96 14.00 Mittel (German) 9.96 14.00 Mittel (German) 8.54 12.00 English Small 18.34 12.00 English [cicero] Cicero (German) 8.54 12.00 English [cicero] 18.34 12.00 English [read 18.34 18.34 18.34 Pica (American) 7.92 11.19 Pica (American) 7.93 11.00 Brevier (German) 7.83 11.00 Dervier (German) 6.40 9.07 Comparison 18.34 18.34 Colonel (German) 18.34 18.34 Colonel (German) 4.98 7.00 Minion 4.03 6.35 Brevier 5.06 7.25 Colonel (German) 4.98 7.00 Minion 4.07 6.35 Colonel (German) 4.98 7.00 Colonel	T (C		
Two-line long primer. Doppel bourgeots (German). 12.5i 18.00 (Great primer. Tertia (German). 11.37 16.00 (Froeta primer. Tertia (German). 11.37 16.00 (Froeta primer. Tertia (German). 11.37 16.00 (Froeta primer. Two-line minion. 19.32 14.50			
Great primer Tertia (German) 11 37 16.00 Two-line brevier 10 32 14.30 Mittel (German) 9.06 14.00 Mittel (German) 9.06 14.00 Two-line minion 9.55 13.00	Double pica		
Two-line brevier	Two-line long primer. Dopper bourgeois (German).		
Mittel (German). 9,96 14,00 Two-line minion. 9 25 13,00 English [cicero]. Cicero (German). 8,97 12,55 English [cicero]. Cicero (German). 8,44 12,50 English [cicero]. Cicero (German). 8,44 12,50 English [cicero]. 8,45 11,25 English [cicero]. 7,42 11,25 English [cicero]. 6,49 1,25 English [cicero]. 7,49 1,25 English [cicero]. 7,	Great primer, Tertia (German)		
Two-line minion			
English			
English [small]. 8 4 11.84 Pica (American) 7,000 11.15 Pica (American) 8,000 11.15 Pica (American) 9,000 11.15 Pic	1 wo-line minion		
English [small]. 8 4 11.84 Per (American) 7.00 11.15 Per (American) 8.00 11.15 Per (American) 8.	English		
Pica 8.00 11.25 Pica (American) 7.92 11.15 Brevier (German) 7.83 11.00 Corpus or Garmond (German) 7.21 10.00 Corpus or Garmond 6.42 9.00 Long printer 6.40 9.00 Bourgeois Petti (German) 5.66 7.25 Colonel (German) 4.98 7.00 Minion 4.83 6.50 Emerald 6.24 6.25 Emerald (German) 4.48 6.25 Emerald (German) 4.27 6.00 Nonparell 4.00 5.62 Perl (German) 3.56 5.00 Ruby 3.49 4.82 Daman (German) 2.64 4.94 St to pica. 1.33 1.87	English [cicero], Cicero (German)		
Pica (American) 7.92 11.10 Brevier (German) 7.83 11.00 Corpus or Garmond (German) 7.12 10.00 Small pica 6.99 9.75 Long primer. Bourgeois (German) 5.69 8.00 Bourgeois 8.69 9.00 Bourgeois (Hi (German) 5.69 8.00 Minion 4.67 6.25 Emerald 4.0 6.25 Emerald (Dopareil) 4.7 6.00 Emerald (German) 4.7 6.00 Nonparel 4.00 5.62 Perl (German) 3.56 5.00 Ruby 3.40 4.82 Nameral (German) 3.26 5.00 Ruby 3.40 4.82 Four to pica 2.0 2.84 Four to pica 2.00 2.87 Six to pica 1.33 1.87			
Brevier (German) 7,83 11.00	Pica		
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	Six to pica		
Eight to pica 1.00 1.40	Eight to pica		

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

Issue of September 7, 1886. 348,804.— Printers' Leads, Machine for Shaving. H. F. Wellman, Chicago, Ill.

Issue of September 14, 1886. 349,037.— Printing Machine, Cloth. H. E. Green, Lowell, Mass.

49,037.— Printing Machine, Cloth. H. E. Green, Lowell, Mass.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

349,417.- Printing Machine, Oilcloth. G. W. Williams, Topsham, Me.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1886.

350,056.—Printing Machine. B. Huber, Assignor to the Huber Printing Press Company, Taunton, Mass.



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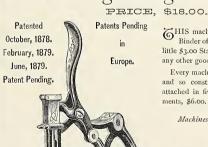
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- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

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- Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago, W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
- Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.
- J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
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- Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

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- Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chi-
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago,

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- C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadel-phia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.
- Fred's H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks. Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Cheeve
- Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York. J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.
- J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.
- Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort
- The Queen City Printing-Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

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- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beckman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses,
- Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses. Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Jo Press.
- The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.
- The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press

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- Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beckman street, New York.
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- Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

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- Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis. W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

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- Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis. Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.
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Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

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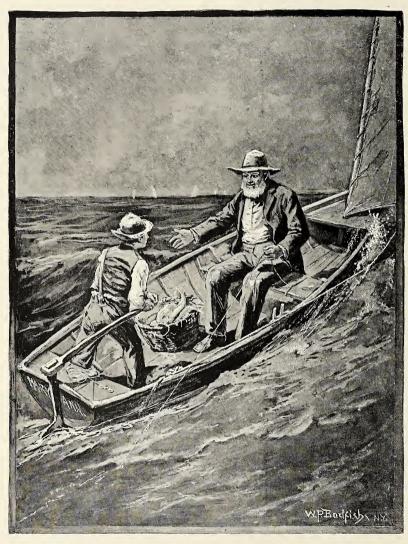
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BY M. J. CARROLL.

XIII.-AFTER THE GREAT FIRE,

I N order to better describe in a continuous and more easily understood manner the various complications encountered by the printers of this city in arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the scale of prices, I purposely omitted in the last number all reference to the many changes that took place in the business subsequent to the fire of 1871, and will now proceed to briefly review them.

The first journalistic candidate to enter the field for public favor during this period was the Daily Morning News, which was established in March, 1872. This paper was owned by a stock company, and enthusiastically supported Horace Greeley during that gentleman's somewhat erratic candidacy for the presidency. It was discontinued the following November, the company having sunk some \$50,000 in the venture. During its brief term of existence this paper was edited by Daniel Cameron, a gentleman who has been frequently mentioned in these articles as one of the founders of the Times, and in other connections. I believe this was Mr. Cameron's last business venture, at least in a newspaper sense, as he died a few years later.

Until quite recently the uniform retail price of Chicago newspapers has invariably been five cents a copy. This has always appeared rather singular to me, when I have considered the aptitude of the business men of this city to avail themselves of every practical suggestion that has ever attained a measure of success in other places, the more particularly when the great metropolitan journals of New York City could never successfully command a higher retail price than three cents a copy, many of the more influential and widely known selling for one and two cents. Many weak efforts had at various times been made to establish cheap newspapers here, but the spiritless manner in which the task was undertaken promised nothing but failure from the beginning. After many ventures and many failures, the idea was finally put into practical and successful operation, resulting at the present time in a reduction in the retail price of all the city papers, with but one exception.

The first effort of consequence to establish a one-cent daily newspaper in Chicago prior to 1875 was made by Wm. E. Dougherty and Chas. Harris (afterward Carl Pretzel). In the summer of 1873, with the assistance of Mr. M. E. Stone, a small sheet called the Daily Heraid was begun, and its publication continued until embarrassments consequent upon the panic of the fall of 1873 compelled its discontinuance. The idea was Mr. Stone's, and he worked unceasingly to the end of establishing such a paper for the two years following, but without much success. In the summer of 1875, a young Englishman named Meggy came to Chicago with some means, and soon an alliance was perfected between him, Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Stone, which resulted in the founding of the Chicago Daily News. The first copy of the paper was issued on the 20th day of December, 1875. It was a specimen number, the regular issue beginning on the 26th of the same month. Six thousand copies of the first day's issue were sold, and the circulation ranged from four to eight thousand for the first month. During the summer of 1876, Meggy tired of the venture, which exacted close attention and hard work, and returned to England, selling his interest to Mr. Stone. Within a week after his retirement his interest was sold to Victor F. Lawson, and a new partnership created, Mr. Lawson taking charge of the business department, and Mr. Stone of the editorial department. At that time the circulation of the paper did not exceed seven thousand copies a day.

At the founding of the paper, a dress was purchased, but no press, founders renting office room and press facilities from the *Skandinavien*, a Norwegian daily, published at 123 Fifth avenue. The first form was printed upon a flat drum-cylinder press, but thereafter a double

cylinder, owned by the Morning Courier, published in the same building, was rented and used continuously for two or three months, when a four-cylinder press was purchased and put in operation. During the summer of 1876, the Courier moved out of the building, and its place was occupied by the Daily News, which then entered upon a career of renewed prosperity immediately after Mr. Lawson took charge of its business department, so that in the fall of 1876, when the presidential campaign came on, its circulation ran up to nearly thirty thousand copies upon days of great excitement. In 1876, the boiler of the engine which had been used by the Daily News exploded. The explosion took place at midnight, and by energetic work a portable engine and boiler were in place by early morning, and the regular editions printed on time. This circumstance gave the News no little reputation, and was of great value as an advertisement. The circulation following the presidential election of 1876, and the period of doubt as to whether Hayes or Tilden had been elected, was not maintained in the spring of 1877, but fell to 11,000 in January, which seemed to be the lowest point. Thereafter a steady growth marked the career of the paper. The daily average in February was 14,800; in March, 16,400; in April, 18,400; in May, 20,700, and in June, 22,700. Then came the great railroad riots in July, and on the 27th of that month, 77,643 copies of the paper were sold, the average for the month reaching the then unprecedented figure of 35,320 copies. It was during this period that the Daily News scored its first important journalistic triumphs. Avery Moore, supervisor for West Chicago, a man of high standing in the community, and who had been a member of the Common Council and of the Board of Education, suddenly turned out a defaulter in his town accounts for several thousand dollars. He was arrested and held in custody by the sherift's officers, but, by a trick, escaped from the city and state. After some delay, the Daily News took up the case, tracked him to Petrolia, Canada, interviewed him, and finally brought him back to Chicago, where he settled his defalcation and was restored to the society of reputable men. At the time of the railroad riots a system of reporting hitherto unknown in Chicago was adopted. Reporters were mounted on horses and sent through the entire disturbed district, reporting hourly by telegraph to the home office. Extras were issued hourly, and the reports of the Daily News were admittedly the best printed at the time. A few weeks later, the State Savings Institution, a bank having over twenty thousand individual depositors, failed, and its president, D. D. Spencer, ran away. The police department failed to discover his whereabouts, and the Daily News took it up. A representative of that paper tracked him, by his baggage and by means of photographs, from Chicago, step by step, through Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, to Quebec, and discovered that he had sailed upon an Allan Line steamer under the assumed name of John Williams. A cable message was sent to Scotland Yard, London, asking for his apprehension, but, unfortunately, was a day late, and he escaped, leaving the steamer at Queenstown and crossing through Ireland to the continent. Two years later a representative of the Daily News went to Europe, and spent three months searching for Spencer, his efforts finally being rewarded by the discovery of the fugitive at a little place two miles from Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg. To him Spencer told in detail the story of his escape, but no effort was made by the state authorities to bring him back. The circulation of the Daily News for the year 1877 was 22,032 copies a day. In 1878, it grew steadily, beginning with 28,000 in January, and closing in July with 49,000. In August, 1878, the plant, good will and franchises of the Chicago Post were purchased, securing its admission to membership in the Western Associated Press. The average for the year 1878 was 38,314 copies; and for 1879, 45,194 copies a day. In 1880, the presidential elections gave a fresh boom, and the average was 54,801 copies.

The yearly averages of the Nex since that time have been as follows: 1881, 75,820 copies a day; 1882, 88,722 copies; 1883, 99,726 copies; 1884, 125,178; and the indications are that the daily average for the present year will exceed 160,000 copies a day. Such has been the career of the journal that has so successfully introduced the penny newspaper to the public of Chicago, and with its introduction has worked such a revolution in the newspaper publishing business in this city. The success of this enterprise has been marvelous in every way, and from occupying a part of an office and one small room has branched

out until it occupies the entire building where they are now located, and where they are cramped for room, the present intention of the managers being, I believe, to erect a far more commodious building in the near future. The four-cylinder press, which in 1875 was thought to be sufficient for the requirements of the paper for all time to come, has been replaced by six perfecting presses of the most approved pattern and of the greatest speed. The force of employés has increased at the same time from about twenty-five to over two hundred, the composing room alone employing fifty-five members of the typographical union.

In 1879 Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, of the Times, noting the wonderful success of the Daily News, and actuated, I presume, by a desire to join the progressive movement in some way, founded a one-cent evening paper which he styled the Chicago Telegraph. But Mr. Storey's remarkable powers were undoubtedly on the wane at this time, and the paper was discontinued after the course of a few months and the loss of several thousands of dollars.

On March 1, 1881, the Chicago Morning News was founded by the same management controlling the Daily News, and from all that can be learned has attained a gratifying and permanent success. This paper was not entitled to the Associated Press dispatches, but was a member of what was known as the National Associated Press, a rival institution. In June, 1883, by obtaining the consent of all of the other morning papers in Chicago, the Morning News became the recipient of the Associated Press dispatches, a circumstance that has added greatly to the value of that paper. I may state here that the first time the daily issues of any of the Chicago papers reached the number of 100,000 was on the 2d of July, 1881, the day on which Guiteau shot President Garfield, when the Daily News exceeded that number.

On the opposite side of Fifth avenue from the Daily News we find two more very creditable specimens of the later school of journalistic enterprise-the Chicago Herald and the Evening Mail, while the Chicago Telegram is published in the immediate neighborhood. The Herald is undoubtedly regarded as one of the very best papers that has ever been published in Chicago, and its success has in every way been commensurate with its merits. It is a two-cent morning paper, and among the special characteristics that have won such rapid recognition may be mentioned the moderation with which subjects of general interest are discussed; the manly fairness shown to public men of whatever political faith, and the independent position maintained in dealing with political affairs. In its general make-up and appearance, from a mechanical point of view, the Herald is by far the finest looking of the Chicago dailies, and is approached in this respect by few, if any, of the newspapers of America. This paper was originally known as the Telegraph (in 1878), but had no connection with the evening paper of that name founded by Mr. Storey. While it was known as the Telegraph it received its first impetus from the action of the Chicago Typographical Union, which organization was at that time in dispute with one of the older daily papers. The union secured by its efforts the contract for the city printing for the Telegraph, and in various other ways did much to secure a footing for the new paper.

The history of the Evening Mail is somewhat similar to that of the Herald. It is a one-cent evening paper, and was first known (in 1883) as The Press, at which time it received assistance from the typographical union of the same nature as that given the Herald in the early years of that paper's struggles. While known as The Press this paper was the property of our well known fellow-citizen, Mr. John J. Curran, who subsequently sold it to a stock company, when the name was changed to the Evenirg Mail. The Mail is a bright, enterprising, readable paper, and one that seems abundantly capable of maintaining its place among the wide-awake publications in the great metropolis of the West.

The Evening Telegram, a one-cent evening paper, appears to occupy a somewhat different field from that of the papers mentioned, and, to judge from outward appearances, is meeting with a fair meed of public patronage and favor.

If boastful advertisements and loud-sounding promises could secure the success of a daily paper, then surely the recently established and more recently extinguished Chicago Sun would have been one of the most prosperous newspaper properties that one would care to invest in. This paper was certainly founded under very favorable auspices, and its brief career but adds another link to the interminable chain of fatalities that mark past endeavor in the same line of speculative industries,

(To be continued.)

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilkinson, of Otley, Yorkshire, England, an instructive little book, entitled "Photo-Engraving on Zinc and Copper, in Line and Half-Tone, and Photo Lithography." It is chock full of interesting matter relating to and explaining the processes employed in the art. The various chapters treat of "List of Apparatus, etc., Required," "Etching in Half-Tone," "Printing from the Block," "Printing in Bitumen," "Photo-Engraving on Steel and Copper," "Photo-Litho in Line," "Printing the Transfer," "Photo-Litho in Half-Tone," "Ink-Photos," and "Alternative Processes." We sincerely trust its author will meet with the success its merits deserve; and if he does, success is assured.

PERSONALS.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD, of the American Bookmaker, New York, has been spending several days in Chicago.

- J. D. GILCHRIST, formerly of Chicago, but now of Los Angeles, California, recently paid a visit to our sanctum.
- E. K. Dunbar, selling agent for the Kidder web job press, is on a western trip, perfecting a number of contracts recently negotiated.
- J. K. WRIGHT, of the well-known ink firm of J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, has been in Chicago the greater part of the present month.
- A. E. WOODRUFF, editor of the Ackley (Iowa) *Tribune*, has been visiting relatives in Chicago. He is a very agreeable and entertaining gentleman.
- Mr. H. J. Brown, of the bookbinding firm of Brown Bros., 66 King street, Toronto, has been abiding in our midst for a few days. He speaks favorably of the business outlook.
- Mr. C. Potter, Jr., of the firm of C. Potter, Jr., & Co., press manufacturers, of New York, recently returned home after a lengthened pleasure and recreation tour in the West.

Mr. Samuel G. Sloane, manager of the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, paid our sanctum a visit last Thursday, and reports business in the city by the big bridge looking up. Glad to hear it.

- J. H. Cranston, the well-known manufacturer of steampower printing presses, Norwich, Connecticut, now on a western trip in the interests of his business, paid THE INLAND PRINTER office a pleasant visit.
- G. E. Saneorn, of the firm of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, manufacturers of bookbinders', printers' and paper-box makers' machinery, 69 Beekman street, New York, is at present in Chicago on business interests.

MR. ROBERT YORKSTON, "genial Bob," a gentleman known to the craft throughout the length and breadth of the country, has lately been spending a few days in our city. His many friends were pleased to take him by the hand.

- Mr. H. H. Thorp, of the Cleveland Type Foundry, will attend the adjourned meeting of the Type Founders' Association, in New York, this month, and contribute from his valuable experience toward the settlement of trade differences.
- G. Henry Whitcomb, vice-president and treasurer of the Whitcomb Envelope Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, as might have been expected from the representative of such a progressive firm, while in Chicago, paid a pleasant visit to the office of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. George W. Gardiner, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, publisher of the "Almanac and Handbook of the Maritime Provinces," a go-ahead representative of the Dominion, has been spending several days in Chicago in the interests of his publication, meeting with a fair meed of success.

A CORRECTION.

A correspondent in New York, under date of September 25, takes exception to the article published in our last issue under the caption "How Postage Stamps are Made," and says the *modus operandi* is as follows: One stamp is engraved upon a steel plate, which is afterward hardened; then a soft steel roller is rolled over the plate, and sufficient pressure applied to take up in relief all the lines engraved on the plate. Then the roller is in its turn hardened, and the process reversed, and as many transfers may be made on a plate as is desired, by pressing the hard roller into the soft steel plate in the position wanted. The vegetable gum referred to in the article is the dextrine of commerce.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. HORMISDAS FOISY, imprimeur job printer, Montreal, sends two very creditably executed business cards in colors.

MORRILL BROTHERS, Fulton, New York, forward some specimens of plain, everyday work, which are fully up to the average.

THE Post-Express Printing Company, Rochester, New York, send a large number of good, plain jobs, such as business cards, circulars, etc. "Neat, but not gaudy," seems to be their motto.

AUGUST BECKER, Grand street, Brooklyn, sends several samples of colored work, some of which are set up with type-border and rules, with tint block cut. Many of the designs are exquisite, and the coloring excellent.

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, printers, Boston, send some exquisitely executed colored specimens, among them a large business card of the house, which is neat, unique and attractive. Mr. Chas. L. Sparks, the compositor who designed it, proves himself to be a first-class artist.

A. W. Brookes, book and job printer, Detroit, Michigan, turns out a somewhat pretentious business card, which, on the whole, is a well-balanced job. The rule work, however, is far from perfection. All such work, to be effective, must be perfect in symmetry, joints, curves and miters.

FROM the Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser office we have received a large and varied assortment of job printing, to which the names of the respective compositors are attached. Several of the colored jobs are worthy of especial mention, and all the specimens sent reflect credit on the house turning them out.

J. M. STEARNS, Dalton, Massachusetts, is evidently a thorough, painstaking printer; at least, this is the conclusion we have come to after carefully examining several specimens of his work, and we will risk the assertion that the neighboring towns get very little of Dalton's printing, because we suppose its citizens know a good thing when they see it.

THE samples sent by Maynard, Gough & Co., Worcester, Massachusetts, are among the most meritorious and attractive we have ever received. No matter what the nature of the job shown—a ménu, programme, business card or letterhead, it is chaste, attractive and executed in the highest style of the art; and what is more, the presswork and composition correspond.

THE Chicago Specimen (Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago), which we have just received, is a handsome specimen of the "art preservative," and far exceeds in attractiveness and excellence of workmanship any previous issue of that journal. The composition and presswork are almost perfection. The cover, printed in bronze-blue ink on blue granite paper, is particularly striking, the front page being an original and very effective design in rule and border work. The specimens of type shown consist of ten series of useful letter, tastefully displayed, some of which are ornamental, but all of a character that printers can find use for every day. Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co. have evidently spared no pains in getting up the finest type founders' specimen it has been our pleasure to receive.

SPECIMENS have also been received from John B. Judson, Kingsboro, New York; the Ontario County Times Book and Job Printing House, Canandaigua, New York; Johns, Brumback & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Baker, Collins & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota; Frank W. Bailey, Chillicothe, Illinois; Groneweg Brothers, Dayton, Ohio.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Sunday Sayings, of St. Louis, has just put in operation a new Claus perfecting press.

The Illinois Type Founding Company has recently furnished a new outfit for the *Industrial World*.

Thomas R. Travers, a former well-known member of Chicago Typographical Union, died of heart disease, September 8, at his farm, near Adrian, Mich.

MR. SAMUEL RASTALL, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Typographical Union, has been nominated by the United Labor party for clerk of the county court.

THE Union Type Foundry reports a little picking up of the printers' supply business, and having shipped several large newspaper outfits recently. No big discounts.

SECRETARY-TREASURER RASTALL reports the arrivals by traveling card during September to number eighty-six, while the withdrawals during the month number only fifty-four.

THE Faith Publishing Company has been incorporated in this city, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by Michael Freiberger, George A. Seott and C. P. Sawyer. The nature of their faith is not stated.

Mr. W. E. Chapin, the well-known draughtsman and engraver, has removed to new and commodious quarters, room 65, 126 Washington street. As a skilled workman in his profession he has few equals.

EDWIN I. GILLETTE & Co. of this city have secured the contract for furnishing the State of Illinois with all of its paper for the ensuing two years. The contract specified super-calendered book and writing paper.

GEO. W. TAYLOR & Co. of this city have secured the contract to supply the State of Wisconsin with super-calendered book and writing paper for the ensuing year. It is estimated that it will require two hundred tons to fill the order.

THE last issue of the *Electrotype Journal*, published by Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, containing a large number of exquisite designs and novelties, should be in the hands of every progressive printer in the country. Write for a copy.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company has secured new and enlarged quarters at 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, having taken a five years' lease. It expects to move about January 1, 1887. The location is one of the most eligible in the city.

THE Chicago Printers' Supply Company, 196 and 198 Clark street, A. Wagener, manager, have been appointed western agents for the Manhattan Typefoundry, New York, and will carry a full line of its productions. Correspondence solicited.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, at its last meeting, was presented by the trades' assembly with an elegant silk flag, being the first prize awarded by that body to the organization making the best appearance in the trades' demonstration of September 6, 1886.

THE attention of the trade is especially called to the notice and illustration of the Improved Automatic Steam Shaving Machine, the invention of Mr. E. A. Blake of this city, presented in the present issue. Its preëminent merits are conceded by everyone who has examined it.

MR. Andrew McLaughlin, president of Chicago Typographical Union, is a candidate for the legislature on the Labor League ticket, in the sixth senatorial district. We hope the boys will assist their fellow-typos by voting for them wherever practicable, no matter on which ticket they are placed.

THE Chicago Evening Journal has found its change of form and price a very good venture from a business standpoint. The circulation has largely increased, and is still rapidly extending. The Journal is a six-column quarto, and sells at two cents. It has sufficient space to give matters somewhat in detail, which makes it a favorite with readers. In contents it is always clean, bright and newsy.

THE two-revolution four roller press shown by J. II. Cranston, of Norwich, Connecticut, at the Inter-State Exposition, and which has been in operation since its opening, has received a great many deserved

encomiums. For smoothness of running, perfect register and excellent work it cannot be surpassed. It can turn out 2,200 impressions per hour, and altogether is a magnificent piece of mechanism.

MR. DAVID TYLER, father of W. O. Tyler, died at his residence, 2222 Michigan avenue, on Sunday evening, October 3, in the ninetieth year of his age. He located in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1860, and shortly after moved to Chicago, with the expectation of engaging in business, but sickness prevented the fulfillment of his plans. Mr. Tyler leaves five sons and one daughter. The remains were interred in Graceland Cemetery, Wednesday, October 6.

A SCURRILOUS paragraph recently appeared in a stationery journal of this city in referring to the pressmen who generally pass a part of the noon hour in Arcade Court in discussing the news of the day, in which the name of a reputable firm was unnecessarily alluded to. Pressmen, we suppose, like to crack jokes as well as anybody else, but we do not believe that retailing "scandal" is their chief occupation. We consider such charge offensive and in bad taste.

AT Toronto, Ont., on September 15, by Rev. Dr. Kellogg, Mr. A. H.
McQuilkin, of Chicago, was united in marriage to Miss J. M. Musson,
of the former city. On the Saturday following, as a token of respect
to their associate, the employes of Shepard & Johnston, with whom
Mr. McQuilkin is engaged, presented the lucky man with an elegant
secretary and rocking chair. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them a
long and happy life in their new and endearing relationship.

MR. O. J. MAIGNE, of the firm of D. J. Reilly & Co., roller-makers, New York, was in Chicago for a week last month, his first visit after an absence of thirteen years. Although a young man, Mr. M. said it made him feel very old to view the numerous changes in the Garden City since his departure. He practically learned his original trade of pressman at J. M. W. Jones'. In New York, Messrs. Reilly & Co. have a grip on the printers' roller trade only to be acquired by those used to handling glue and other sticky things.

MR. SCHWARTZ, vice-president of the J. M. W. Jones printing and stationery establishment, recently had a miraculous escape from a horrible death. One evening, on alighting from a street car in front of his residence, he had the misfortune to miss his footing and fall directly in front of a car coming in the opposite direction, which had escaped his attention. Providentially, the driver had the presence of mind to immediately apply the brake; yet so close was the call that the car had to be backed before Mr. Schwartz could be released from his perilous position. A couple of inches further and instantaneous death would have been the result, as the wheel was actually at his neck.

A sad calamity happened to Charles W. Hawkins, recently a member of Chicago Typographical Union, but now on the books of New York union. He was on his way to this city for the purpose of accompanying his wife and children to New York City, where he intended to permanently reside. In boarding his train at Danville, Illinois, September 28, he accidentally fell beneath the cars and was killed. The body was forwarded to Chicago, and was buried by the typographical union in the Rose Hill lot. He was killed on his fortieth birthday. He leaves a wife and family in poor circumstances, though he was a steady, industrious and good workman, and was last employed in Chicago at the office of Geo. E. Marshall & Co.

At the last regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, held in Greenebaum's Hall, the following was unanimously adopted, and it is published, as we believe the action a sensible one for other unions to follow:

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer be instructed to notify all political clubs committees that Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 requests them to have their printing done in offices employing union men; that the actions of said organizations will be thoroughly scrutinized by this body; that a list of all candidates who have patronized other than organized labor will be published before the day of election; that the secretary-treasurer forward to each of said organizations a list of union printing offices, and that he report to each meeting of this body the names of such organizations and candidates as he has communicated with, and their replies to the same, if any; that he further request said organizations to have the offices doing this work attach their imprints thereto.

THE Printers' Ready Reckoner, advertised in our "want" columns, is a valuable production at a low price. It shows at a glance the

cost of stock used on small jobs, and saves much time in figuring. One example will illustrate this: Suppose you take forty-eight sheets out of a ream of 28-pound stock at 1334 cents a pound, how much would the forty-eight sheets be worth? The Ready Reckoner gives the answer in less time than it takes to ask this question. It shows the cost of any number of sheets of any weight from eight to seventy pounds, and from six cents to twenty-five cents per pound, rising by quarters of a cent. It is the production of a practical printer of many years' experience, and is guaranteed to be correct. There are also two useful tables, showing the quantity of stock required for a job (according to the number cut out of a sheet) from fifty to five hundred thousand copies, and also the number of sheets contained in any number of quires. We advise our readers to obtain a copy and judge for themselves.

PRESENTATION .- Mr. James P. Kelly, a member of the original firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, and who, since the dissolution of that firm, has maintained an active connection with its successors, Brown, Pettibone & Co., leaves that house to assume a direct interest in the business of orange cultivation in Florida-interests which have for some time felt the need of Mr. Kelly's personal attention and care. The occasion of his leaving his old associates in the firm and his fellow-companions in their employ was made the opportunity of presenting him with a valuable testimonial, expressing the hearty good will and high regard which one and all have felt and entertained for Mr. Kelly. After a few remarks by Mr. John C. Ryan, Mr. Kelly was handed an exceedingly handsome set of diamond sleeve and collar buttons. Mr. W. T. Whitman then made a short address, very touching in its words and quality of expression. Mr. P. F. Pettibone followed, supplementing what had been said by further voicing the kind feelings of all present toward the recipient of the gift. Mr. Kelly was so absolutely taken by surprise with this action of his friends that his answer was feelingly manifested by a simple "I thank you."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

It is stated that J. M. Tilden of Watertown, New York, will erect a paper and pulp mill at Lyon Falls, to cost \$100,000.

A LARGE number of American papermakers are now visiting Europe, and expect to bring home a pocketful of orders.

The Champion Paper and Card Company, East Pepperell, Massachusetts, has been organized, with a capital stock of §75,000.

 ↑ The Bowdoin Paper Company has completed all arrangements for its new paper and pulp mills at Lisbon Falls. The mill to be erected will cost \$500,000.

S. D. WARREN & Co., Boston, from the various mills owned and controlled by them, turn out now an average of thirty-five tons of paper per day, mostly fine book stock.

THE Canadian Sulphite Pulp Company has been incorporated in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. They have purchased all the Canadian patents owned by Ricker & Kellner of Austria, John Makin of England, and the American Sulphite Pulp Company of Boston, and will issue licenses under these patents to manufacture sulphite wood pulp.

SOUTHWORTH, BULKLEY & Co. of Philadelphia, at a meeting of their creditors on September 21, showed assets of \$40,000, with liabilities of \$46,000. An offer of one hundred cents on the dollar was made, if an extension of two years would be granted, the firm proposing to pay twenty-five per cent every six months. The probabilities are that the latter offer will be accepted, and that the firm will be allowed to resume business.

E. FERRIS, who is a most efficient superintendent, has resigned his position with Rolland Paper Company, St. Jerome, Canada, and has been succeeded by Mr. Wilson, lately with Irwin Lane Paper Company, Elkhart, Ind. The Rolland Paper Company has made a contract with the Canadian government for all its bond paper, which was formerly imported from England. This mill is probably the best equipped mill in Canada, and is furnished with American machinery throughout.—
United States Paper-Maker.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

AT Topeka, Kansas, book and job printers work nine hours on a ten-hour scale.

THE Sioux Falls Typographical Union No. 218 has been organized with nine charter members.

THE job scale of \$17 per week has been signed by nearly all the book and job firms in Pittsburgh.

R. P. YORKSTON, well known to the craft generally, is now traveling for the Cleveland Printing Ink Works.

S. P. ROUNDS, late government printer, has been made an honorary member of Columbia Typographical Union.

There are one hundred and forty-two periodicals published in San Francisco, of which twenty-one are issued daily.

THE New York *Lumberman* is the title of a new weekly newspaper devoted to every branch of the lumber trade.

THE pressmen of Montreal are making arrangements for the establishment of a union. A charter will soon be applied for.

THE Syracuse (N. Y.) Typographical Union filed a certificate of accorporation with the secretary of state on the 9th inst.

incorporation with the secretary of state on the 9th inst.

MAJOR BEN. PERLEY POORE, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, has now in his possession a hand press once owned by Benjamin Franklin.

J. SMITH, a reporter on the Pueblo (Col.) Press, is a deaf mute. He says he has no trouble in getting news, because the people know him and help him out.

THE Amherst (N. H.) Cabinet is eighty-five years old, has had but two publishers in seventy-six years, and the editor, E. B. Boyleston, has set type sixty-two years.

MR. R. S. MENAMIN, of Philadelphia, has disposed of his interest in the Franklin machine shop of that city to Mr. Henry P. Feister, builder of the Feister press.

MR. WILLIAM BRIGGS, late secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has been selected by Public Printer Benedict to occupy an \$1,800 clerkship in his office.

OMAHA Typographical Union was the first to forward the money contributed to the Childs-Drexel fund on Mr. Drexel's birthday. The amount, \$30, was forwarded by telegraph.

BALTIMORE Typographical Union No. 13 has published a list of union printing offices, and asked organized workingmen and their friends to patronize no other. That's right.

THE pressmen and feeders in a number of New York printing offices are on strike for an increase in wages of two dollars per week, and it is thought the movement will become general.

THE most northern newspaper in the world is said to be printed and published at Hammerfest. In Greenland a newspaper is published having the interesting title of Aviágagliotio Nalinginnavmik Sysaraminassassmik!

NOTWITHSTANDING the large discounts offered on type made by American founders, and the excellent quality of metal generally found therein, it is reported that De Vinne & Co., New York, have lately imported from Figgins', London, a ton of body letter.

W. H. Twombly, of the *Chronicle*, Reading, Massachusetts, is a printer of fifty-one years' experience. He bought from S. P. Gordon the first Gordon press made, is a relative of Adams, the celebrated press-builder, and is one of the best posted men in the trade.

JAMES Howe, aged eighty years, the oldest newspaper man in Indiana, died at Lafayette recently. He founded in New York the Spirit of the Times. Horace Greeley was in his employment as a journeyman printer. The two were in friendly correspondence up to the time of Mr. Greeley's death. Mr. Howe went to Lafayette over forty years ago, and had since made that place his home.

The new public printer, Mr. Benedict, recently dismissed the entire night force in the pressroom, eighty employés in the bindery, and six clerks, making about one hundred and fifty all told. Each employé dropped was informed by circular or letter of the reasons of dismissal in the following language: "On account of the insufficiency of the appropriation to meet the expenses of this office up to December 31

next upon the scale of expenditure required by the present force, and believing that I can dispense with your services without serious interruption to the necessary work in hand, you are hereby informed that your services will not be required in your present position after this date. The cashier will pay you any balance due on account of your salary at your convenience."

THE letter "i" has not always had its dot. It is not seen, for instance, in the ancient manuscripts written in Roman characters. The addition of the dot dates from the adoption of Gothic characters. Two "is" could then easily be mistaken for a "u," so they were distinguished by accents written from left to right, and this practice extended to "i's" which occurred alone. The accents were diminished to dots as late as the sixteenth century.

Some Texas papers have unique names. For example, the Cyclone, Gospel Flame, Seven Mansions, Criterion, Dot, Red Man, Rustler, Maverick Trumpet, Rocket, Breeze, Simoon, Jimplecute, Wide Awake, Black Waxy, Ball, Mesquiter, Staked Plain, Panhandle, Pinery, Sharpshooter, Free Tongue, Balance Wheel, Success, Advocate of Holiness, Platonian Messenger, Plow and Hammer, etc. Still the number of familiar names adopted by different papers is considerable. About fifty bear the name of News.

NEW YORK CITY is without doubt the great newspaper center of the western hemisphere, as is indicated by the following table:

Daily morning papers	21
Daily evening papers,	8
Semi-weekly papers	7
Weekly papers	216
Bi-weekly papers	11
Semi-monthly papers	19
Monthly papers	168
Bi-monthly publications,	4
Quarterly publications	19
Total	472
2000 1111111111111111111111111111111111	4/3

At the September meeting of Lincoln (Nebraska) Typographical Union No. 209, held at their hall, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst Mr. Peter B. Lee, an honorable and widely known member of the printing fraternity;

Resolved, That while duly regretting the untimely departure of an all-time consistent member of the craft and a faithful worker to our interests, we bow to a Superior Commander.

Resolved, That in the sudden demise of one so well known, the printers lose an able co-worker, the needy and unfortunate an ever-ready friend, and mankind a kind-hearted gentleman.

Resolved, That to his relatives and near friends we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union, transmitted to his bereaved relatives, and sent for publication to the various papers of this city and Beatrice, the Craftsman, INLAND PRINTER and other publications allied with the interests of the craft.

H. G. McVicker, W. A. Pangburn, T. L. Norton, S. G. Kelso, Jno. McIntosh, Committee,

FOREIGN.

THE London *Times* pays its editor-in-chief \$40,000 per annum, and its leading writers \$7,500 to \$10,000 each.

EFFORTS were made over forty years ago by Messis. Bower Bros., of Sheffield, England, to secure the adoption of the point system.

THE September number of *Illustration* contains a description of the process of "transformation printing," in which the use of a sponge removes one picture and replaces it by another,

THE Portuguese printers have just started an organ bearing the name A Typographia. Its mission, according to the first number, is to defend the interests of the workers in the book trade.

ACCORDING to a native newspaper, a leading Japanese manufacturer is about to submit to the English book dealers a series of Japanese picture books for children, with an English text. The first issue is entitled Hanasaki Jiji (the old man who made the dead tree blossom).

THE printers' corporation of Dresden, Saxony, has lately come to the resolution to dissolve their business connections with type foundries which fit up printing offices on the hire system, as well as with machinemakers adopting the same practice. It will also discontinue relations with stationers and bookbinders taking in and executing orders for printing, and will not allow trade to be carried on with firms offering "blackmail" to their operatives.

A BALLOT having taken place for the chairmanship of the London Society of Compositors, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. R. Lee, the result has been as follows: Mr. R. W. Minter (Field), 1,923 votes; Mr. J. M. Gow (St. James's Gazetle), 1,120; Mr. F. Willis (Messrs. Blower's), 549; Mr. G. Essex (Messrs. Harrison's), 465; Mr. H. J. Woodley (Messrs. Clowes'), 374; Mr. C. Pizey (Messrs. Cassell's), 213; and Mr. W. J. N. Wade (Freemason), 35. Mr. Minter has accordingly been elected.

AT Vienna, in the Künstlerhaus, will be held the "First Annual Exhibition of Graphic Works of Art." This exposition will open December 1, 1886, and continue until January 31, 1887. It will include all manner of copperplate engravings, etchings, lithographs, wood cuts, etc., together with "illustrated éditions de luxe and scientific works on art," and "reproductions effected by the aid of chemic-technical processes." American etchers and engravers on wood and on metal have been invited to participate.

THE state of trade in the Australian colonies is thus referred to by the Australian Typographical Journal: The outlook is far from encouraging. In Melbourne (Victoria) trade has been exceedingly dull. Business in general appears to be the same throughout the whole of the offices; but there was a prospect of this state of things improving as soon as parliament met, and thus reducing the large number of unemployed. In Sydney (New South Wales) trade has also been very slack. Trade in Brisbane (Queensland) has likewise been dull, and the collapse of the Rockhampton Mercury has swelled the number of unemployed. In Adelaide (South Australia), while some offices were fairly busy, others were working only half-time. The government printing office has absorbed some of the unemployed. Owing to the great exodus from the colony some few months ago, there are not many now totally unemployed; but there are enough hands for all the work there is to do for some time to come. Business in Wellington (New Zealand) has been fairly brisk, owing to the near approach of the

THE September issue of Fred. Ullmer's Standard Circular, London, in referring to the demand for uniformity in type bodies, says: The question whether a change shall or shall not be made is one which the printers of this country have to decide. The type founders are generally willing to supply that which the type consumers demand, even when type of special height, body or nick is desired; and the adoption of a uniform scale of sizes, although involving considerable expense to the founders, would be of such advantage to all in the long run that there would be no great difficulty in persuading them to undertake it. Messrs, Caslon & Co. have already intimated their willingness to supply their type cast to such a scale, and we shall be pleased to hear of the readiness of other founders in the same direction, as it is advisable that complete agreement should be come to respecting all the details before any changes are made. No increase of the difficulties experienced by printers would be involved; as they are now compelled to keep the productions of different founders separate from each other, whereas all future purchases of a given body could be used with each other and with the same spaces and quads, simply being kept separate from the earlier purchases. Thus in the course of several years, the old type of so many varying bodies would be gradually worked out and the office consist of a series of types of really uniform and interchangeable bodies.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD.

Postmaster-General Vilas has approved of a new design for a postal card, submitted to him by the engraving and printing bureau. The new design consists of one piece of engraving instead of two, as on the present card. A head of Jefferson occupies a central place on the upper third of the card. Over this head, in light letters, are the words, "United States." In panels, supported by scroll-work at the left and right, are the words, "postal card," in distinct letters. Under the head

are the words, "one cent," and beneath the border line inclosing the designation of value is the line, "Nothing but the address to be on this side." The design is graceful and light, and its advantage over the old one is that the idea of putting the stamp off at one side and the designation of the article at the opposite side is abandoned to secure an inclusive design with the strongest feature of it in the center.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed to examine and pass upon the specimens submitted for competition during the six months from April to September, inclusive, now present the results of our deliberations, and trust they may give satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

In order to simplify our task, as well as to arrive at a just conclusion, we adopted the following rules by which we should judge the various specimens: (1) Originality of design; (2) practicability; (3) symmetry of curves; (4) perfection of joints; (5) general excellence.

Having so many admirable pieces of work before us, we had considerable difficulty in making selections, but we are happy to say that the conclusions we did arrive at were entirely unanimous. The following is the result:

First prize of \$20.00, A. R. Allexon, Chicago (page 509). Second prize of \$15.00, Eugene Baker, Houston, Texas (page 437). Third prize of \$10.00, Charles G. Forbush, Chicago (page 791). Fourth prize of \$5.00, F. Russell, New York (page \$89).

Special mention is due to John P. Weyant, Thomas Billings, Turck & Baker and Charles Miller. Also to A. J. Smith, for specimen on page 508.

It will be observed that there are four prizes instead of three, as on last occasion. This change was made to meet a difficulty we had in awarding the third prize, as two specimens were so nearly equal in point of merit.

We venture to suggest that as A. R. Allexon has already taken three prizes, he should be debarred from participating in the next competition, though we trust he will not, on that account, cease to send in specimens of his excellent work.

GEO. A. FURNEAUX, SAML. K. PARKER, JAY E. REEVES, D. O'BRIEN, H. G. BISHOP,

DEATH OF MR. E. W. DENNISON.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. E. W. Dennison of Boston, the well-known tag manufacturer of that city, who died at his summer residence, Marblehead, on Wednesday, September 22, after a long and painful illness from heart disease, aged sixty-seven years, The exemplification of the work of Mr. Dennison in the organization and success of the enterprise of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, in 1878, of which he was the founder and head, is shown by its present condition, with branches in all the leading cities of the Union, and its goods, wares and merchandise in almost every known manufactory, counting room, and workshop; the store rooms of thrifty housekeepers, the satchels of thoughtful tourists, and on tastefully arranged toilet stands and well appointed dressing-room tables, the wide world over. Mr. Dennison was essentially a self-made man. He was the incarnation of all that is recognized as honorable and upright in business relations. Socially, he was the devoted, loving parent and the steadfast friend. His acquaintance was very extensive, and those who had the pleasure of being intimate with him felt the presence of a big-hearted, unselfish, charitable and loving nature. His benefactions, which were numerous, were never paraded before the public gaze; the cheery, benevolent countenance of the man indexed the sympathetic heart that has now ceased to beat.

THE West Jersey paper mill at Camden, New Jersey, has recently put up a fireproof building. It is built on the mill with a fireproof wall eighteen inches thick. The building is to be used for cutting and dusting the stock.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE St. Louis *Critic* has been enlarged to a seven-column quarto, and has also moved to new quarters, 316 Chestnut street.

THE Iowa Lithographing and Engraving Company, Des Moines, Iowa, has been recently incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

COHN & Co's large printing office on Longworth street, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire, September 28, to the amount of \$30,000; insured.

GEO. C. JAMES & Co., printers' and bookbinders' supplies, Cincinnati, have had a fair summer trade, and expect steady improvement henceforth.

To prevent ink from skimming over, cover the top of the can with a thin layer of glycerine. A bare coating is sufficient. It will do no harm to the ink.

To take from paper the impression in red ink of a rubber stamp, first remove the oily material of the ink with ether or naphtha, then bleach the powder.

THE following is said to be a good recipe for map-engraving wax; Four ounces linseed oil, half an ounce of gum benzoin, and half an ounce of white wax; boil to two-thirds.

GEORGE D. BARNARD & Co., of St. Louis, printers and stationers, will shortly remove to their new and commodious quarters, corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue.

BINGHAM & RUNGE, roller makers, Cleveland, Ohio, have won good patronge in that city and tributary territory. Mr. Bingham has just returned from an extended visit to dealers in eastern cities.

THE Ullmann & Philpott Manufacturing Company, printing inks, Cleveland, Ohio, will be in new quarters, at the corner of West and Merwin streets, by November 1. Their trade still keeps up well.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN, of St. Louis, have commenced work on their new building on Third street, between Olive and Locust. It is intended to make it one of the model printing offices of the country.

THE Marseilles (Illinois) Register is printed by waterpower, which is supplied by means of a cable connecting the printing office with the wheel at the dam. The proprietors express themselves well pleased with the results.

To protect type cases and boards against the influences of damp, German manufacturers are treating the different parts with hot oil, impregnating thoroughly before putting them together. They will never warp after having undergone this treatment.

A "FRO BON (!) FUBLICO" dodger, from the press of the Merno Banner, Nebraska, as its imprint announces, gravely informs the citizens of Broken Bow that they cannot compete with Merno in quality and price of goods. We should judge not.

THE Photo-Electrotype Company, 20 Cliff street, New York, is reputed to have done more than any house in the process-engraving business to make a demand for such work from the leading publishing firms, such as Harper's, Appletons' and Scribner's.

A NEW fast zinc-printing machine for jobwork, in black or in colors, has been invented by Herr Ferdinand Schlotke, of Hamburgh, and is now being built at the machine factory of Wimmel & Landgraf, in the same town. Its price is said to be a very moderate one.

THE Dickinson foundry, Boston, experiences no abatement in the demand for their body type, which necessitates almost total neglect of new job faces. In the monthly stock-taking for September, their average amount on hand of forty tons was found reduced to one-fourth.

WALTER SCOTT & Co., at their Plainfield, New Jersey, shops, say they are crowded with orders for their presses, some of which cannot be filled in less than eight months. An electric light plant is just being put in to enable the working of two shifts of men, night and day.

IT is said that Mr. E. V. Smalley, formerly of the New York Tribune, is making \$15,000 a year out of his new magazine, the Northwest, which he publishes at St. Paul, Minn. The Northern Pacific Railroad, it is stated, has made a contract with Mr. Smalley under which it takes ten thousand copies of the magazine each month,

M1. Smalley, on his part, publishing a great deal of matter about the country through which the Northern Pacific Railroad runs. The illustrations in the magazine are excellent.

A BUFFALO newspaper is responsible for the statement that after a meeting the other evening Bishop Coxe said to a reporter: "I should like to correct the proofsheet of my prayer. You newspaper men and the printers are so unfamiliar with prayer that you're pretty certain to bungle it up badly."

Cranston & Co., manufacturers of the "undercut" paper-cutter, have now been in their Park street works, New York, nearly three months, but are as yet unsettled, owing to the fact that they deferred their own arrangements to fill their orders, and these have crowded them steadily ever since.

A NEW species of boxwood has just been described by Sir Joseph Hooker, under the botanical name of "Buxux Macowani." As it is in considerable quantities and is suitable for engravers' uses, it may prove a valuable addition to the diminishing supplies of European boxwood. When seasoned without cracking, the wood is valued at one penny per cubic inch.

GOLDING & Co., job press manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of printers' supplies, Boston, have been steadily behind in filling their orders for Golding jobbers during the summer, and now are preparing for an increase of space about their premises, adding about one-half more to their capacity.

It may not be generally known that ink will dry very quickly on paper damped with glycerine water. Posters with large and full-faced types will dry in a quarter of an hour, while the drying process, when the printing has been done on paper simply wetted in the ordinary way, will require hours.

STEREOTYPER'S paste is composed of the following ingredients: Water, flour, starch, gum arabic, alum, and whiting. The best of flour and starch are to be used. These foregoing articles, excepting the whiting, are thoroughly mixed, and heated by steam. When the mass is thoroughly homogeneous, sufficient whiting is added to give it stiffness.

CHARLES A. DRACH & Co., the leading exclusive electrotypers and stereotypers of St. Louis, report a trade about as large as they can accommodate in their present quarters. Mr. Drach is one of the oldest manipulators of electros in the West, and the job in that line that he would be afraid to take hold of would have to be more formidable than has yet appeared.

F. F. GOTTSCHALK & Co. is the style of a new firm of young printers who have established themselves at 716 Olive street, St. Louis. They nail up their banner with the inscription, "Good work or none." This sentiment is borne out in their efforts, as examination of their samples, heretofore mentioned, shows. It is a good foundation to build on for permanence.

Ross, Robbins & Co., paper dealers, Cincinnati, have secured an eight-year lease of the buildings situated on the south-east corner of Third and Elm streets. They are five stories in height, extending from Third street back to Union street. They are of the most modern construction, containing hydraulic elevators, vaults, offices and all the latest modern improvements. Success to them.

It has been the custom of the New Orleans daily newspaper publishers to take back from the retailers the unsold copies of their papers. This has been stopped recently because the publishers found that they were being robbed. Several dealers had established routes on which they rented the papers at reduced rates instead of selling them. They delivered the papers in the morning, gathered them up in the evening, and returned them as unsold copies.

An apprentice in a New England town, in renewing his subscription, writes, under date of September 16: "I am a young man struggling along, trying hard to learn the trade in all its branches. I am away from home and all friends, but am working in a good office, and I know it, and shall stick. I was compelled to wait till pay day before I could remit, and I will have to deny myself a few things, but I do so willingly, knowing that, if I live, some day I will stand

with many other good workmen, and look back with pride upon the days I stuck to the trade and The Inland Printer." That boy's head is level.

THE boxwood forests in the vicinity of Poti having become exhausted, supplies are now drawn from Abkassia, which province has lately been opened to "cutters" by the Russian government. About two thousand tons were cut and exported last year to the United Kingdom. This wood is of fine, clean growth, good color and great thickness, many pieces being fifteen inches in diameter.

The water falling over Niagara has a power of 100,000,000 tons per hour moving through 150 feet. This force is equal to the consumption of 260,000,000 tons of coal, the amount annually burned by the entire population of the world. If one-half the fuel burned is used in driving machinery, then the power of Niagara would drive all the machinery of the world, with fifty per cent to lose in transmitting.

"THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF SUFFERING" is the title of a handsomely printed and superbly bound volume of poems, of 384 pages, by Robert Whittet, 1001 E. Main street, Richmond, Virginia. It is a production of extraordinary merit, and in it may be found as fine expressions of poetical thought and sentiment as can be read in the English language. It would be difficult to select a more beautiful or appropriate gift book.

A NEW yellow coloring matter, known as "galloflavine," is derived by oxidizing alkaline solutions of gallic acid, resulting in a crystalline precipitate with a silky luster. This dyestuff is almost insoluble in cold water, and sparingly soluble in boiling water. It dissolves in rectified sulphuric acid, with a yellowish-green color, and is readily soluble in solutions of caustic and carbonated alkalies. It combines with metallic oxides.

At the Melbourne exhibition there was a complete dwelling house made entirely of paper and furnished with the same material. Walls, roofs, ceilings, floorings, joists and stairways; carpets, bedding, chairs, sofas and lamps; frying pans, and even the stoves in which the fires were burning, were of papier maché. When the builder of this mansion gave a banquet, the cloths, napkins, plates, cups, saucers, tumblers, cruets, and even the knives and forks were likewise made of paper.

MR. TALBOT B. REED, of the well-known type-founding firm of Sir Charles B. Reed & Son, England, has in the press an exhaustive "History of the Old English Letter Foundries, with Notes, Bibliographical and Historical, on the Rise and Progress of English Typography." The work will doubtless bring to light much fresh information concerning the origin and development of type founding in England, and will give biographies of the chief type founders from the earliest times to the year 1830.

WOODWORMS can be destroyed in books and woodwork by benzine. Books are locked up in a cupboard with a saucer of benzine. The insects, as well as their larvæ and eggs, soon die off. Furniture and carvings are similarly placed in a room with a dish of benzine, and kept closed up for several weeks, the time required for the complete destruction of the insects varying according to the thickness of the wood. New woodwork can be protected against their entry by a coating of glue, as, living on vegetable substances, they do not touch animal products.

THE foreign trade of Great Britain reached its maximum development in 1883, when the value of all exports and imports was \$3,645,000,000. In 1885 the official statistics show that there were about \$3,225,000,000,00 or a decrease of 11.6 per cent. In the United States the maximum volume of foreign trade was reached in 1882, when the total value of exports and imports was \$1,500,000,000; last year it was but \$1,276,000,000—showing a decline of 14.6 per cent, and compared with 1883 a decline of 13.9 per cent. Proportionately the British decline was less than ours.

A SPECIAL notepaper is being manufactured in England in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria. It is specially watermarked and bears the words "The Jubilee Note." Says the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*: "The design consists of a portrait of her majesty encircled with a wreath of rose, shamrock, and thistle, and, above and below this pictorial wreath,

the Colonial Empire is represented by an elephant for India, an ostrich and pyramid for Africa and Egypt, a kangaroo for Australia, and a beaver for Canada, with appropriate typical surroundings, and the figures 1887. This design has been worked out on a dandy roll by Mr. W. Green, the well-known mold maker."

A METHOD for the manufacture of washable paper is given as follows: "Writing and drawing paper first receive a thin coating of a mixture of glue or some other suitable adhesive substance, with zinc, white chalk, barytes, etc., and the color for producing the desired tint. They are then coated with silicate of soda, to which a small quantity of magnesia has been added, and dried at a temperature of 25° C., during ten days or so. Paper thus treated is said to possess the property of preserving writing or drawing in lead pencil, chalk, or India ink, unaltered after being washed.

THE Mechanical News reports an invention which will be of great interest to bookbinders. It is a stitch and knot-tying machine, patented by Sterling Elliott, of Newton, Massachusetts, which not only stitches with thread and ties a square knot, but does it with great speed, and is therefore adapted to profitable use in a vast number of cases in which hitherto only the wire-stitching machines have been adequate to the purpose. The Elliott machine runs at the rate of 48 stitches complete per minute, and its capacity per day ranges from 10,000 to 20,000, according to the class of work and ability of the operator.

SHINING BLACK INK.—The best shining black ink, used for mourning paper, and the manufacture of which has up to the present time been kept a secret by the makers, may be prepared, according to the Papier Zeitung, of lampblack, borax and shellac. The ink is made as follows: In one liter of hot water sixty grams of borax is dissolved, and to this solution about three times the quantity of shellac is added. After this mixture has been properly dissolved, the necessary quantity of lampblack is added, the whole thing being constantly stirred. Should the luster not be satisfactory, more shellac is added.

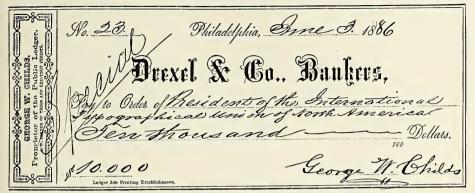
THE following is the decision rendered by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in the suit of John Thomson, late manager for Merritt Gally, manufacturer of the well-known "Universal" printing press, claiming a partnership in the concern, and praying for a receiver. It is alike clear and terse:

THOMSON v. GALLY.—The letter of the defendant to the plaintiff, and the written acceptance by the latter of the terms of employment therein mentioned, and the other facts set forth in the opposing affidavits, fully satisfy me that the plaintiff was merely an employé of the defendant, upon a salary which was to be equal to one-fourth of the net profits of the business, and that he is not, and never has been, a partner of the defendant. Under these circumstances it would be a very oppressive and unjust act for the court to take the defendant's business out of his own hands and place it in those of a receiver pending the litigation. The motion must be denied, with 5to costs.

It has been found that chloride of zinc mixed with paper pulp makes it as tough as wood. Paper thus prepared may be used for making boxes, combs, roofing, and even boats.

There was a man in our town,
Who thought him wondrous wise;
He swore by all the fabled gods
He'd never advertise.
His goods were advertised at last,
And thereby hangs a tale:
The ad, was set in nonparell,
And headed "Sheriff's Sale."

THE ink that is used in inking the indelible ribbon in type-writers, which writes black, but copies a very dark blue, is made as follows: Take vaseline of high boiling point, melt it on a water bath or slow fire, and incorporate by constant stirring as much Prussian blue as it will take up without becoming granular. Remove the mixture from the fire and, while it is cooling, mix equal parts of petroleum, benzine, and rectified oil of turpentine, in which dissolve the fatty ink, introduced in small quantities, by constant agitation. The volatile solvents should be in such quantity that the fluid ink is of the consistency of fresh oil paint. One secret of success lies in the proper application of the ink to the ribbon. Wind the ribbon on a piece of cardboard, spread on a table several layers of newspapers, then unwind the ribbon in such lengths as may be most convenient, and lay it flat on the paper. Apply



FAC SIMILE OF CHECK PRESENTED BY MESSRS, CHILDS AND DREXEL TO INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

the ink, after agitation, by means of a soft brush, and rub it well into the interstices of the ribbon with a stiff toothbrush. Hardly any ink should remain visible on the surface.

THE following is the description of an improved evener for the receiving table of printing presses, invented by Moseman, Brooklyn, New York. It relates "to presses in which the printed sheets are delivered upon a receiving table by the swinging movement of a fly. In such presses the printed sheets are not delivered in exactly the same position on the pile, and consequently the outer edges of the sheets will be uneven, or many of them will project beyond the front edge of the pile. The fly produces a considerable blast or current of air when swung over with the sheet upon it; and the object of the invention is to indirectly utilize the force of the air blast or current as a means of evening or straightening the outer edges of the sheets as the sheets are delivered one by one by the operation of the fly. The invention consists in the combination, with a receiving table provided with gauge pins and a fly-sheet delivery, of an evener or straightening device hung at the outer edge of said table, capable of outward movement by the blast of air produced by the fly, and adapted in its return movement to push the newly-delivered sheet inward in order to bring the outer edge of said sheet even with the edges of the receiving table and the pile of sheets thereon. The evener or straightening device, is preferably made heaviest at the lower end, in order to bring it back quickly when swung outward by the blasts of air, and a spring is applied to hasten its return and render it more powerful."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents, with good prospects to get 30 cents soon; evening papers, 30 cents, with good prospects to get 35 cents soon; bookwork, 30 cents, with good prospects to get 35 cents soon; job printers, per week, \$14. A new scale of prices is now being approved. The Daily Illuminator, a new labor paper started under the auspices of the Trade and Labor Assembly, promises to be a great success.

Baltimore,—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, 516.00. There is no difficulty, but the city is already overcrowded and full of rourists.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Chicago is overrun with idle printers, and strangers will most likely be disappointed if they look for work.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of 9 hours; job printers, \$18 to \$60 per week. Work will be brisk about the 15th of October, as the legislature will then be in session.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning parses, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, §15.5.

Detroit.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week \$14. We accepted the above list of prices as a compromise for our new scale.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, active; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, 55 to 522. Job printers are in demand to sub.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not any too bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$48.

Mobile.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, §16. Demand fully supplied.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, more encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There are three printers for every situation in the city.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on evening papers, \$10.50; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Peoria.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty.

Sacramento,—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Supply and demand about equal.

San Antonio.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Lots of work for good job printers at \$20 per week.

South Bend.—State of trade, medium; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Springfield.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. So many printers have come here during the past two weeks that it is impossible to provide even a day's work to anybody.

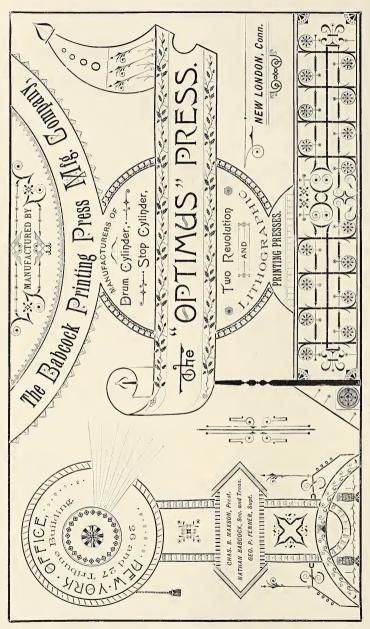
Salt Lake City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$21. No trouble, though at present we have more men than there is work for.

Toronto.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Keep away from Toronto till the middle of November.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. If printers are in the neighborhood and really want to work, come and see us, and they will not go away hungry, providing they have a card.

A. ZEESE & Co., the well-known electrotypers, map and relief-line and photo-engravers, 191 Monroe street, have just printed their specimens of calendars for 1887, the largest and best assortment ever issued, which are sufficiently varied in size and design to meet the wants of the most fastidious. They have also published a large number of new and beautiful cuts, especially adapted for holiday publications, all of which are finished in the highest style of the art. Parties desirous of laying in a stock of calendars or these Christmas indispensables should write at once for specimen copies.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



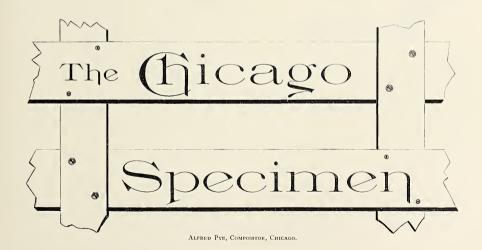
A. J. SMITH, COMPOSITOR, WITH J. P. SMITH, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

188.....

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



HENRY H. McKay, Compositor, with Geo. E. Marshall, Chicago.



IMPROVED AUTOMATIC STEAM SHAVING MACHINE.

The illustration on this page represents an improved steam shaving machine, devised by Mr. E. A. Blake, western manager of the well-known house of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of printers' and electrotypers' machinery.

This machine has a stationary oscillating head and traveling bed, and is entirely different in construction and operation from any other machine now in the market, and, like the other machines of this house, is self operating and labor saving.

The cutter head is fitted with the patented lifting screws for perfectly adjusting the knife, and the head is moved up or down by the handwheel at the end. Immediately behind the hand-wheel, upon the same shaft, is a disk which carries a scale, graduated by $\frac{1}{1240}$ of an inch, giving great exactitude of depth, and doing away with the trouble and uncertainty of putting paper, etc., under the plates in making successive cuts. When in operation the plates are held in

imperfections. The rack and pinions are extra heavy and accurately cut to each other. The worm and shafts are of forged steel. Every part where there is friction is adjustable for wear; thus the machine will always work perfectly.

The size shown in the cut will shave either type high or thin plates 18 by 30 inches in size so perfectly that a variation of $\frac{1}{10000}$ of an inch cannot be detected with a micrometer calliper.

Those who are interested in this machine can obtain any further information which they may desire by addressing the manufacturers.

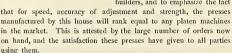
WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

We were greatly interested and not a little surprised, during a recent visit to the Inter-State Exposition this season, by the splendid exhibition of printing machinery made by Shniedewend & Lee Company, printing-press manufacturers of this city, wherein they show eight different sizes of their well-known Challenge job presses.

It may be a surprising fact to many to learn that this is the only

exclusively western house which is successfully engaged on a large scale in the building of platen presses. The firm commenced work on their patterns in August, 1884, when they removed to their present commodious quarters 303 and 305 Dearborn street, where they occupy a five-story and basement building, with a double frontage of fifty feet, extending through from Dearborn street to Third avenue. Since that date they have built and sold more than four hundred Challenge and old-style Gordon presses. They employ over one hundred men in their various departments, and their press works have become one of the permanently established industries of Chicago.

One of their old-style Gordon presses (10 by 15) at the exposition is running at the rate of 3,500 impressions per hour. This was done to silence the last objection of some agents of eastern press builders, and to emphasize the fact



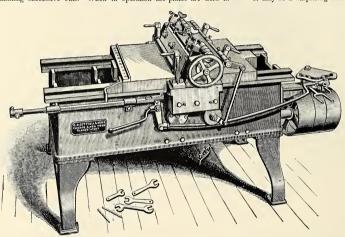
The new Shniedewend & Lee Company Washington hand press is also exhibited side by side with the old Mormon relic, described in our September issue, and which forms a striking illustration of the mechanical advantages possessed by the printers of today over their brothers of forty years ago.

Their army and proof presses are shown in all sizes, and are well known throughout the country.

The Chicago engine and boiler is another product of great interest to printers. It is essentially the printing-office power. It is built from two and a half to nine horsepower, and the smallest size will run a large cylinder together with several platen presses. A valuable device for this boiler is their new pump and heater, which furnishes the boiler with a continual supply of water heated to 180 degrees, using only the exhaust steam for the purpose.

The other features of the exhibit are the McFatrich mailer, the Perfection mitering machine, Shniedewend & Lee Company's shootingsticks, patent galley racks and sheet dryers combined, and patent lamp holder.

The trade of this house extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and we are informed that they now have orders on hand for export shipment.



AUTOMATIC STEAM SHAVING MACHINE FOR ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE PLATES.

position by rollers in front and rear of the knife, so firmly that breaking or bending of large or thin plates is impossible; and plates of less than one inch in width can be shaved without gauging. By an ingenious and positive movement the knife and rollers are lifted entirely free from the work during the reverse travel of the bed, avoiding all possibility of injury to the plates, and they immediately return to a cutting position upon the forward motion of the bed. The return motion of the bed is one and a-half times faster than its forward movement, thus making a great saving of time, and making it possible for the operator to turn out at least one-third more work than by the old way.

The machine can be instantly stopped, started or reversed at any point, or backed out of the heaviest cuts with the greatest ease and facility.

The stops on the side bar render the stroke adjustable to any length within the range of the machine, which is perfectly noiseless in its operation.

The frame, with its braces and tracks, is cast in one piece, thereby ensuring the greatest possible rigidity and making it impossible for the machinery to be thrown out of line by settling of floors or other causes.

The bed is extra heavy and is perfectly true to the head; it moves upon two broad and strong tracks, which are finished perfectly level and smooth, and it is strongly braced and supported immediately under the knife. The driving arrangement of this machine is a great improvement over the ordinary steam attachment. By means of a worm and wheel, a perfectly steady, even and powerful motion is given to the bed, insuring perfect plates, free from waves, ridges or other

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We are determined to realize on all our second-hand litho power presses, as our shops are overcrowded, and we must have more room. We therefore offer two 24 by 34 Potter lithos at \$1,750 each. These presses are less than three years old, and we guarantee them to be thoroughly overhauled and practically as good as new. We believe that this offer is without precedent. For all cash we will deduct ten per cent from the above price. We have other bargains, particulars of which will be furnished upon application to the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; 166 William street, New York.

INDEPENDENT SWINGING GALLEY BRACKET.



The accompanying illustration is that of a new galley bracket, especially designed for use on imposing stone, frame, or anywhere that a galley bracket is wanted for occasional use, and then to be put aside and out of the way. This bracket is made in two parts, and fastened together by a pin, so as to allow the arm to swing flat against the frame or wall when not in use. A set consists of two brackets, with a check on each, preventing the arm from swinging in but one direction (one to the right and one to the left), and holding it at right angles with the article the bracket is secured to and in position, when open, for the galley. They come, boxed with screws, at sixty cents per set. Manufactured by E. F. Bacheller, Lynn, Mass. For sale by dealers.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO.

"FAVORITE" ELASTIC PADDING COMPOSITION—Waring ranted not to adhere to the edges of sheet tom from the pad. Send 25 cents sumps and we will mail your cepte for making same at a cost of 10 cents a pound, UPRIGHT PADDING PRESS CO., Merden, Comn.

POR SALE.—An established newspaper and printing office containing upward of two hundred fonts of job and wood type; also body type enough for three ordinary offices; presses, etc., all in good condition. Parties desirous of purchasing can secure an immense bargain, by addressing "A. B. D.," care of INLAND PRINTER, Room 26, 159 La Salle street, Chicago.

POR SALE.—Printing and binding establishment, in one of the largest cities in lowa. Has facilities for doing all kinds of blank book and edition work. Will sell all or part. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. If you have from five to fifteen thousand dollars to invest, address "PRESS," care of this office.

POR SALE.—A 30-inch lever cutter, a No. 5 Washington press, platen 25 by 38, both good as new, at second-hand prices; a good Hoe plow cutter; also other "seconds" at bargains. Address the MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO., Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A good engravers' ruling machine, in first-class order. Cost \$200. Will be sold cheap for cash. Just the thing for an office which makes a specialty of color work. Address ENGRAVER, care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—Several hundred pounds Farmer, Little & Co. agate type, used in a railway guide; most of this type is good as new; also a large quantity of brass rule; also eight shift-bar Hoe chases, 25 by 38½ inside. PRICE, 41-31

HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care Inland PRINTER.

JOB OFFICE FOR SALE.—A fine job printing office in a city of 12,000 inhabitants. Established nine years, and doing a fine business. Office well equipped—steampower, cylinder and job preses, and good assortment of type. Price, \$4,000 cash. Correspondence solicited from those who have money and want to livest. For full particulars, address, JOBBER, care huxab Printing, Chleago.

IMBALL'S REPORTERS' TRAINING SCHOOL guarantees thorough instruction in shorthand and type-writing by a teacher of business experience. Best results in the shortest time and at the least expense. Lessons day and evening, or by mail. Address D. KIMBALL, 83 Madison Sr., Chicago, Ill.

Price 25 cents.

"IME PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," for ascertaining the Cost of stock used on small jobs, giving the weight of ream (from 8 to 70 pounds) and price per pound, ream and quire (rising by fractions from 6 cents to 25 cents per pound). Example: Take 56 sheets worth? Bon't guess, it isn't safe; don't guere, it takes to omuch time; but refet to ready reckoner and get the answer in ten seconds. Malled free for 25 cents. Will save its cost in one day. Address H. G. BISHOP, care of Inland PIRIMER.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER—A reliable, steady young man who has had two or three years' experience in a first-class job office on job composition and presswork. Steady work to the right party, in a town where living expenses are low. Address, with references, and specimens of work, stating wages expected, MORRILL BROS., Fulton, N.Y.

WANTED.—Position as manager of a printing establishment, by a thoroughly qualified man, versant with all branches of the trade, and capable of filling any position in connection therewith. Has had experience in a number of the largest and best establishments. The best of references given. Address "MANAGER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.—The address of printers desiring the new specimen book of the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. No stamps necessary.

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DRANT, 4-1-tf

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Standard Job Stick,
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New Rule Shaper,
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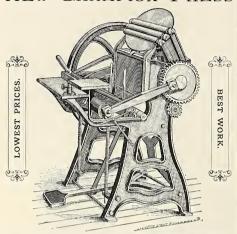
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Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs. ..\$60 00 Chase 9x13 in.; Plain, Throw-off..\$115,00 " 8x12" " 600" ...\$5,00 " 10x15" " 150.00 " 10x15" " 150.00 " 10x15" " 150.00 " 10x15" " 120.00 " 10x15" " 1000" ...\$135 00 " 9x13" " 10x16" " 140.00 " 8x12" " Plain, Throw-off..\$100 " 10x15" " 10x15" " 105.00 " 10x15" " 105.00 " 10x15" " 105.00 " 10x15" " 105.00 " 105.

"Star "Plain, Throw-off., 100.00 10x15
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BOXED AND DELIVERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

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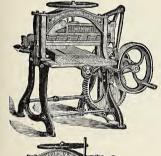
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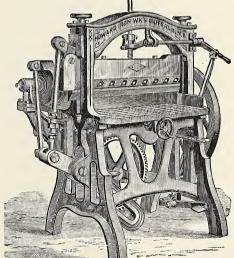
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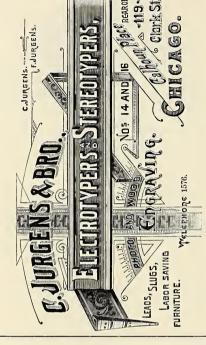
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Printing-Presses, Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

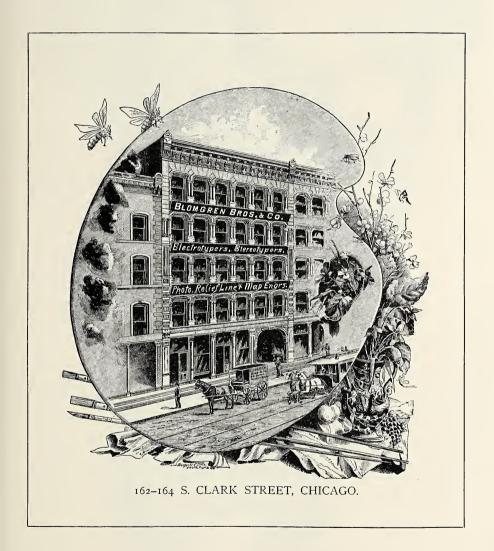
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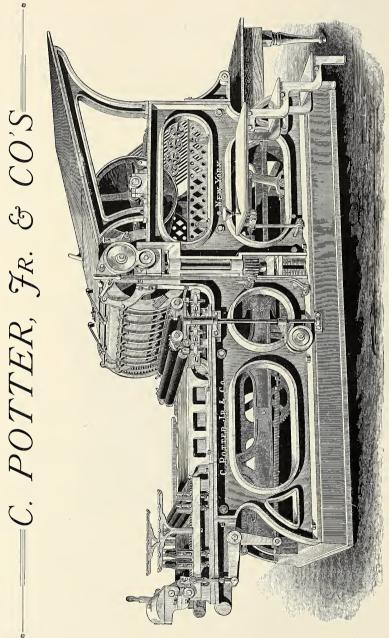
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For best Composition for Printers' Inking Rollers was awarded us at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition,

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Something entirely new, tough, elastic, possessing great strength and "tack," and will not crack. Price thirty (30) cents per pound.



BINGHAM'S STAR COMPOSITION is the best re-casting Composition made. Does not shrink, dry up, skin over or crack. It is the most largely used of any made, and is especially adapted for color work, or use in *dry climates*. Price forty (40) cents per pound.

If you have not used our Compositions, send for samples and compare them with those of any other parties' make. Liberal discounts on large orders. For sale by J. & F. B. GARRETT, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. L. Pelouze & Son, Richmond, Va.; and all dealers in Printing Materials generally. Correspondence solicited.

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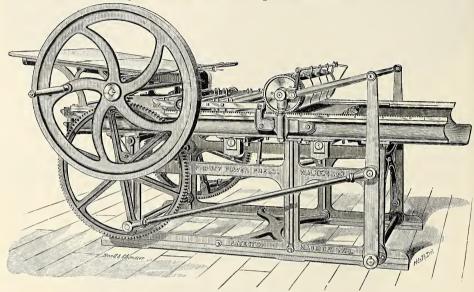
NEW YORK.

The first house in America to engage in the Manufacture of Printers' Rollers and Compositions.

AHT

New Improved Country Prouty.

Square Sides and Patent Throw-Off. New Series 1886.



DESCRIPTION.

HE cut on this page represents our Improved Country Press. This Press is made with our new square frame, and is *heavily braced* so that it will stand with great solidity even on an uneven floor. It has many points of excellence. It is much lighter than other presses of same size and capacity, and is yet amply strong in every particular. It can be set up and run with perfect safety on the upper floors of ordinary buildings. This Press is supplied with our new patent throw-off. It has five ink rollers, three 2-inch distributors and two 3-inch form rollers. It runs as easily by hand as the Common Country Prouty, so well known and in such general use over the United States. It is a gem for the country office, and is fully warranted. It will do as good work as presses of other makes costing twice the amount, and is especially adapted for the newspaper and poster work of the ordinary country office. It runs much lighter than ordinary power presses. One man can run it easily.

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No. 17 col. folio;	Size insid	le beare	rs, 27 X	37 ins.;	Weight,	3600 lbs.;	Speed,	1000	per hour;	Price,	\$600
No. 28 col. folio or 5 col. qto.;	"	"	27 1/2 X	13 1/2 "	66	4000 "	**	900	**	**	700
No. 39 col. folio or 6 col. qto.;	"	"	32 1/2 X	61/2 "	"	4600 "	**	800	**	**	800
The above prices include Well Four	ntain, Rubber All bo	Blanket, s xed on boa	et of Cast	Rollers, ses	of extra Coures, \$15.00	ores and Pate extra.	nt Throw	Off an	d Impression	Lock.	

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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IV.-No. 2.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1886.

TERMS: {\$1.50 per year in advance Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for The Inland Printer

THE PRINTING PRESS.

ANDREW CAMPBELL'S COUNTRY PRESS-FIRST PRESENTED IN 1861.

TO us, it seems that the introduction of this well-known machine may be said to mark the turning point in the history of the cylinder machine in this country.

The "Napier," imported as early as 1827, had held undisputed control and been recognized as the pure type

of cylinder machines until the appearance of the machine now mentioned.

As we have already shown in these pages, efforts had been made to supplant it by the productions of Northrup, Newbury, Davis and others, but still the majority of cylinder presses made, sold and approved were of the Napier model, whether built by the Messrs. Hoe or by others. A. B. Taylor, recognizing the defects of this form

of press had endeavored to overcome them, but it was not until Campbell produced his so-called country press, in 1861, that the defects which had heretofore existed in the Napier school were fully recognized and in a great measure

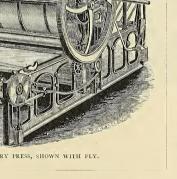
To Campbell must be awarded the credit of having accomplished more in the direction named than all who had preceded him, and it is to be observed that the most important improvements made in cylinder presses have followed the introduction by him of his first country press,

We say "country" press, for it is to be remembered that while in the employ of Mr. A. B. Taylor, he designed and built a press particularly intended for the printing of illustrated papers of the Harper and Frank Leslie character, and that prior to this, his attention had been directed to the solution of the problem of an automatic feeder for cylinder presses-a problem yet to be successfully solved. The radical changes made by him may be summed up thus:

1. The diameter of the impression cylinder for the

size of sheet to be printed was reduced nearly onehalf-important in giving a less weighty cylinder, thus aiding the operation of the machine by hand, and by many believed to lessen the tendency of injury to the type.

2. During the printing and nonprinting movements of the bed, unequal rates of motion were imparted to it, and finally (3) the bed and cylinder were so connected through a series of



CAMPBELL COUNTRY PRESS, SHOWN WITH FLY.

gears running from the fly wheel to the bed that their conjoint movements (the cylinder driving the bed) gave to his machines an accuracy of register in the employment of the cylinder press not previously attained, and this feature, one of great importance, was retained by the machine irrespective of its age or length of service.

Calling to his assistance, as general business manager, Mr. Thomas H. Senior, and later on employing the services of Mr. Robert Yorkston, recognized as one of the most expert pressmen of his day, the new machine was placed upon the market, and instantly jumped into popularity, and grew more so as its good features were recognized by printers. Two objections, however, attended the use of the machine.

- It was excessively noisy, as springs were not at the time of its introduction employed in connection with the bed; a defect, however, subsequently remedied.
- 2. The patent, broadly covering the fly, granted to Isaac Adams, was still in force, and Mr. Campbell could not use it in connection with his press save at the risk of a law suit, nor could he make a satisfactory arrangement for its use.

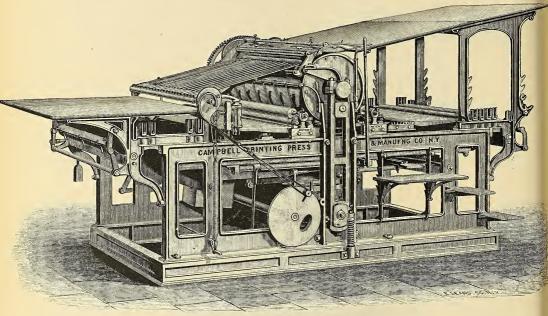
How many of these country presses were sold is probably only known to those directly interested, but the

types or form and printed, and with the commencement of the second revolution the sheet was released from the cylinder, received upon inclined fly fingers with its unprinted side next the fingers, and carried off by them and laid face down upon a receiving board; thus, the printed portion of the sheet failed to come into contact with any part of the mechanism during its delivery, and the tendancy to smut was obviated.

In the distribution of the ink, Mr. Campbell has shown great originality, followed by excellent results.

We believe he was the first in this country to make use of the so-called double distribution.

Prior to his use of this the form had been subjected to two or more rollings, by using with the machine a trip



CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS WITH DOUBLE DISTRIBUTION.

number was very large, and today many are to be found scattered all over this country.

Campbell might well have rested upon his well-earned laurels in connection with this machine, a cut of which is presented on preceding page, showing the same provided with a fly, but his nature was such that he could not.

His next effort was in the direction of a "two revolution cylinder," not the first one built as has been erroneously supposed by some, but one carrying with it a delivery of the printed sheet free from "smut," and this irrespective of the amount of ink required for the production of the printed sheet.

To accomplish this, the impression cylinder was made to revolve twice for each impression: the first revolution of the cylinder allowed the sheet to be presented to the motion, so that for each additional rolling, the machine accomplished a full movement, but did not print, thus necessarily reducing the product of the machine.

Campbell made use of form rollers, placed upon each side of the cylinder, and a separate inking apparatus is employed for each set of form rollers; thus it will be seen that the rollers supplied with ink by one of the apparatus employed for this purpose would naturally ink the "entering" end of the form more than the leaving end, which inequality would be corrected by the second set of form rollers, supplied in like manner with ink, entering upon the opposite end of the form.

Above we give an illustration of a press provided with this form of distribution. Various other improvements were made by him in this direction, among which may be cited his single adjustment of the form roller to a distributing roller, and at the same time to the form, where formerly two adjustments, a vertical and a horizontal one, were necessary.

In 1876, the management and business passed out of the hands of Mr. Campbell into the hands of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and by this company has been continued. Many improvements in connection with the presses have been added by them, and these have been fully described in this journal.

Since he severed his connection with the company, Mr. Campbell has not been inactive, and we hear of a new press of his, one of which has been built, and is about to be introduced to the trade under the auspices of his former agent.

In closing, we doubt if anyone familiar with the man and his works will deny to him the credit of rare mechanical genius, not surpassed by any in the age in which he lives, coupled with a perseverance and faith under unforeseen difficulties, which, combined, have enabled him to take rank among the most original and radical workers in the paths he has been called upon to tread.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES.

BERANGER, THE FRENCH POET-PRINTER — FRANKLIN'S DIPLOMATIC USE OF A PRINTING PRESS.

BY BEN. PERLEY POORE,

" AND were you really a printer, Monsieur Beranger?" A said I to the *chansonnier*, as we sat chatting in his little breakfast-room, at Passy, a suburb of Paris, one fine morning in May, 1846. He was a thickset man, rather under the common stature, and slightly round-shouldered, as though he had stooped over a case. He was bald, with a noble forehead, mirth-twinkling gray eyes, a rubicund complexion, a somewhat sensual mouth, and a cheerful smile. A stranger who met him in an omnibus would have set him down as a benevolent, intelligent old gentleman, with the polite, Parisian manners of the old school. His home garb was a checked woolen dressing-gown, black waistcoat and trousers, and a velvet smoking-cap. I had breakfasted with him, and as we sat chatting over the fragments of the repast, I asked: "And were you really a printer, Monsieur Beranger?"

"That I was," he replied, "and a famous one, too; nor do I ever take up a book without scanning the title page, for I always excelled in setting title pages. Handbills, too, I used to like to work upon, and I well remember one 'blue Monday,' when all alone in the office, poring over a volume of old poetry, a farmer came in with an order for some auction placards. Though I had only been in the office a few weeks, I took a composing-stick, set up the job, then locked up my form, put it to press, and by stepping upon a stool to fly the frisket, worked off the small number wanted. The next day, I presented my master with a specimen of my work, and the money I had received for it. He was well pleased, and gave me the money, and half a day to spend it in. A happy half-day it was."

It was while working in a printing office at Peronne that Beranger's talent for versification developed itself, and he soon afterward went to Paris, where he lived in a garret with his darling Lizette, and wrote songs for a small compensation. Then he enlisted in the crusade against the Bourbons, seasoned with champagne and embellished by the charms of Lizette, as the printer-poet poured forth scorn and irony, mingled with pleasure.

The conquests of the great Napoleon were Beranger's favorite themes, and his verses were alike revolting against power and submissive to love—breaking men's chains of iron and binding them with wreaths of flowers—half of glory and half of pleasure, alternating between the battled and the bar-room; and the printer-poet was equally at home amid the din of arms and of glasses—now playful and sprightly and now violent and headstrong—half smiles and half tears, and winning the ears and the hearts of the French people.

As Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a stepping-stone to the abolition of slavery in the United States, so Beranger's songs did much toward the dethronement of the Bourbons in 1830, and the elevation of Louis Philippe to the French throne. The printer-poet was offered the position of Director of the Royal Printing Office; but he declined it, preferring to reside quietly at Passy, writing songs.

One pleasant autumnal day, Beranger took me to see the house at Passy in which Franklin resided, when he came to France as the representative of the thirteen revolted American colonies of Great Britain. Although upward of seventy years of age when the congress elected him, he turned to Dr. Rush, who sat next him, and said: "I am old and good for nothing; but, as the storekeepers say of their remnants of cloth, 'I am but a fag end, and you may have me for what you please." His unannounced arrival at Paris was the sensation of the season, and he lost no time in endeavoring to secure the desired aid of Louis XVI. The court of France then resided at Versailles, but made frequent visits to Paris. Franklin, with his slender means, would have remained unnoticed in either place, but he conceived the idea of taking a house at Passy, on the highway between the two, where the lords and ladies could stop and let their horses breathe, whilst they chatted with the American philosopher.

Beranger piloted me to the house thus made the legation of the thirteen revolted colonies. It was then known as the Hotel de Valentinois, and it belonged to Monsieur Ray de Chaumont, a friend of American liberty. Beranger obtained permission, and took me into a back room on the lower floor, in the ceiling of which was an oblong opening where the frisket of Franklin's press had worked, while on the floor was an indentation worn by the pressman's right foot. Beranger said that it was a tradition at Paris that when the ladies of the court would stot ocall on Franklin, he would take them into his printing office, and show them what they had never seen before, "The art preservative of arts."

The only specimen I have ever been able to obtain of work executed at this office, is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, translated into French. Franklin used to write, and have printed on his press, essays, under the general head of "Bagatelles;" and he also printed a

"Supplement to the Boston *Independent Chronicle*," which purported to give an account of the atrocities committed by the savages, employed on the Canadian frontier by Great Britain. It was an ingenious "hoax," and it was for a long time believed to be genuine.

Franklin was proud of his early life as a printer, and it is said that he would allude to it among his fine acquaint-ances at Paris, with the most unaffected nonchalance. At a grand dinner party one day, he said to a young Philadelphian just arrived in France: "I have been under obligations to your family; when I set up business in Philadelphia, being in debt for my printing materials, and wanting employment, the first job I had was a pamphlet written by your grandfather. It gave me encouragement and was the beginning of my success." He showed the young stranger especial attention during his sojourn in Paris.

Beranger the poet and Franklin the philosopher, distinguished in their respective walks of life, recognized no higher title than that of PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HARANGUES FROM THE HELLBOX.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

ONE evening, in the hush and quiet following a busy day in a well-regulated (?) printing office, the "hell-box" became the scene of a queer commotion. The inmates of this asylum for typographical unfortunates, whose careers of usefulness have reached an untimely and unmerited end, were holding an indignation meeting, to lay their grievances before the attentive ear of the printing world. Mr. Pica Quad, whose ragged, battered edges and chunks of dry paste, proclaimed his disastrous habit of too intimate association with gauge-pins, was chosen president, and after some remark about his not being proud though often stuck up, he called for individual experiences and suggestions.

As is often the case, the biggest chap got the floor first, and proceeded to air his grievance as follows: "Gentlemen, all of you, from Four Pica W down to the Scrap of an Agate Period, can see this horrible gash in my side. The lock-up was not careful to try every piece in the form before he sent it to press, and I happened to be loose. As a consequence I slipped part way out, the press caught me in his cruel jaws, and left me a wreck. For no fault of my own I must go to the hot place. I came near breaking the press, too. I demand a law com—"

"Oh, that's all right, of course," spoke up Cap H, "but very few suffer that way compared with the numbers who are abused as I was. Everyone can see that I am brand new and never even tasted ink; yet here I am, thrown away before having a single chance to do any good in the world. I was dropped on the floor, as so many of us have been, but instead of being picked up I was trampled under foot all day, and at night rolled over and over by a great rough broom. I tried hard to preserve my fine lines and nice sharp corners, but, alas! I was fatally crippled and doomed to fiery dissolution."

"It was a careless trick that brought me here," said Lower Case J. "After the printer got the form I was in

locked up, he dropped his shooting-stick and mallet right on top of us, and at one fell swoop my pretty little tail was gone. It was such a beauty of a tail, with a curl—"

"Oh, who cares about your insignificant tail? Listen to my tale," interrupted rudely, Shaded Text B. "It is a shame I am obliged to stay here with you vulgar, common, ordinary types. I was high-born and have been delicate all my life. The fool pressman knew I ought to be carefully handled, but he thoughtlessly run a single line of us through on a heavy tympan left on the press from another job. Like the immortal J. N., we 'assumed the pressure,' but as a result we were thrown in here for fear we would get mixed with the Black Gothic. Drat careless pressmen, anyhow!"

"Amen!" swelled the chorus from all over the box.

"Say!" piped Thin Space's squeaky voice, "give us little fellows a chance, won't you? It's a disgrace that so many of us are here. Some of us Thin Spaces were bent out of shape by a lazy comp to fill a line tighter; some of our tender bodies were broken right in two by being jammed into a tight line, and lots of us are here in disgrace, though perfectly sound, because we were not considered worth putting back into the case. Now the foreman wonders what has become of all of us. Oh, I could tell him a thing or two about those lazy 'blacksmiths' who bend us, and break us, and throw us away!

Uproarious yells of "Death to the blacksmith!" convulsed the box for the next few minutes.

As soon as he could be heard, Small Cap L spoke up: "If anything is more fatal to us than a planer with an idiot who claims to be a printer pounding it as if beating a tattoo on a cast-iron anvil, I'd like to know what it is. [Applause, and cries of 'So would we!'] A piece of dirt got under my feet and raised me a little high to paper. The pressman got me down level all right enough, Oh, yes! but you wouldn't know me from a shingle nail now."

"The type founder made me wrong in the start," spoke up the gruff voice of 36-Point Lower Case P; "he had no business to put such a large kern on me—might know I couldn't hold my tail when it stuck out unsupported a rod beyond my body. I tell you the printer swore when my tail broke, for I was the last whole one in the case. How he did d—n that founder, and I said 'amen!' to every word of it."

"Here, too," chimed in a silvery voice; "the founder made my lines so very light and razor-like that my face wore down on the first job. It was a shame, too, for I belong to an expensive script font, which is now utterly worthless. I blush to think how little I returned for the money I cost, but it wasn't my fault. The founder ought to cut such type differently, or use harder metal, that's all."

"Why doesn't some one say a word for us?" quavered the cracked voice of Thin Lead. "We are the most abused material in the office. Carelessly thrown about, bent or broken, our best labor-saving pieces ruthlessly clipped when the foreman's back is turned, pounded into spaces too small for us and broken to bits, our corners stuck into loose lines and broken off there to justify them, battered and banged about in all sorts of ways—it is a wonder that any of us escape an early retirement to the 'hellbox.' If they'd only treat us better, there would not be such a drain on the proprietor's pocket for leads and slugs."

"Nippers ruined me," said Bijou K. "A careless chap tried to pull me out of a tight form, nippers slipped, usual result, face looks as if it had monkeyed with a buzz saw! No wonder founders sell nippers cheap; they could well afford to give them away, and throw in a chromo or a comic valentine, adorned, as usual, with a picture of a red-nosed long primer comp with great primer feet, at work with his stick in the wrong hand. Banish the nippers! say I."

"So say we all of us," rang out from a hundred metal

"Half of us don't belong here at all," said Gothic Z.
"Now, I am not injured at all,—just carelessly thrown in here with a handful of 'pi' by a lazy boy, simply because that was an easier way to dispose of us than to put us where we belong. One comp spent two hours looking for me this morning, and, finally, had to use a wrong-font in my place. If the foreman or boss would only look this box over once in a while, it would pay well. There must be hundreds of perfectly good ——"

Just then footsteps were heard approaching, so they precipitately adjourned and lay down quietly in the box. Soon the proprietor came along, and they felt him poke over the contents of the box, as he said to the foreman with him:

"Say, Jim, suppose you trade this box of worthless stuff for the leads you want. I don't see what becomes of all the material—I am buying all the time. I suppose, though, it is only the natural waste, and can't be helped."

Next day, the box, containing several dollars' worth of good material, if only it were properly sorted out, was traded for eighty cents worth of leads; and soon found its way to the melting pot, to begin again the same old round it had so often gone through.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHICH IS THE BEST?

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

In this utilitarian age the necessity of early choosing and thoroughly mastering some means of procuring food, shelter, and clothing is forced upon everyone, save, perhaps, only those born with the proverbial silver spoon in their mouths; and with it comes the decision as to what it shall be. That the natural bent of taste and faculties should be remembered is obvious; that very many make a fatal mistake in a choice is so apparent as to almost stagger belief, and must be apparent, and painfully so, even to the unfortunates themselves.

The pulpit, with its "stickit ministers," as the erratic queen of the gypsies uncomplimentarily termed the learned Domine Sampson; the stage with its "stickit" actors (sticks of actors, it you please), the halls of justice, and those of legislation, the colleges and universities, all teem with examples of the misconception and prevention of ability, power and fitness.

But it is no easy matter to determine which is the proper and best channel in which to continue steadily steering for a lifetime. Steadily, we say, for the adage of the rolling stone is constantly present upon every side, and much changing is generally conspicuous by the lack of fortune.

Every trade and "learned profession" has its earnest advocates, but we are talking now of and to only those classed among the former. Every art mechanical has plenty who exalt and dignify it above all others. Without the least disparagement of any, we have, all things considered, been taught that there is one, second to none, and, we honestly believe, superior to all. We refer to printing, and are justified in our convictions by a somewhat long and varied life; one that has made us familiarly acquainted with many other crafts, and enabled us to correctly estimate the capabilities of the great majority for fame, usefulness, and fortune.

Upon the threshold, however, of a statement of the views that have fixed our convictions we must premise that success is an impossibility unless one is determined to make the occupation in which he is engaged "the highest employment of which his nature is capable;" to devote to it the best of talents and energies; to make it the one passion of his life. That done, you "have only to get the trade winds, and you will sail secure over Pactolian sands."

Printing gives such a thoroughly practical education as can be given by nothing else bearing the name of "trade." From the first hour a boy follows copy, to reproduce it in type, until the last, when a gray-headed man, he lays aside stick and rule forever, he is being taught something to elevate his mind and enlighten his understanding. Before scholar sees, or teacher ponders, page or book, the printer has studied it word by word, and often corrected numerous errors, and given "proof" of his extensive and varied knowledge.

Every principle of grammar, rhetoric, orthography, orthoepy or punctuation is impressed upon his memory. He climbs steadily from the simplest rudiments to the highest of polish; from the boldest of premises to the most profound and subtle of conclusions; he has constantly spread out before his eyes a map of the whole world; is forced to know what are the happenings in every portion. He explores with the adventurous spirits that make light of danger, and with almost impious hands tear away the hitherto unrent vail of nature. He tests, weighs, analyzes, melts and refines with science, penetrates to the most profound depths and soars to the highest altitudes. He eats with kings and rulers from dishes of gold, and with savages in the most primitive manner; he is everywhere, and a part of everything. He is posted in the technique of art and music, and familiar with intricacies, with the cause of effects the general public know little about. In a word, his education is, from the nature of his occupation, more general and more deeply impressed than that of any other class. And this is the prime reason why from the

case have graduated so many men filling high places, and whom the world delights to honor.

As a means of traveling, printing has no equal, and is often an incentive to it. The world is before him, and with the substitution of a single word, he can exclaim, "It is mine oyster, which I with 'rule' will open." The good printer (and shame to those who bear the name and are not) can find employment anywhere. Says the author of "Getting on in the World," "It always has and always will be more difficult to find talents for the places than places for the talents," and he is right. Call the jour a "tramp," if you please, who has the laudable ambition to see the world and lacks gold to do so. Yet he always has the means at command, and is welcomed. And the bank of labor he draws upon never fails, never repudiates; its officers never "remove the deposits" to Canada. Thus provided, he goes at will from place to place, dreams along the Nile, luxuriates in Venice, plucks a daisy from the grave of Burns, and returns home, educated by travel.

Printing is a stable and remunerative trade. Whatever else the great public may dispense with, when hard times pinch, the paper is about the last. Paterfamilias must see the price of stocks; madame, the marriages and deaths; the daughter, the notes of fashion and society; and the son learn of races and the latest pugilistic phenomenon. Thus the newspaper becomes not only a luxury, but necessity; and even the wine will be curtailed, and cigars stinted, that it may be purchased. And thus, printers—good printers—are ever in demand, for without their services readers would be robbed of their daily literary feasts, and fluctuations in the market remain unknown. This holds true in every land, and under every reign, for the days are no longer when the press can be muzzled, and public sentiment manufactured by a dictator.

Printing is remunerative. There is no trade where employes are better paid, or the scale of prices better regulated. The compositor, if true to himself and acting the part of a man, finds for his labor a just reward, and one not liable to change at the whim or fancy of penurious or unappreciative employers. His hours are within the limits of a just regard for recreation and rest, for the duties he owes to society, to his family, to civilization, mental culture and religion; not overstraining; not (in offices where sanitary rules are observed, as they should be in all, and as the workman has a right to demand in every case) injurious to health; confining it may be, but less destructive to muscle than is ordinarily the case.

Printing gives rare opportunities for the bettering of one's condition. The workmen as well as editor are often thrown into intimate relations with capital, with the learned and the scientific, the discoverer, the explorer and the inventor. The knowledge of things useful, of patents, of wealth heretofore hidden, comes early to him, and his wide range of reading and thought makes him ready to grasp the possibilities, prick the bubble of humbug and hold on to that which is good. Where others may be deceived, his judgment, peculiarly trained as it has been, is not at fault, and his experience teaches him the inevitable best, brings with it unusual clearness of perception,

quickness of decision, and whenever the hour comes, the man is ready to meet it and fill any just demand.

Printing is within the reach of the poorest. The tools required to do the work of a compositor are as near as is possible — nothing. They are simply a stick and rule, generally only the latter, and that can be carried in the vest pocket. There are no chests of them, no expense in the moving, no sharpening, no keeping in repair, no new kinds, no complicated machinery. A little piece of steel, fabricated from an old saw in our younger days, is all, and brains the motive power that makes it a lever such as the learned before the invention of printing sighed for, but died without the sight. And this cheapness, at the outset especially, is a great desideratum to beginners in the battle for self-sustenance, and should not be lost sight of in estimating the value of the trade.

But printing is something more than a mere trade. It is an art, a fine art. To its successful prosecution, taste, and that carefully cultivated and refined, must be brought. Its possibilities in that direction are even as yet but little understood, scarcely dreamed of. The stern, stiff lines of our forefathers' days have given way to more of grace, and the artistic taken the place of the merely rigid and Rules have bent to design, and type been molded into classic forms. Quaker stiffness and Puritan primness have been touched and charmed into the abandon of freedom, and the lithe and yielding. Effects long deemed impossible have been successfully produced, and in many instances the subtle point of the graver been rivaled. Color, shade and shadow are no longer confined to pencil and brush. The printer has invaded the realms of their distinctive art, and copied their long and widelyboasted individuality. He tints and lines and flecks with gold at will, and his beyond, in that direction, is not to be measured by the far-sighted enthusiast, and artist; consequently, the printer is as much as anyone, as worthy of the name, and far more worthy of praise, for his is an art that reaches beyond that merely of adornment, is of the highest use, and to it all of the others are indebted for lasting fame.

Printing is the grandest development of man in his best estate, as it is of the purely spiritual. At least it is the means by which the much to be desired end is reached. It gives enduring life to the wisdom that else would be as breath, and form and efficiency to words divine for all time. It is a realistic photograph of invisible thought, the catching of a shadow and giving it substance, the fettering of a sunbeam and molding it into iron.

If it were not the veriest bosh and egotistical presumption that ever came from the lips of the animal man, and strikingly unworthy of those formed in the image of their Creator, we would say printing was as aristocratic as any profession. Labor, we take it, no matter what the branch may be, comes under the same category. Whether in office or store, on the bench, or in halls of legislation, it is alike as to aristocracy, and it is the man that makes it high or low, and not it the man. Of course some must necessarily be more cleanly and pleasant than others, but in all else remain the same, the same object and the same end. Each man in free America is the architect alike of

his fame and his fortune. "'Tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation;" and pen of gold is no better than rule of iron, except so far as it may be better used for the benefit of mankind. No one class of labor is higher than another, save as the aristocracy of talent and usefulness make it so. The fingers of one may be stained with the dyes of "greenbacks," and another with printers' ink, but the Great Master will not judge from the soil of hands, only from that of the soul, and the honest laborer will stand highest in His sight. That one means of gaining a livelihood is more aristocratic than something else, is the baldest kind of nonsense, as the silly misses and brainless dudes of the day use the term.

Printing, then, is a desirable occupation; is useful, remunerative, healthy, educational, artistic, and tends to the elevation of the mind here, and the fitting of the soul for the lands lying on the thither side of the ocean of silence. Therefore, it can be recommended to the young without reservation, or a shadow of misgiving as to the result, if they are faithful to its teachings and requirements. But it must be remembered, and cannot be too strongly enforced, that it requires—must have—patience and study, taste and cultivation, and with it success comes very much as the survival of the fittest.

For these, and many more reasons that could be named, we consider printing the best, and thousands will heartily indorse the decision.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXVI.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE original blocks in the imperial library are all executed on pear tree; a number of them are somewhat wormeaten. On the backs of these blocks are written or engraved seventeen different names or initials, probably of the engravers who executed them.

This mammoth cut, composed of a series of blocks, designed by the old masters and engraved by numerous engravers, was the masterpiece of the day, and is handed down to posterity and following generations as an example of what could be done by the combined efforts of ambition, art and mechanism, and stands today as a noble example of art in the early ages.

The art of imitating drawings by means of printed impressions from two or more engraved blocks, called chiaro-oscuro, was cultivated with great success in Italy by Ugo da Carpi, about 1518. The invention of this art has by some authors been ascribed to da Carpi, but without any legitimate proof, for we have an example of chiarooscuro by Lucas Cranach, dated 1509, and no examples from da Carpi, or any other Italian artist, at as early a date; but it is creditable and just to say that the chiarooscuros by da Carpi were greatly improved, and eminently superior to those of the German artists, who most likely preceded him in this branch of the art of wood engraving. Simplicity and striking effects are prominent features in da Carpi's chiaro-oscuro, and nearly all of his productions in this branch of the art are produced from not more than three blocks.

Lucas Dammete, usually called Luco von Leyden, from the place of his birth, was an excellent engraver on copper, and, like Durer, Cranach and Burgmair, is also credited as being a wood engraver of that period. The wood cuts that contain his mark are not numerous, and even admitting them to have been engraved by himself, it would not contribute much to his praise, as they are poorly and indifferently executed.

Numerous other noted painters, that were classed as wood engravers from the mere fact of their making drawings on wood for professional wood engravers, are mentioned by the various bibliographers who have written on this subject.

The best wood cuts published in Italian books from 1500 to 1530, are, as a rule, meager in design and indifferently engraved, and for many years after the German wood engravers had begun to give variety of color, tone and expression to their work by the introduction of cross-hatching, in imitation of copperplate engraving, the Italians continued to adhere to the old stereotyped method of outline, with straight, perpendicular and parallel lines, to express the shadows and folds in drapery, with the notable exception of the chiaro-oscuros of da Carpi.

In point of drawing, the best wood cuts executed in Italy, in the time of Durer, are found in a folio work entitled, "Triompho di Fortuna," printed in Venice, in 1527.

Next to the Germans, in Durer's time, the Dutch and Flemings seemed to have excelled in the art of wood engraving. The cuts executed in Holland and Flanders are generally far inferior to those by the German artists.

An artist named John Walter van Assen is usually mentioned as one of the best Dutch wood engravers, but nothing is definitely known of him, except the fact that he lived in Amsterdam about 1517.

In England, during the same period, wood engraving made but little progress, there seeming to have been a great lack of good designers and competent engravers in the country. The best cuts printed in England, in the time of Durer, are contained in a manual of prayers, of a small duodecimo size, of the date of 1523. There are about one hundred cuts in this book, and under each of the prayers are four verses in English. As most wood cuts of this period are without name or mark, it is impossible to determine who the designers and engravers really were.

Following up the list, there are many other designers, who are commonly known as the "Little Masters," of the German school; but as there is no particular knowledge or interest to be gained in following the history in such minute details in these notes, we will not tax the patience of our readers with a full list or history of them and their works.

If any wood cuts were actually engraved by Durer, Cranach, Burgmair, or other painters of reputation, such cuts are not distinguishable by any superiority of execution from those engraved by the professional "formschneiders" and "brief malers" of the day.

In the time of Durer, the best wood cuts are of comparatively large size, and are distinguished more from the boldness and freedom of the designs than from any exhibition of excellence in engraving. They display more the talent of the artist than the skill of the engraver.

Though wood engraving had very greatly improved from the end of the fifteenth century to the time of Durer's decease, yet it did not attain its excellence within that period. In later years, both artists and engravers displayed far greater excellence and comprehensiveness of the capabilities of the art, but at no time does the art appear to have been more flourishing or more highly esteemed than it did during the greater portion of the reign of that great patron of art, Emperor Maximilian, for he was an enthusiastic admirer of art in all its branches, and a great lover of self-aggrandizement, and by the aid of the artist and engraver he was enabled to perpetuate his name and achievements in a manner that, without the assistance of this art of all arts (engraving) would have been otherwise lost to posterity and ensuing generations.

Jackson gives it as his opinion that the cuts that displayed the greatest excellence of early wood engraving were published in 1523, and were known as the celebrated "Dance of Death," published at Lyons. So admirably were these cuts executed, and with so much feeling and knowledge of the capabilities of art, that no wood engraver of the present day would be able to surpass them in their comprehensive simplicity in conveying to the fullest extent their intended meaning. In these cuts there is no labored and unnecessary cross-hatching introduced to display the mechanical execution of the engraver, or detract from the intended effect. Every line has its particular and individual meaning; the engravers do not waste their time in displaying the mechanical abilities, which is so often mistaken for excellence in publications of the present time. The engravers endeavored to reproduce the artist's ideas and give to each character its appropriate expression, and, taking into consideration the small size of the cuts, appear to have succeeded better than any of their predecessors or followers in the art.

Long before the publication of this work, now so generally known as the "Dance of Death," a series of paintings, representing Death seizing for its victims persons of all ranks and ages, had appeared on the walls of numerous churches, impressing the observer with the common lot of mankind, and teaching the lessons of a sure mortality. Without regard to age, rank or station, all were treated alike at the pleasure of that grim monster, Death, when their time should come to stand before the great tribunal.

(To be continued.)

AN INTERESTING PICTURE.

An Austrian painter, Herr A. Romako, at Vienna, has finished a new picture referring to the invention of printing. It shows Guten berg, clad in the fashion of his time, a fur cap on his head, working at a wooden press; behind him stands, inking balls in hand, a fair damsel, who may be identified according to the liking of the spectator; on the left, on a bench near the stove, sits a boy reading a newly printed sheet; on the right, behind a compositor's frame, stand two men, looking at punches and types. A cat is sitting at the foot of the press. The whole picture is done in the straight and hard lines German painters were fond of in the fifteenth century, and were it not for the freshness of all its colors, it might be taken for a painting from those remote times. It will be sent on a traveling exhibition, and may also come to England.—Lendon Printer's Register.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

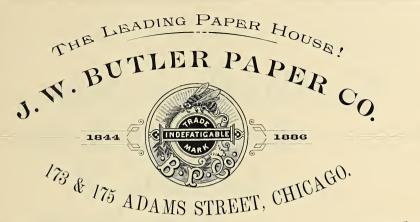
MOSES A. DOW.

REMINISCENCES BY MR. W. H. TWOMBLY, A PRINTER OF FIFTY-THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PROBABLY most of your readers are familiar with the name of Moses A. Dow, late publisher of the *Waverley* Magazine, Boston, who died a few weeks ago, possessed of property since appraised at about \$1,000,000. Well, when Professor Webster was having his trial for the murder of Parkman, about thirty years ago, Mr. Dow and the writer worked side by side as compositors in the Boston Traveller office. He then talked about starting the Waverley. His idea was to have a paper that should be made up of the compositions of schoolboys and girls, arguing that the contributors and all their friends would want to buy copies, and thus attain a large and paying circulation. Nearly everybody to whom the subject was broached laughed at him. He had a brother then in the printing business who would not help him a cent's worth. Mr. Dow was as poor as Job's turkey, not being a very swift typesetter, but he managed to borrow \$700 from a lady acquaintance, with which he bought his type. Then he went to Wright & Potter, who were the state printers at the time, and asked them to do the presswork on credit. Mr. Wright shook his head, but Mr. Potter said the presses were lying idle, it being a time of year when there was not much state work, and Mr. Dow might as well have the use of them. So they did his presswork for six months before they received any pay. Then the Waverley began to boom right along. It was a very handsome paper and neatly printed. Mr. Dow fairly coined money after his enterprise became known. Many years ago he built the "Waverley House" in Charlestown square, which must have cost \$600,000, though appraised after his death at only \$350,000. He bought other real estate and improved it. He invested in bonds and stocks, but never speculated in them. After he began to be rich he was looked up to. He was elected mayor of Charlestown when it had a separate existence, and after its annexation to Boston, he became a state senator. But he was a simple man. Some twenty years ago he visited New York City, and was victimized to the extent of \$400 by the drop game. The city papers made all sorts of fun of him-the idea that a newspaper man should be taken in by so common and transparent a game. In the appraisement of Mr. Dow's property, the good will of the Waverley Magazine was not taken into account, although I know that some years ago he was offered \$100,000 for it by New York parties.

The history of Moses A. Dow shows that a man *can* go counter to public opinion and yet build up a good business. His, at least, was certainly worth more than \$30,000 a year net.

THERE appeared in Vienna, on September 21, the initial number of a new English weekly newspaper, the Vienna Weekly News—the first journal ever published there in the English language. It is issued every Tuesday, and as no English newspaper reaches Vienna on that day, it will no doubt supply a real and long-felt want of the English and American residents in the Austrian capital.

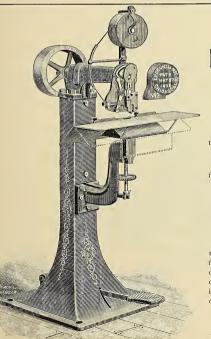


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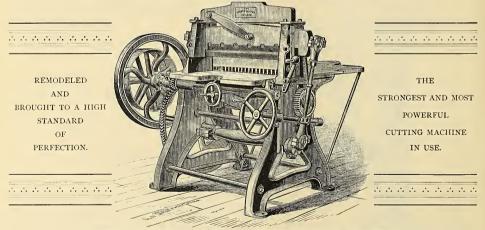
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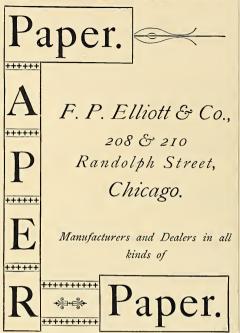
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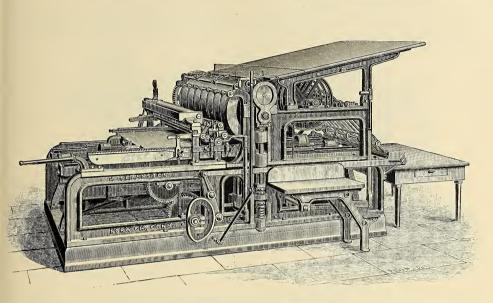
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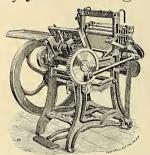


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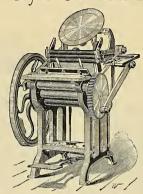
54 Frankfort St.

NEW YORK.

St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1886.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., August 27, 1886.

New Style Gordon Press.



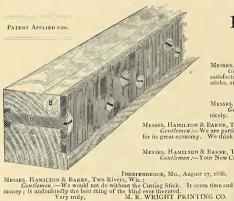
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**Cents:—Your New Cutting Stick has proved to be more than you claimed, and is very satisfactory: would not do windout it. Pays for itself in a very short time over the old style sticks, and I cheerfully recommend it to the trade.

Very truly,

SAM, L. C. RHODES.

DETROIT, MICH., September 10, 1886. MESSES. HAMILTON & BAKER, Two Rivers, Wis.: Otto Theorem we have is working Gents:—You may send along the other two cutting sticks. The we have is working micely.

CALVENT LITH, CO.

MESSES, HAMILTON & BAKER, Two Rivers, Wis.:

**Gentlemen: —We are particularly well pleased with the New Cutting Stick, not only for its great utility, but also for its great economy. We think there can be but one opinion from all who use it.

*Yours truly, WM. J. PARK & CO.

Messrs. Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis.: Des Moines, Ia., September 1, 1886, Gentlemen:—Your New Cutting Stick works like a charm. We are well pleased with it. Yours respectfully, MILLER, GIRTON & WALTERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & BAKER: DES MOINES, IA., August 26, 1886.

Gentlemen: — Your Paper Cutting Stick is a complete success, and we cannot recommend it too highly. We consider it one of the best investments we have made.
Yours truly, IOWA PRINTING CO.

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Respectfully, M. J. CANTWELL.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., October 4, 1886.

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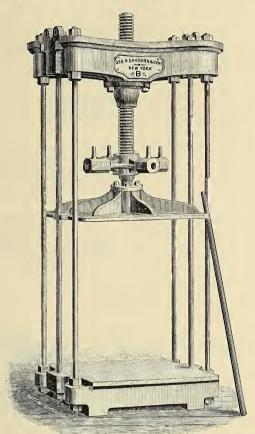
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CHICAGO, November 1st, 1886.

TO THE PRINTING FRATERNITY .

GENTLEMEN,-The type-founding business of the United States has at last reached a point, through excessive discounts, that makes it necessary to call a halt as a matter of self-preservation. The skill and capital employed have been discouragingly unremunerative for several years past, and we feel confident that a change will not only benefit the type founder, but also the printer. Printing-office depreciation has followed closely in the wake of unwarranted type-foundry competition. With a view to a better understanding, and a more harmonious action in future, the type founders of the United States met in conference in New York, on the 26th of October, and agreed upon the following scale of discounts, to go into effect November 1st. They are deemed equitable and just to both manufacturer and consumer.

On current accounts, payable monthly, or in thirty days from date of invoice, ten per cent; for cash payments within ten days from date of invoice, a further discount of two per cent will be allowed.

Above discounts apply to type, cases, stands, cabinets, galleys, and printing material in general made by type founders.

It is unnecessary to say the high standard of our SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE will be maintained as heretofore.

Trusting that our past pleasant relations with the craft may continue indefinitely, and soliciting your further favors, we remain, Very respectfully,

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and the properties of the procession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1886.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

N the first of January, 1887, the subscription price of THE INLAND PRINTER will be increased from a dollar and a half to two dollars per annum. Even at this rate it will be the cheapest trade journal published in the United States, and worth many times the amount charged. The outlay incurred in the publication of such a periodical is so disproportionate to the sum now charged for subscription, that its publishers deem an increase to the price named imperative. We therefore feel satisfied that its thousands of patrons, who are increasing at a rate beyond our most sanguine expectations, will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision arrived at.

A GOOD FIELD FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

THE series of articles which have appeared for several months past in the columns of The Inland Printer. from the pen of our Buenos Ayres correspondent, descriptive of the printing offices in the Argentine Republic, and the machinery and material employed therein, are certainly worthy of careful perusal by American manufacturers whose interests are in any manner identified with the printing business or its affiliated branches.

It has been somewhat galling to our national pride while reading them, to note how completely that market is supplied by the products of European manufactories, which in point of design, construction, or results accomplished, to say the least, are not superior to our own. We can read of Marinoni and Wharfdale presses by the dozen; paper cutters, perforating machines, and bookbinders' material, in fact the whole paraphernalia of an office furnished from England, France, or Germany, but the products of American factories mentioned are conspicuous by their absence; and we cannot help thinking that, by the exercise of a little characteristic American enterprise and pluck, our press builders, type founders, paper, ink, and stereotype machinery manufacturers, furnishers of bookbinding material etc., could not only successfully compete with the products of European workshops, but practically monopolize that market.

If the intelligence of a people can be gauged by the number of periodicals issued, the Argentine Confederation should take a high rank among the nations of the world; and although there is evidently a screw loose somewhere, no valid reason exists why closer and more profitable commercial relations should not be established and maintained between the United States and the most progressive, the most enlightened, and the most promising of the South or Central American republics.

TO ACCOMPLISH THE END.

THE ends to be gained by printing, that all engaged in it have in view are (first) support and (second) fortune. To these objects all others are made subservient, and fame or reputation is only considered as a means to an end. To reach the desired goal in the shortest and most direct way liberal patronage is required, and the study is constant and unflagging how it can best be secured, and when secured, retained.

From our schoolboy days we have had it impressed upon us, that, "'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, Sempronius: we'll deserve it." This is lovely in theory, but scarcely to be relied upon in practice, when everything is driven by super-heated steam; everybody crowding for the foremost place, and everybody reaching to grasp the prize from our hands, even when the fingers are closing upon it and we feel certain it is ours. Thus, the best means to accomplish the end becomes of vital importance - are the blood, bone and sinew of business life.

In printing, these are what? To keep abreast with the times a successful competitor must possess the best machinery and material that goes to make up a perfectly equipped office; one that will not only commend itself to the public by the character of the work turned out, but by the taste of the arrangement and beauty of execution attract others to bestow their patronage. To accomplish this, the new and novel in the productions of the type foundry are necessary. Almost every day something not heretofore to be found awaits the purchaser; some long felt want is filled; some labor-saving machinery given to the craft. And to meet the requirements of the taste of the day, the old has to be banished, and its place taken by the bright, fresh and winning to the eye.

The designing of type has become an art study, and while some come to us in "questionable shapes," yet the range is thereby increased, and fancy as well as use is the better satisfied. Specimen books are something more than mere ephemeral productions—are standard works. They are cherished by the true workman, and each month The Inland Printer gives wonderful specimens of improvement in the realistic art to gladden the eyes, and judiciously selected and properly used, to fill the boxes of the craft with quoins which are golden.

Thus, to make success sure, and not only deserve, but to command it, there must be a constant sorting up; jobs given new faces and papers a new dress. Better in the majority of instances an outlay that can scarcely be afforded, than an attempt to foist upon the public something they have reason to be tired of, remembering that if no effort is made to please, there is no just cause for complaint if more enterprising competitors win both customers and reputation.

As with type, so with presses. Time, in this hurly-burly age is all-important; business is impatient of delay. What it wants it generally wants at once, and chafes at being put off,—knowing and caring nothing about the perplexing details necessary to produce it. To meet these demands, the hourly capacity of the printing press becomes an important factor. In this, invention has made the most giant strides; seemingly overleaped impossibilities, and distanced the desires of the trade. Fortunately, however, the supply is practically limitless, and the Aladdin lamp of invention has only to be rubbed by the genii of gold to even exceed the wonders now in daily use, and scarcely given a passing thought.

But, unfortunately for the peace and pockets of the craftsmen, the public know these facts just as well as they do; unfortunately, because it demands all that the magical combinations of steel, iron and brass, driven by the most potent of forces, can produce, and the office failing to "make and keep the pace" must surrender to those who can.

New and efficient presses, those that combine all the latest productions of human inspiration and skill have become a necessity, and an office supplied with them is its own best advertisement, and has struck the keynote of the march of success, both deserved and to be commended.

Which are the best? It is a case of "You pays your money and you takes your choice." The requirements of office and patrons are the basis upon which judgment must be formulated. The size of the purse, of course, must be considered, for though manufacturers are often willing—

too willing — to sell *on time*, they have not quite reached the millenium generosity of — for all time.

Yet, there should be no difficulty in making a choice. There is abundance to make selection from; the particular advantages of each (as claimed) are fully and fairly explained; their results recorded; there can be nothing hidden; they can be seen in engravings; their workings can be witnessed, and there should be little difficulty in deciding which is the best policy to pursue, as between self-interest and the demands of the office.

With the best of type and presses, the next essential is paper. Here again, nothing is left to be desired, and to old stock, new is constantly being added. From the coarsest to the most dainty it awaits purchase, and if customers cannot be suited they must be fastidious indeed. If one grade, or quality, or color, or finish fails to suit, there are a hundred others to select from, and the better required, the better opportunity afforded for good work and satisfaction to all concerned.

The grand necessities of type, press and paper on hand, good ink will of necessity be regarded as an indispensable. Without it all previous efforts to turn out good work will prove futile. To these things the littles of a printing office come as of their own accord, and need not here be mentioned. Many are inexpensive—all are useful, and should be of the most thoroughly tested and approved form; while the columns of The Inland Printer will keep the fraternity posted on what inventors are doing for the benefit of the trade—it first, and the "dear public" later.

The men, or firms who thus set their house in order, will not only have prepared the way to "deserve," but to "command" fortune, and be in a fair road to make it a fixed fact.

ONCE MORE WITH THE BOYS.

F all experiences depressing to a boy of a proud or sensitive nature, and who has a desire to become a proficient in his trade, the ridicule of those whom he looks upon as his superiors in the business, is, perhaps, the hardest to bear. But while boys, as a rule, are extremely sensitive, they are ashamed to acknowledge the fact, under the impression that to do so would be accepted as an evidence of weakness, or detract from their manliness of character, and will rather brood in silence over a careless word depreciating their efforts at a time when they had hoped for commendation, than manifest an open resentment. It is all very well to say they are too thin-skinned and will eventually get over such trifles, but it should be remembered that their sorrow is as keen and as genuine, for the time being, as the weightier sorrows that will reach them in the years of their manhood. There is little human kindness in the man who finds something humorous in witnessing the pain caused by his biting jests at the expense of lads he fancies he may assail with impunity; and without desiring to give offense, we believe there is a strong mixture of cowardice in such a nature.

It is an admitted fact that pampered boys are generally a nuisance, but there is no more necessity to allow them to ride rough-shod over the desires of their superiors than there is to indulge in unnecessary severity, and in all well-regulated offices the respective rights of journeyman and apprentice will be duly recognized. The boy who is anxious to learn, and is respectful in his deportment, can easily be detected from the ne'er-do-well, shiftless sneak upon whom none can depend, and this being the case, we insist it is the duty of every journeyman, so far as in his power lies, to encourage the former by words of kindness and friendly criticism; to aid him in reaching the goal of his ambition, to become a first-class printer, instead of snarling and growling, and wounding his feelings when he asks for information, as is too often the case in many establishments. There is a moral duty that every printer owes to the trade, namely, to assist in developing the dormant ambition of the apprentices with whom he is associated; to impress upon them an ever-present realization of the dignity of their calling; to incite them to make a thorough study of the business, and apply themselves with due diligence to its mastery, instead of encouraging the idea which so many entertain that they will, in some mysterious manner, absorb from the atmosphere of a printing office all the requisite knowledge to complete their education.

If labor organizations expect to maintain their influence and ascendency, they can only do so by insisting on their members becoming proficients, and that the presentation of a union card shall be a guarantee of its holder's competency. The establishment of a "College of Typography" may be a long way off, but its formation can be hastened if journeymen will take a little more interest in the welfare of the boys, remembering in so doing, their own struggles and difficulties when placed in similar circumstances.

FAULTY FONTS OF TYPE.

WE think the letter of our Sterling (Illinois) correspondent, published in our present issue, in reference to what he terms "faulty fonts of type," furnished by a number of our founders, is somewhat hypercritical. The ratio of letters to the font, to which he takes exception, is based on a practical experience, somewhat similar to that by which an insurance company is guided, and a verification of its general correctness is furnished by the fact that his communication of sixty-seven lines, in spite of the frequent reference to the letter "1," corresponds therewith. The system in vogue in the United States, and which has recently been indorsed and adopted by English type founders, is that a four A cap font should have three "L's," four "O's," four "R's," four "S's" and four "T's"; lower case - twenty "a's," sixteen "l's," twenty "o's," twenty "r's," twenty "s's" and twenty "t's." We are aware that special reference is made to the cap font, but the claims advanced that a four A font should, as a rule, have five "L's" we do not think can be substantiated. There was certainly a good deal of truth in the reply that the cause of the trouble in his case was in a great measure owing to the location, could not be justly charged to the system itself, and could have been easily remedied by a request for a special supply of a special letter when the order was given. The examples cited prove nothing except

that a half bushel measure won't hold a bushel of grain. The font referred to was too small for the demands made upon it, and to change it, as suggested, would simply be robbing Peter to pay Paul. For example, how would it operate in Eufala, Alabama, or in a score of locations in Arkansas and elsewhere, requiring even four "A's"? If the extra "L" demanded was taken from the "S" or "T." would not a firm in Holly Springs, Mississippi, which had vainly endeavored to set the names, even with abbreviation, and then attempted to get the line - a very common one - "Misses' Boots and Shoes" and failed, or the compositor who struggled for "Tenth Street Market" be very apt to do a little private swearing when he looked at the five "L's" and three "S's," and inquire by what rule such a diversion had been made? The truth is, such examples as Indianapolis, Indiana, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Earlville, Illinois, and scores of others that could be cited, furnish an exception to the general rule; run, as it were, on special sorts, and can only be covered by a special provision. The reference to the letters "Q" and "Z" are hardly pertinent, because where used at all in firm names, two occur as often as one.

His prediction with regard to the ultimate adoption of the point or interchangeable system, we fully agree with, because the number of printers who refuse to buy any face, however attractive, if cast on the old one of bodies, is constantly increasing, and ere long will form the majority.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

In the August number of The Inland Printer, we referred in words of commendation to the Messrs. Caslon, of London—if we are not mistaken, the oldest type-founding establishment in Great Britain—for their declaration in favor of, and intention to adopt the interchangeable and uniform system of type bodies, similar to that now in operation in the United States. In so doing, we alluded to the fact that the objections employed against it were similar in import to those which had been advanced and exploded on this side of the Atlantic. Among its opponents to whom we referred, was Mr. J. Blair, the well-known manager of the Marr Foundry, Edinburgh, who, in an argument against the proposed change, said:

With reference to uniformity of bodies, look for a moment at the great newspaper firms that do nothing but newspaper work. What does it matter to the *Journal* whether the *Gazette* is printed from type of the same bodies or not? There is not a particle of necessity for "interchangeability" in the matter.

In referring to which, we replied:

This is begging the question. Will Mr. Blair please furnish a the proposed improved system when its old dress has been discarded, or tell what would be the advantage to the proprietor or proprietors by an adhesion to the present system, provided a uniform standard has been recognized, without additional cost, especially if its adoption conferred a long-desired boon on another branch of the business?

In the London *Printers' Register* of September, Mr. Marr answers our query, as follows:

The only portion of your notice of this month on uniform type bodies to which I have anything to reply is the query of THE INLAND PRINTER. I see no objection to newspaper No. I, when discarding its old dress, adopting any change for which it has a fancy; but I don't see why newspaper No. 2 should be compelled to adopt the same change. As uniformity of bodies (leave details out at present) is the question, the argument falls to the ground, as the one newspaper has not a particle of interest in what the other newspaper does.

Now, we claim that this is special pleading, which does not meet the issue, or affect the merits of the case. implied opposition of newspaper proprietors—advanced by Mr. Marr-who, it was claimed, had no direct interest in the matter, was virtually cited as an argument against its adoption. It is true they might not be as directly benefited by the proposed plan, as the owners of job establishments, who are continually adding to their stock, but if the recognition of a uniform standard, by which the interchangeable system can be successfully adopted, while proving a boon to the job printer, would also do away with the irregularities, heretofore referred to, in body type, reaching, in many instances, a difference of four lines in twelve inches; by which, too, all sorts, quads and leaders, no matter by what foundry cast, would line and justifyand it would—what ground for opposition thereto is afforded to any party? Fancy would cut no figure in the matter, as it is not likely anyone would kick for the sake of kicking, against an established rule. Its universal adoption could not possibly injuriously affect the interests of any section of the trade, while to others it would prove a positive benefit. Under these circumstances, his argument, from this standpoint, falls to the ground.

HEALTH IN THE COMPOSING ROOM.

DR. CHOQUET, a Parisian physician, has lately published a little work, entitled "Le Compositeur Typographie," which contains invaluable information to compositors, some extracts from which we are enabled to lay before our readers, through an admirer of The Inland Printer and a reader of its pages from its advent.

It will be observed the doctor deals with the sanitary arrangements of printing offices, and the various diseases to which compositors are peculiarly liable; and the accuracy with which he describes the *modus operandi* of the printer, and the conditions under which he labors, shows that he has, at some period, been a manipulator of types, or otherwise must have spent no small amount of time among members of the craft, to prepare himself as an authority on the subject which heads this article.

After pointing out the high mortality among compositors and the causes for it, the author proceeds to consider in what way the evils attendant upon those who pursue the typographic art can best be overcome, which are as follows:

We will consider, in the first place, what are the most favorable hygienic conditions under which a printing office can be set up.

A building of large dimensions, well ventilated, and provided with apertures in the upper parts, permitting the escape of metallic dust, will fulfill satisfactory sanitary conditions.

The composing room ought to be well illuminated by the light of day, and if the construction of the building will not admit of windows on more than one side, the frames ought to be so arranged that the light enters on the left hand of the compositor, so that the right hand of the workman does not cast a shadow over the case.

Whenever it is possible to admit light from above, by means of skylights, or lateral windows on more than one side, placed high up, it should always be done. With regard to artificial lighting, it must be borne in mind that the most economical systems in point of cost are the worst for the health. Thus, electric light is more hurtful to the eyes than gas, and the latter is very inferior, hygienically, to lamps fed with good, pure oil.

During winter, the room ought to be comfortably warmed, but the temperature ought not to exceed an average of 60 degrees; during summer, efforts should be made to counteract the heat, by appropriate means.

Without doubt, certain printing offices are necessarily, from the nature of the work done in them, bound to be in cramped, ill-lighted positions. In such cases, the boss printer ought to do his best to remedy, as far as possible, the disadvantages caused thereby.

He should see that there is as good a system of ventilation as can be devised. The gas-burners, in offices where this mode of illumination is used, should be surrounded with glass opal globes, and upon these should rest shades, green outside and white inside; while the room and everything in it should be as clean as possible.

The formation of metallic dust from the types, which forms the chief element in cases of lead poisoning, should be prevented as much as possible; there should be daily sweepings with open windows, frequent cleaning out of cases, etc.

Inasmuch as compositors are handling metal eight or ten hours a day, it is very desirable they should wash frequently, and for this purpose proper lavatories should be provided.

There should be a proper regulation of work and working hours. Long hours should not be allowed, for they ultimately induce a lead colic. If the number of orders on hand require increased activity, it will be much better, whenever possible, to put on extra help than to work overtime. In order to diminish, as much as possible, the opportunities for taking lead dust into the system, the taking of meals in the composing room, and smoking there, ought to be strictly avoided.

Following these instructions to boss printers, comes the doctor's advice to compositors:

A compositor (he says) ought never to work on an empty stomach; he ought in his diet abstain from the use of salt meats, to take plenty of milk food, to eschew the abuse of alcoholic liquors, and to avoid excesses of all kinds.

Should he experience the first symptoms of lead colic, he ought immediately to suspend work, and have recourse to the means indicated below to overcome it.

When his eyesight begins to fail him, he should at once take to spectacles of the proper description, and not wait until his sight becomes so weak, that some day he shall find it permanently injured.

Cleanliness of body is of the greatest consequence to the compositor; therefore, he ought to wash frequently, with soap and water, his face and hands, using a brush for his nails. He should also take a bath at least once a week.

The compositor who scrupulously follows these injunctions will, to a very great extent, escape the disorders peculiar to the craft, including lead poisoning; and if, notwithstanding, he be attacked, such will be very slight.

Should obstinate constipation ensue, in spite of these directions, it may be relieved, and even overcome by taking, in a wafer, at the commencement of the two principal meals, a mixture of a quarter of an ounce of honey and an ounce of sublimated sulphur. At the changes of the season, too, spring medicine should be taken.

If, on account of having neglected the precautions and advice given above, the compositor finds himself seized with lead colie, he should go to bed at once, diet himself, and put on the abdomen a poultice of linseed meal sprinkled with thirty drops of laudanum.

I would dissuade all persons subject to bronchial or pulmonary affections from becoming compositors, being convinced that the business will increase their diseases.

In conclusion, he says, while regretting that industrial science has not yet succeeded in modifying the existing composition of type metal, so as to render the manipulation of it innocuous, the typographic profession becomes seriously injurious to health only when the workrooms are unhealthy, when the sanitary rules and precautions laid down and recommended are ill observed, and when the workman gives himself up to alcoholic excesses.

AT the recent meeting of the type founders of the United States, held in New York, October 26, at which representatives from the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis and Washington were present it was decided to unite on the following new rate of discount: On current accounts, payable monthly or in thirty days from date of purchase, ten per cent; on cash settlements made within ten days from date of invoice, an additional two per cent. This discount it is claimed is fair and equitable to both customer and manufacturer, as it affords to the former a reasonable reduction to encourage cash settlements, and to the latter a satisfactory and profitable basis upon which to transact business. Now that the change has been made, the next best move is to stick to it, and punish all violators thereof.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

V .- BY WALTER L. KING.

I T is always a pleasant sight to see a printing office running in the midst of neatness and cleanliness; and one of the nattiest—a veritable paragon for emulation—establishments in the most flourishing city of the "far, far south," is that of the Imprenta Europa, situated in calle Moreno, between calles Bolivar and Defensa, and conducted by Señor Agustin Casa, the husband of an English lady; which fact may account, perhaps, for the greater part of the material being of British manufacture, of which more anon.

The concern of which printer Casa is the owner, has been worked as a typographical house for about five years. Its proprietor, it is evident, has a keen eye to, and good knowledge of, the profits gainable from the best and most improved machinery, than from articles which went out of use, but are yet employed in several offices here and in the States, twenty years ago; for the machine room (than which a more orderly and cleanly place of a like kind it would be difficult to find) has on the right hand, as the visitor enters, a modern book and jobwork Marinoni (Paris) cylinder machine, with cutting and folding appliances affixed, while a little further on, and almost in the middle of the room, is an older affair for producing the same work as the Parisian maker's structure, from a Leipsic firm. Near by we see treadle jobbers from the Model Printer Press Company, of London, and from H. S. Cropper & Co., Nottingham, England. From a maker who has neglected to place his name on what he has turned out, there is, in near proximity to the machinery, a powerful Otto gas engine, of German make, but obtained through an English agent, a machine that the writer has seen in but one other house in Buenos Ayres, certainly never in the United Kingdom, but which may be in common use on the continent. It may be roughly described as being a third the size of Dawson, of Yorkshire, Wharfdale; constructed on a principle very nearly the same, of light manufacture, and workable either by foot, hand or steampower, being an excellent means of throwing off rapidly any small, light jobs that may have to be printed.

Such is the airy, well lighted department of the Imprenta Europa. Now we turn to the composing room. This looks into the calle Moreno; is twenty feet wide and eighty long. Judging by the scores of racks and hundreds of cases that line the walls, an enormous quantity of type must have a location here. The only article of American manufacture that was visible in Señor Casa's works was the slip-proof press, from R. Hoe & Co., New The compositors, numbering nearly a dozen, are on piecework, which is an exception to the general state system prevailing. The price is about thirty-five cents per thousand ems, not a high rate for a capital in which living is dearer than in any other place in the world. The composition of the employed mostly consists of books of travel and law reports, and the work is executed well, reflecting a credit upon the house that many establishments north of the equator would do well to rival.

Within a few seconds' walk of the typesetting room, is the office and general department. Ullmer, of London, has a perfecting machine here, while from another English party comes the numbering article that stands near by. The ponderous and strong presser and paper cutter are of French make.

A walk of twenty yards down a narrow passage brings us to the folding and bookbinding department, temporarily placed, with machinery, in the rooms vacated by the death of the *Liberal*, a two-cent evening daily, not a year old at time of demise. Half a dozen boys toil here for sixty hours a week, at piecework, to earn a miserable pittance, as a rule scaling from \$5 to \$15 per month. At their hard duties, however, they seem happy, if not contented, full of mischief, and always smoking, laughing or fighting, to the visitor's amusement and the foreman's annoyance.

(To be continued.)

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

THE Russian newspaper, Lithografsky Vestnik (The Lithographic Messenger), which is published at Moscow, contains in one of its last numbers the description of a mechanical, or, more properly speaking, chemical woodengraving process, which, if as practical as it seems to be, will prove of great importance to the graphic arts. As the Vestnik stands high among the Russian trade journals, there is no doubt of its truthfulness, and it is to be regretted that European and foreign papers do not take as much notice as they should of progress made in that country, as a great many valuable and important inventions are made there every year. This is largely due to the peculiar nature of the Russian language, which, outside of the empire, is of little use to the foreigner, as well as to the difficulties he encounters in studying the Slav dialect and its strange characters. The process described in the article referred to is the invention of one Mr. Avramoff, of Kiew,

and may properly be classed under the head of wood etching.

As in all mechanical engraving processes, the chrome gelatine film forms an important factor in this invention, though Avramoff states that it is yet in its infancy, and thinks that subsequent experiments will enable him to make vast improvements on present results, cost of material and time required to produce it. If success should crown his efforts it is expected the process will be principally used for copying, reducing and enlarging.

It is a well-known fact that if wood is treated a sufficient length of time with sulphuric and nitric acid, and afterward with soda, it is changed into nitro-cellulose, the same material as is known under the name of gun-cotton—an explosive of great power. The difficulty heretofore experienced in changing wood has been that the fluids used have penetrated it through the pores and have eaten to the sides.

For his process Avramoff takes the boxwood, as it is used by the engravers, and boils it for two hours in the following solution:

10 lbs. of water
2 " bicarbonate of soda.

It is then placed in

10 lbs. of water
1½ " " sulphate of copper
½ " " silicate of soda,

in which solution it is boiled for half an hour. It is next dried and shaved, the object being to close all the pores and to prevent all acids from entering them. Then is brought about a well-known chemical action, whereby the carbonic acid gas combines with the soluble copperas and precipitates insoluble carbonate of copper as a fine green powder, which fills the pores.

The plate is now polished on the surface and coated with a solution of

4 parts of asphaltum in 9 "" benzine or 7 "" spirits of turpentine,

on the back and the sides.

The upper polished part of the wood is then coated with the gelatine film, which Avramoff makes of the following composition:

15 parts of water
4 " " Russian glue or gelatine
½" " bichromate of ammonia
½" " alcohol, 90°
A few drops of chloroform.

The latter probably unnecessary, and to be better substituted by carbolic acid, which is cheaper as well as less dangerous.

He now lets the gelatine dissolve or swell in the cold water until quite soft, then heats it gently, adds the alcohol, in which the bichromate salt was dissolved, first, and then adds the chloroform (carbolic acid). After the solution has been strained, the plate is coated twice with the solution and then dried.

For printing, a reversed positive is used, intensified by one of the well-known processes. The time of exposure is from six to twenty-five minutes, according to the strength of the sunlight. After this the wood is put into hot water, on its surface, and dipped into a solution, being

10 parts of water
4 " glacial acetic acid,

which takes off the film on the places where the sunlight did not change it.

The plate is covered with printing ink, and fine asphaltum powder put on it, whereupon it is held over a light to melt the asphaltum and so form an impenetrable cover for the acid. When this is done the plate is put into strong nitric acid for one hour; next taken out and washed. It is then put into sulphuric acid for the same length of time, washed once more, and dried, which will take from six to ten hours to accomplish.

After that time, a fine steel brush or a hard common brush is moved over it, when it will be noticed that the open or etched parts will be brushed out as a fine green powder, while the covered places remain intact. The asphaltum is taken off with benzine, and the plate is ready for use.

PROTEST OF THE PROOFREADER.

However, since the proofreader has been graciously allowed to say that his soul is his own, it is perhaps worth while, as a mild amusement, to hear how he puts the case. In the first place he says that an author intent on what he is writing is necessarily careless about his handwriting. He cannot break the flow of his thoughts to dot his "i's" and cross his "t's." Each author has his own peculiar penmanship. The proofreader takes up the manuscript and tries to catch the purport of the author's thought. He has scarcely done so when in comes another mass of proof and manuscript of an entirely different character, from an entirely different pen; and a new thread has to be picked up until another interruption. This is not for a moment, but all day, all the week, all the year, all his life. After puzzling himself until he is half blind, his brain weary, and work pushing upon him incessantly, a letter may be left out or a comma inserted in the wrong place, when slambang goes a volley at the proofreader! He has seen conscientious, patient, worthy proofreaders shrink and cringe when an author visits a printing office, lest something might have escaped their notice. He has seen an author scold a proofreader for some trifling oversight, when that same day the proofreader had corrected an historical blunder which would have cost the author dearly had it seen the light. He has seen an author brag of his penmanship, and when his manuscript was sent to him because it was unreadable, he himself was scarcely able to decipher it .- Detroit Free Press.

ORIGIN OF BANK NOTES.

All the way from China, and from a period dating more than one hundred years before the time of Christ, there comes to us a story in which some writers appear to see the origin of bank notes. Among the celestials it was customary and necessary, so the story goes, for courtiers and princes, whenever they came into the royal presence, to veil their faces with a piece of skin. Now it so happened that at one time the imperial purse was far from full, and it fell to the lot of the prime minister to discover some expedient for removing this source of inconvenience. He accordingly spent many tedious hours, and pondered over many schemes before he could exclaim, like Archimedes, "Eureka!" (I have found it.) The result of his profound meditations was a decree to the effect that for veiling the face in the presence of royalty only the skins of certain white deer belonging to the sovereigns should be allowed. Of course, his majesty, possessing a monopoly of these deer, could sell pieces of their skin at whatever price he liked. This made them very valuable; they consequently circulated among the upper classes of Chinese society as a convenient form of money, and thus we read "Bank notes were invented in China."-Exchange.



Specimen of Photo Zinc Engraving, by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

Reproduced from a wood cut one-fifth larger,

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

We learn from the London *Printer's Register*, that at the recent examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, there were eighty-five candidates on typography and twenty-four on lithography. Of the former, thirty-six passed and eight failed. The following typographic examination papers submitted in the ordinary and honors grade, will no doubt prove interesting to our readers, and we present them entire. Three hours were allowed for answering each paper.

ORDINARY GRADE.

[The examination in the ordinary grade consisted of a paper of questions, of which not more than *ten* were required to be answered, and of a practical examination. To obtain a certificate, it was necessary to pass in *both* parts of the examination.]

- Supposing a manuscript to consist of 30,000 words, each word to average (say) five letters; about how many pages would it make in pica type, the size of page being 22 ems wide and 36 clear lines long?
- 2. What would be the wages cost of composing 16 pages of the above, calculated at 7d. per thousand ens?
- 3. Taking the body of pica type as the standard, and calling it 20, what is the relative depth of the types in use in England from English to pearl?
- 4. Draw a scheme of imposition for a sheet of 12mo (24 pp.), without cutting
- Describe the operation of composing, mentioning what should be aimed at and what avoided in order to economize time and labor.
- 6. Give a list of the accents used in modern European languages. Also a list of note references in their proper order.
- 7. After a form has been tightly quoined up all round by the fingers, at what point would you begin to use the shooting-stick in locking up; and how would you proceed?
- 8. Write the Greek letters, Alpha, Delta, Theta, and Omega in caps and lower case.
 - 9. What would be the size in inches of a dble. fcap. 8vo handbill?
 - 10. What is the size of a "large" card?
- 11. What difference in quality is there between cast and wrought chases, and how would you distinguish them?
- 12. What are the ingredients of a composition roller, and what should be its essential qualities when ready for use?
- 13. Describe the means of obtaining power in the Albion and Columbian hand presses; say which you prefer, and why.
- 14. How would you test the quality of paper, in order to decide the amount of damping it will require to make it fit for printing upon?
- 15. In making an overlay for a wood cut, what are the points that require especial care in order that the desired effect may be obtained?
- 16. Describe the process of packing the cylinder before making ready a form at a single-cylinder machine; (1) for a common job; (2) for a bookwork form; (3) for an illustrated sheet, of best quality.
- 17. How is the stereo flong prepared; and of what is the paste composed?
 - 18. What is the composition of stereo metal?
- 19. Describe how an electro mold is obtained from a wood cut or type form.
- 20. Give the dimensions in inches of the following printing papers: post, crown, demy, royal, imperial.

HONORS GRADE,

[The examination for honors consisted of a paper of questions only.]

- 1. What is the composition of the metal used for casting type?
- 2. Supposing the labor cost of a sheet of pica to be 17s. 6d., what would be the approximate value of the same sized sheet if set in long primer type?
- 3. Supposing a volume of 300 pages were required to be composed without return of type, each page to be 5 by 3 inches in size, about what weight of type would be required for the purpose?

- 4. A manuscript of 200 folios being requireá to be cast off, each folio containing 18 lines, with an average of eight words in a line; about how much would it make in pica type, the pages being 20 ems wide and 33 lines long, exclusive of head and white lines.
- 5. The weight of a ream of demy paper being 30 lbs., what would be the weight of a ream of double crown of the same paper.
- Write down six technical rules for machine apprentices to observe in the execution of their work—the most important you can think of.
- 7. Enumerate the "wearing parts" of an ordinary single cylinder jobbing machine.
- 8. If a machine were found to "slur," what questions would you put to the minder for the purpose of discovering the cause?
- Name the especial qualities which should be possessed by a single-cylinder machine required for the production of high-class illustrated work.
- 10. The presence of zinc in stereo metal is sometimes the cause of trouble in casting plates. How can it be detected?
 - 11. What is the proper thickness of a stereotype plate?
- *12. Name the qualities which a stereotype plate should possess when finished.
 - 13. Describe briefly the process of taking an electrotype plate.
 - 14. How is a Smee battery prepared?
- 15. Give a rough but approximate estimate of the *cost* of (not *charge* for) producing a pamphlet of 16 pages, crown 8vo, long primer type, 500 copies, on 30 lb. double crown paper, stitched and cut, without wrapper; and show how you arrive at your answer.

In regard to the practical test, the instructions were that the whole of the manuscript on the four sheets supplied to the candidate, including the heading, were to be composed, and the proper punctuation inserted throughout. The body type of the paper was long primer; pica and brevier could be used where the candidate thought them suitable, but no other fonts (except, of course, italics of the above fonts) or fancy type were to be used. The heading was to be set out in lines and spaced out with leads and rules, as also the whole of the paper, according to the taste of the candidate. In the first part, only two out of the first three paragraphs had necessarily to be composed; but the table had to be attempted by all. The first of the paragraphs was to "end even." All inquiries for information had to be addressed to the superintendent of the examination. No dictionaries or books of reference were allowed to be consulted. Each candidate had to pull his own proof and distribute his own matter, before leaving the room in which the examination was held. The candidates were not permitted to communicate with each other, nor to enter each other's

HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.

Don't worry. Don't overwork.

Don't make the field too broad.

Be wary of dealing with unsuccessful men.

Make friends, but don't encourage favorites.

Keep down expenses, but don't be penurious.

Keep a high vitality. Sleep well, eat well, enjoy life.

Stick to your chosen pursuit, but not to chosen methods.

Don't tell what you are going to do-till you have done it.

Enter your charges when the goods are sold. Don't wait.

Make plans for a little way ahead, but don't cast them in iron.

Be content with small beginnings—and be sure to develop them.

Don't take fresh risks to retrieve your losses. Cut them off short. Be cautious; but when you make a bargain, make it quietly and boldly.

A regular system of sending out bills and statements is more effective than spasmodic dunning.

Have a proper division of work, and neither interfere nor permit interference with your employés.

It is better for your creditors to postpone payment squarely than to pretend to pay by giving a check dated ahead.

Look after your "blotters," and all books of original entry. In litigation they are reliable evidence; copies are not.

HAIL HAIL SMILING MORE. Whose Dainty Physics Tip the Hills with Gold. From whose Bright Presence Darkness Files andr. The Gates of Day are opened wide every morphish from 4:30 to 12:15. 20 A 40 a Love Princes Dainne. MAGNIFICENT CELEBRATION I Gotham's Millions give an Epthusiastic Reception to France's Distinguished Visitors. The World now more epilightened than in 1776. 15 A 30 a Mopthly Exhibitions of DESIGNS IN TYPOGRAPHY Consult the "Ipland Printer," The Guide, Philosopher and Friend of the Craft. 56831 TYPE-FOUNDING. Aptistic Productions of the Illinois Type Foundary. Beautiful Faces. Beautiful Faces.

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14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH. MINNEAPOLIS.

A MERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

OLD STYLE, No. 3.

MERICAN SYSTEM OF A INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

BREVIER. (8 Points Standard Measure.)

I THINK it was here that I witnessed the only instance I ever saw of the black buck being run into and killed by the cheetah, or hunting leopard. Many consider this a low kind of sport, but I think it is quite equal to partridge shooting, besides being a beautiful sight. On arriving with my friends at the place of meeting in the jungle, we found a few rough-and-ready-looking natives in charge of three carts, or rather small two-wheeled platforms, drawn by bullocks.

On each vehicle sat, in an erect attitude, a beautiful leopard, On each vehicle sat, in an erect attitude, a beautiful leopard, strongly chained, and with a hood over his eyes, similar to those used for hawks. We were soon under way and driving toward the herd of antelopes which could be seen grazing in the distance, and which had been marked down beforehand. There was no difficulty in getting the carts to within 120 yards of the deer. Then one of the cheetahs—a fine male—was unhooded and set free. Its departure from the gharry and its decision in choosing the most covered line in the open plain for rushing on its prey were so instantaneous and rapid 45078

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz

Alphabet, a to z, 14 ems.

LONG PRIMER. (10 Points Standard Measure.)

When at about thirty yards from the unsuspicious troop they suddenly became aware of the deadly peril they were in. One and all sprang into the air with galvanic bounds, and no doubt expected to escape by flight. But the hunting cheetah is, for a hundred yards, by far the fleetest of all wingless things; and this one was soon in the midst of the affrighted throng, which scattered wildly and panicstricken in all directions as their leader - a fine black buck - was struck down in their midst. There he lay, alone, in his death agony, in the clutch of his beautiful and relentless foe. We ran as hard as we could, and were soon surrounding the strange group. Neither animal moved, for the buck was paralyzed by fear—his starting eyeballs and dilated nostrils alone gave evidence of life. The cheetah, on the other hand, with his body spread out on the prostrate 123

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Alphabet, a to z. 1314 ems.

1234567890

SMALL PICA. (11 Points Standard Measure.)

STINGING PLANTS are represented in England by the two species of stinging nettle, which are capable of producing considerable discomfort to the unwary person who handles them. These are, however, not worth mentioning by the side of many of their tropical relations. The structure of the hair in all these is similar: a mass of cells forms a kind of swollen cushion

below; on this is seated the long tapering hair, which ends in a somewhat recurved point or hook. The walls of the upper part of the hair are very strongly silicified, and are, consequently, easily ruptured. Lower down there is but little silica. When touched or rubbed by the hand, the pressure drives the hair downward; at the same time the brittle hook penetrates the skin and breaks off, and the 5678

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTUVWX

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz 1234567890 Alphabet, a to z, 13% ems.

PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

By special invitation we were permitted to witness a novel experiment recently, which was intended to test the efficacy of dynamite bombs in the capture of fish in deep water. The objective point was a hole about 25 feet deep in the upper end of the bight, where the fish are known to

congregate in large numbers. Arriving at the spot, a cartridge about six inches long, charged with dynamite, to which had been attached a heavy piece of iron in order to make it go to the bottom, was thrown in the water. A suspense of a few seconds ensued, and then a faint report like the discharge of a small pistol was 23

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTU

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz 123456

Alphabet, a to z. 14 ems.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

INCORPORATED 1883.

MARDER, LUSE & CO. Type Founders,

139 & 141 Monroe Street.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1886.

GENTLEMEN:

On January 1st last we announced that, until further notice, we would allow a Discount of Twenty-five per Cent from our List Prices of Type and material manufactured on the American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies, to all cash buyers and to customers who had established with us a line of credit, providing settlement should be made between the first and tenth of each month.

We hope none of our customers for a moment supposed that the margin on Type and printing material before the above-named date had been such as to enable us to make so large a discount and still reserve to ourselves a paying profit. The exigencies of the case seemed for a time to demand the adoption of prices which were ruinously low, but the Type-Founders of the United States have now had this matter under consideration for some months, and at their adjourned meeting in New York City, which was held October 26th, it was decided to unite on the following

NEW RATE OF DISCOUNT:

On Current Accounts, payable monthly or in 30 days from date of purchase - - - - - - - - 10 per cent.

On Cash Settlements, made within ten days from date of invoice, an additional - - - - - - - - - 2 " "

In our judgment the above scale of discount is fair and equitable to both customer and manufacturer, giving to the one a reasonable reduction to encourage Cash settlements, and to the other a firm and permanent basis upon which to transact business. Every owner of a printing office throughout the country is benefited by this change in two ways: his stock of Type and material has a higher marketable value, and the chances of additional competition springing up are correspondingly reduced.

In apprising our customers of this new departure, we beg to add that we apply the discounts as above named to all the productions of the various Type Foundries of the United States, and also include Cases, Stands, Cabinets, Inks, Chases, Galleys, and printing material in general.

Awaiting your further esteemed favors, we remain,

Yours truly,

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON,

-MANUFACTURER OF-

PRINTERS'



---AND----

Roller Composition.

The "STANDARD" and the "DURABLE"

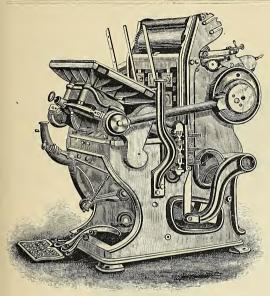
The value of a roller is determined by the LENGTH OF TIME it can be used, the AMOUNT OF WORK it can perform, and the QUALITY of the work produced. In these essentials our goods are unequaled. Send your roller stocks to us for casting; you will save time and trouble by so doing, as our arrangements for the business are most complete. We cast Job Rollers for treadle presses by the use of our patent machines, perfectly free from pin holes and as smooth as glass; no other house in the West can make these rollers, as the machines are our patent. Our capacity is one hundred rollers per hour. Composition especially adapted for fast Web Newspaper Presses made on order.

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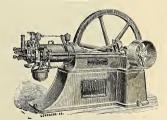
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Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE Per Cent. LESS GAS than $\frac{\text{ANY}}{\text{PER BRAKE HORSEPOWER}}$



CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM IOLIET.

To the Editor :

Joliet, November 4, 1886.

At the last meeting of Joliet Typographical Union, it was unanimously recommended that the International Typographical Union indorse THE INLAND PRINTER as the official organ of the printers, and copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to the general secretary. I might add that the whole matter grew out of the compulsory subscriptions to the Craftsman, ordered at the last session; not that our members protest against the financial part of the matter (for it is really very cheap), but it is the principle of the idea, the compulsion, which they don't relish. And they want something better, something more beneficial and permanent, and this they find and indorse in THE INLAND PRINTER.

W. H.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Editor:

VANCOUVER, October 18, 1886.

Inclosed please find one year's subscription to THE INLAND
PRINTER, beginning with the October number. I have gleaned much
information of value to me from the pages of the volume just
concluded, and intend getting a bound copy of it as I lost more than
half the monthly numbers in the destruction of this city by fire in June
last. The population of this place at present is between fifteen
hundred and two thousand; number of business places, one hundred
and twenty-five, forty of which are hotels or saloons. There are three
mewspapers published, the Pacific Coast Canadian (weekly), Ileratal
(weekly), and the daily News, and one job office. The two last
mentioned newspaper offices also do jobwork. Wages are, piecework,
45 cents; timework, \$18 per week. Trade has been good, but is now
slacking up a little, as the wet weather has set in.

R. M.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, November 1, 1886.

Your correspondent, "Typo," in the October number, undertakes to correct you on the subject of type bodies, but even he does not get at the "bottom facts." When he says "the new standards for the point system, adopted by the Johnson type foundry, Central type foundry and Marder, Luse & Co., are based on the same standard pica," he says truly; but when he said, "these foundries adopted the standard of the Chicago type foundry," he did not inform you from whence that foundry obtained it. Did it fall from the clouds? Certainly it was not a heavenly body. Else it had not chosen "wicked Chicago" for an abiding place. As is well known to many old printers in Chicago and the West, the Chicago type foundry was established as a branch of the old New York type foundry (now Farmer, Little & Co.), who made the first type cast in Chicago. The original pica standard has never been changed; and, as a natural sequence, it follows that the standard now almost universally adopted by the founders of the United States, is that of Farmer, Little & Co.

CERBERUS.

FROM DES MOINES.

To the Editor:

DES MOINES, Iowa, November 8, 1886.

At the regular monthly meeting of Des Moines Typographical Union No. 118 a regular scale of prices was adopted, the first since its organization, which most of the proprietors are paying without a murmur. A list of the offices paying the scale has been published for the benefit of the public, stating which offices are union and which are not, as it is the intention to throw all the patronage the union printers can control into the hands of those who stand by them. The Daily News joined the union ranks today, all the compositors in the office having previously become members. The scale on morning papers is

33 cents; 28 cents on afternoon; 30 cents on bookwork, and \$15 per week for job hands.

The union establishments are the Leader, Daily News, Iowa Independent, Western Newspaper Union, and C. P. Kenyon's book and job office. The Iowa State Register pays the scale, but does not recognize the union, although all the compositors are union men. The following offices also pay the scale, but are regarded as non-union: Persinger's Times, Iowa Homestead, Saturday Mail, Iowa Tribune, Iowa Printing Company, and Fink & Cook.

There are nearly one hundred members enrolled in our ranks, and all seem to be satisfied with the year's work. Employment is good, and men can make from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. There are plenty of subs, however, to fill the bill.

T. J. D.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

Indianapolis, November 7, 1886.

The printing trade has improved somewhat since my last letter. But few idle men are in town, and all the shops are running on full time. The Journal newspaper has removed to the Journal building, lately occupied by the Times, this change giving more room and much better quarters. The Central Printing Company has sold out to A. R. Baker, and gone out of the business. After a long and tedious boycott, the German Tribune has come into the fold, and is no longer an unfair office. Every daily newspaper in the city is now gotten out by union printers.

Pressmen's Union No. 17 has moved into new quarters that have just been fitted up in nice style, in room 34 Sentinel building. It will keep on file, ink catalogues, specimen books, and copies of the current literature pertaining to the trade, including copies of The Inland Printer. The latch string will always be out to its friends, and the members hope to meet many of them in the future.

The Central Labor Union is felicitating itself over the result of the late election. Every candidate that it indorsed was elected, among them being some republicans, the only ones that were fortunate enough to get elected, thus showing that it was through the aid of workingmen that they were not defeated. Among the candidates elected, were Mr. John Schley, a printer, to serve in the next legislature.

The first report of the insurance branch of the International Typographical Union has been received. It makes a good showing, having secured over seven hundred members already. About one-third of the members of Pressmen's Union No. 17 have gone into it.

The appearance of the last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER has been highly complimented by printers. Keep it up to the high standard already attained, and its success is more than assured.

J. M.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

Detroit, November 4, 1886.

There has been a great revival in the printing trade at this place since my last letter. All the offices are busy and nearly all the printers employed. Of course the election had something to do with reviving business, but there is also a good run of commercial work in all the offices. Bookwork, which was an important industry a few years ago, has been seriously crippled for a year or two past by the competition of small towns in the interior of the state, which, being outside of the jurisdiction of any union, are able to procure compositors at considerable lower wages than the union demands, and, as a consequence can underbid the publishers of Detroit. This fact, it would seem, should open the eyes of the employers to the benefits of organized labor becoming universal, so that there might be a common basis upon which to make estimates; but it doesn't seem to do so. However, the employers are beginning to feel the effects of the competition of the small offices in the city, which employ boys, and they have made a formal appeal to the union to cooperate with them in crushing out these places or compelling them to pay union wages. This, they claim, the union can do by prohibiting union men from working in these unfair offices when the latter get crowded with work, and are compelled to call in union men for a few days to help them out.

The workingmen's candidate for congress, who was indorsed by the republicans, was defeated, owing, largely, to the fact that the "silk-stocking" element in the republican party voted for the democratic nominee. Two printers were elected to the legislature, however (Robt. Y. Ogg and Judson Grenell), and another printer (Lyman A. Brant) missed going to the senate by only seven votes. The workingmen may sometime learn that the most direct way of deriving any benefit from the old political parties is by cutting loose from them.

There seem to be some people whose mission in this world is to incubate a bonanza newspaper scheme, interest capitalists in it, and, after a time, launch the bright and hopeful offspring into the cold, unfeeling world, only to be tucked away under the daisies before it teethes. Some of these friends of the type founder and some enemies of confiding capitalists, recently conceived the brilliant idea of starting a new republican evening paper here, but ere they had succeeded in working the money-bags up to the desired pitch of enthusiasm, the latter paused, took a retrospective view of the long row of infantile mounds, beneath which repose the remains of sundry similar ventures, drew a long breath and buttoned up their pockets. They are now talking of preparing to supply that long-felt want, a two-cent morning paper, independent in politics. Whether the scheme will ever materialize or not remains to be seen. Of course the "hungry sub" looks forward with happy anticipation; but he may find, when the chilly blasts sweep over from Canada's ice palaces, and he stands shivering, overcoatless, on the bleak corner, where he catches a tantalizing sniff of the free lunch, that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." G. C. K.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1886.

Labor matters have been very threatening during the last two or three weeks, but it looks now as if everything would be amicably arranged and the coming winter be one of peace between capital and labor. Of course there will continue to be minor differences, but nothing of the magnitude of the threatened lockout of seventy thousand hands, in one place, or the threatened closing up and removal of another, is likely to occur.

One hundred and twelve lithographers who struck seven weeks ago for shorter hours are still out, and will start a coöperative concern.

I spoke in my last letter about the Pressmen's Union undertaking the task of elevating the class of presswork in vogue in some of our offices. The matter is simply this: certain places are in the habit of catering to a class of people who are satisfied with anything, so long as it is "cheap." The way they make money out of it is this: one or two pressmen are required to do the work of say five or six; the consequence is that the houses who will not cater to this demand for inferior work cannot compete with those that will, so long as good work requires more time and help; consequently in justice to the latter and in obedience to our obligation to elevate the standard of the craft, the pressmen have resolved that hereafter no member shall run more than two presses.

Mr. Chas. E. Johnson, the famous ink maker, who lately returned from Europe, was tendered a reception the other night, by an association composed of printers and those closely connected with the craft. The occasion was one of genuine pleasure, and we were especially impressed with the genial and non-patronizing manner of Mr. Johnson. The association spoken of is known by the somewhat euphonious name of the Idlers, and has adopted as its motto the words "everything goes." It is composed of a jolly crowd and, despite its name, understands how to make things lively, and you can be pretty sure that anything it undertakes has got to go!

Mr. Robert Brown, formerly superintendent of Ferguson Brothers Printing House, has become a member of the firm.

The reception tendered by the K. of L. to their returning delegates was a grand success, both as regards numbers and decorum.

Speaking of the K. of L., I was recently made acquainted with a little incident which will show how unwise is the action of some employers in dealing with their men: A certain man, sober and industrious, on his way to work was taken ill, and had to return home. During the day the foreman told one of his men to stop and tell him that his place was vacant. Six or seven of the men waited on the foreman, and asked him to reconsider the order. He told them he

would see about it; the next morning the men who had interested themselves were told they were not wanted. Of course they then waited on the head of the house, who, after consultation with his foreman, said "discharge the whole force." A master workman of the K. of L. was called in, but being unable to effect a reconsideration of the order, said to the parties "you want to starve these men, I therefore declare the place on a strike." This will give married men \$8 per week with \$1 additional for each child, and single men \$5 per week. Is it any wonder that when people act so unreasonably we have boycotts and strikes?

C. W. M.

FAULTY FONTS OF TYPE.

To the Editor: Sterling, Ill., October 29, 1886.

During an experience of nearly twenty years as printer and publisher, I have often had my attention forcibly drawn to faults in the "schemes" by which some of the type founders of the country assort their fonts of both job and body type, and it has frequently occurred to me that it might be well to ventilate the matter a little in some of the journals devoted to the interests of the craft, with a view to a possible reform of the evil.

It has been noticed that the specially faulty fonts have, in my experience, come from the older eastern foundries, which seem to be averse to any innovations upon the old rules and customs of the fathers.

The first office in which I had an interest was bought from the Johnson foundry, mostly, at the start, and although we doubled the cap fonts in two 250 pound fonts of body letter, the "C's" were always short. This, however, is attributable to the frequent recurrence of "Co." for "company," and "county," and "court," and the use of initials in current newspaper work, and the fault may not be noticeable in ordinary book or magazine work.

But there is one common error which is glaringly noticeable in all branches of work, and that is the insufficient allowance of "L," both caps and lower case, in the fonts from several foundries. In the above case, the news and job fonts alike were almost invariably out of I's long before the cases were set out of other sorts, on all ordinary composition. Sufficient allowance is certainly not made by those founders for the frequent occurrence of double "1" in our language in these modern times.

To illustrate: Some years ago I bought a font of Canon Doric, a splendid display letter, from a Boston foundry, and judge of my disgust when it was laid, to find that the four A cap font had but three "L's" in it, and the lower case in the same proportion. Of "S," "T," "O" and "R," there were plenty, as many, or more, as of "A," while of "L" there were less, and vet "L" is used double more frequently than either of those. I wrote to the foundry for some extra "L's," and criticised the faulty "scheme." In reply, the founders maintained that the scheme was all right, and the trouble with the "L's" was due, in my case, to my location, where more than usual of that letter was used, as in "Illinois," etc. And yet in their own Boston they could only make a display line of "Faneuil Hall," and their font would be "busted." So with many other little common display lines used in every locality, such as "Fall Styles," "Social Ball," "Call Early," etc.; while "Will Sell at Cost," "Fall Millinery," and other little lines of two or three words, could not be set out of such a font at all. It would seem that any practical mind could see on a moment's thought that there certainly ought to be as many "L's" in any font of type as there are of "A," and I think that five "L's" in a four A font is none too much. The font need not, generally, be made any heavier for the change, for there are, usually, a surplus of "Q" and "Z," and, perhaps, other sorts, that never get their faces blacked. But if the fonts were a little heavier, any printer would rather pay a few cents more in the first place, than be troubled for sorts, or have to send for them.

The other day I laid several fonts of Johnson's fine faces, and in every one there was this noticeable scarcity of "L's," several fonts having but three, and one regular job font had but two in the cap case. So glaring a fault seems inexcusable in an old, experienced concern.

Another fault which I see of late is remedied by some of our founders, is the shortness of figure 8's, of which, in this century, when every date line must have one, at least, and in this decade must have

two, there ought to be full twice as many of that figure as of any other except "o."

Our western type founders seem to be more progressive than the older ones of the East in some of these matters, for in the type bought of most, or all of them, I have found the fonts much more correctly proportioned. Their enterprise is also shown in the more general adoption of the point system of bodies, which is the greatest step forward that has been made for many years, and which must, in the end, become universal in spite of all opposition, for many printers already refuse to buy any face, however attractive, if cast on the old line of bodies,

THM

A FEW WORDS ABOUT TYPOGRAPHIC BODIES.

To the Editor :

CINCINNATI, October 29, 1886.

Since the introduction of telescopic gothics, many efforts have been made by prominent type founders to extend the principle of universal lining to larger series of job type, so that smaller sizes might serve as small caps in connection with larger ones. The idea is a good one, and has met with the approval of all job printers; but owing to the awkwardness and unpopularity of certain bodies, such as english, twoline brevier, double small pica and other bodies, it has never been successfully carried out to fulfill the requirements of the present time.

A great number of job-type series lack uniformity, show gaps, and in many cases do not match with modern bodies. For example: a line set in great primer will often look too large, while the same line set in pica will seem too small and insignificant. Under present circumstances, it is very hard to overcome inconveniences of this kind; but for the future more systematic arrangements should be made.

There seems to be but one remedy for this evil, which is submitted in the following lines:

All odd bodies, such as english, two-line brevier, paragon, double small pica, double english, double paragon, etc., should be applied to two-line letters only, whereas, for job type the following four bodies should be substituted:

5-line excelsior	15 points.
7-line excelsior	2 I "
g-line excelsior	27 "
7-line nonpareil	42 "

In accordance with this plan, the bodies would form a progression in the following order

the following order:		
Half nonpareil (excelsior)	3 F	oints.
Nonpareil	6	66
Nonpareil and one-half (3-line excelsior)	9	66
Pica	12	. "
5-line excelsior	15	66
3-line nonpareil	18	66
7-line excelsior	21	44
Double pica	24	66
9-line excelsior	27	44
5-line nonpareil	30	46
3-line pica	36	44
7-line nonpareil	42	44
4-line pica	48	44

It is obvious that none but four to pica leads are required for spacing out.

Very few faces are cast on english bodies, and, as for larger bodies, type founders would not find it very difficult to crowd

2-line brevier faces	on 5-line excelsior.
2-line small pica	on 7-line "
2-line english	on 9-line "
4-line brevier (2-line columbian)	on 5-line nonpareil.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CONPAD REUTER

FROM SYRACUSE.

To the Editor .

Syracuse, November 5, 1886. Trade in this city is very good, with better prospects. Very few

printers are at present idle.

Four weeks ago, Typographical Union No. 55 increased its scale from 28 to 30 cents for composition on evening papers, and from 30 to 32 cents for work on morning papers. The price for week work was advanced from \$13 to \$14, and bookwork from 28 to 30 cents. Every newspaper office and all the principal job rooms paid the advance without hesitation, with the exception of Masters & Stone, who are the publishers of the Northern Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the office of the Weslevan Methodist, from which are published numerous tracts and periodicals for the Wesleyan Methodist denominations in all parts of the country. The ruling price for composition in these two establishments is 20 cents per thousand, and is accomplished mostly by women.

D. Mason & Co., publishers of county gazeteers and histories, are paying two cents per thousand more for composition on bookwork than any other office in town.

Thomas J. O'Donohue, a native of Toronto, Canada, came to this city about a year ago, and became a member of Typographical Union No. 55. For the past six months he has suffered from bronchial consumption. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital by the union, and at that institution breathed his last on Sunday afternoon, November 7. His age was 27 years. A mother and brother in Toronto survive him, besides his uncle, the Hon. Senator O'Donohue, who showed his iciness in the last days of his nephew's life.

Letters from George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel have been received by the union, thanking that body for their action in placing the two liberal gentlemen upon the honorary list of membership.

"Laz." Schwartz, an old "comp" on the Journal, has purchased the job office lately conducted by H. Rivkin, in the University block.

Typographical Union No. 55 will elect officers at its next meeting. The Journal Company have lately added to their machinery an improved "Kidder" press, which prints and cuts at one impression, being fed from a roll. The company have also placed an order with R. Hoe & Co., of New York, for a type-perfecting press, and a tworevolution book press. The Journal enjoys the largest job patronage of any establishment in the city.

The Evening Herald has secured the services of an artist, and the events of the day are now illustrated in its pages. It is a very enterprising move on the part of its manager.

E. M. Grover, foreman of the Journal job department, has invented and received letters patent for a patent galley and lock-up, which are destined to become very popular. For job purposes they are very useful and labor-saving.

The union has regulated the number of columns of plates to be used on the Courier. The limit is three and one-half columns per day.

Typographical Union No. 55 has decided that it does not want and will not have the Craftsman forced upon its members.

K. E. H.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, November 3, 1886.

Ordinarily, I would be able to write you from here, at this time of the year, that business in our line was picking up. The reason why this year is an exception in this respect is, of course, due to the large number of workmen, in the different branches of the craft, whom the necessity for a reduced force at the government printing office has deprived of employment. Many of the persons discharged have left the city, and taken their chances for employment in localities where congressional appropriations do not rule, where prodigal public printers do not deplete the amount which should pay for labor instead of machinery, and where extra economical public printers are not ambitious to prove that two persons can just as well perform the work of three. The Washingtonian, however, if he has a wife and children, or others dependent on the earnings of his hands, cannot change base so readily. He is tied to the place, and when the government printing office, which employs two-thirds of our membership, slackens up to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent, you can imagine the measure of suffering which ensues. The wages paid at the establishment presided over by Mr. Benedict seem liberal to those who live in places where living is cheap, and wages consequently lower, but those who are conversant with the rates of rent, and the prices of all household necessaries ruling here, will agree with me in the assertion that one of the just measures

which the late congress left undone, was the bill looking to the reëstablishment of the wages prevailing prior to March, 1877.

I had a talk with the public printer on Saturday, and will say this right here, that he is a frank, gentlemanly man, who is evidently devoting hard work and intelligent study to the mastery of the details of the vast establishment committed to his charge. He inclines to the belief that he can run the office with a considerably smaller force than he found there, and I most heartily wish that he may live to find that he is mistaken. Too many capable men are unemployed, too many willing hands are folded in enforced idleness, to allow me to sympathize with ambitions which look to the still greater overcrowding of the already glutted labor market. The government printing office is not an omnibus, nor is it a hospital for broken-down printers; neither is it an establishment that need be run at such pressure that human skill and endurance should be kept at the highest tension during the whole eight hours of toil. A man who respects himself will give to his employer a fair day's labor. One who fails to do this should not be employed at all. Now, there is no reason in God's world why the man employed by the government, the government whose coffers are fairly bursting with idle treasure, should give more than that for his wages.

Some of the new regulations enacted by the new public printer fail to meet the enthusiastic approval of the force under his charge. I need not enumerate them, but I will record my disapproval of the latest, Circular No. 5, to the effect that no newspaper or other printed matter, coming through the mail, will hereafter be delivered to employés at their case, press or bench. It will be held at the superintendent's office, and the two thousand employés may there hold a mass meeting daily at one and five o'clock, and get their mail matter, if they can. I presume the object of this order is to prevent the reading of periodicals during working hours. The same object, in my judgment, could be effected by issuing an order on the matter, and enforcing it. A person boarding may often change his abode, and frequent changes of address are, as every newspaper man knows, a nuisance. If Mr. Benedict reads these lines, as I have reason to think he will, I take the liberty to call his attention to the course pursued by General Black, the Commissioner of Pensions. On that gentleman's accession to office, he found in force an order, issued by Mr. Dudley, his predecessor, which prevented an employé from leaving the office, for any and all purposes, without a permit card from his chief of division. The hour and minute of departure and return were carefully noted, and ponderous volumes, filled with these unimportant details, are now moldering in the rubbish receptacles of the office. With "one fell swoop" General Black rescinded the order, wiped out the ticket-of-leave system, and in a few plain, manly words, gave every man and every woman leave to go and come, if occasion required, at the same time placing them on their honor not to abuse the privilege. How the plan has worked may be briefly stated by quoting from the last report of the commissioner. It shows that a force about one hundred less than that employed in the year before, accomplished more work in the fixed year ending June 30, 1886, than has ever been done in the office in one year. Now, the employés at the nation's printing house have fully as fine a sense of honor as the average government clerk. Put them on their honor, Mr. Benedict, and you will be gratified at the result.

August Donath.

FROM LEWISTON, MAINE.

To the Editor :

LEWISTON, October 22, 1886.

One of the most novel and successful of Lewiston's new enterprises is the International Art Publish'ng Company, which has lately been established on Lisbon street, with laboratories and pressrooms. Nothing like it was ever before established in Maine, and there are no others outside of Boston, in New England. Its special novelty is the publication of photogravures by a process newly discovered in this city, and here perfected,

The accidental discovery by an Auburn man of important processes in making the photogravure plates in which this company excels, was the original cause of its establishment here. It has been found that the climate of this city is peculiarly adapted to the somewhat intricate processes employed in the work, and from this fact, if from no other, the manufacture of the photogravure can be effected at less expense and with less waste of material. This fact is ascribed to the dryness of the atmosphere of this inland city, and its great evenness of temperature and humidity.

Rev. Fred. H. Allen, to whom the publishing company is so largely indebted for its present prosperity, came to Auburn from Boston early in 1885. During the summer, he became acquainted with Mr. F. E. Stanley, of this city, and by chance learned that Mr. Stanley had become interested in the matter of photogravure, a subject with which Mr. Allen had been previously identified, and which he had personally investigated, having made the first photogravure plate ever made on this side of the Atlantic.

Through conversations during the summer, and by the suggestions of Rev. Mr. Allen and others, Mr. Stanley consented to put his discoveries to practical test and, if possible, further develop them. Within a short time a company was formed with the following organization: Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., president; Frank L. Dingley, treasurer; Fred. H. Allen, secretary; F. E. and F. O. Stanley, photochemists. This company, with sufficient backing of capital, started out to prove whether or not the process of Mr. Stanley was of any value. They made many novel and exacting experiments, all of which were successful. A gentleman of wide experience as a practical chemist was secured, to whose technical skill much of the subsequent success of the process was due. Rev. Mr. Allen has charge of the literary and art departments and is general business manager.

The company is having all the business they can attend to, and now have orders which will keep them busy for more than a year. One of the most interesting works thus far issued is entitled, "The Bowdoin Collection of Sketches by the Great Masters of Painting" (some specimen sheets of which I send with this). Since 1811 this collection of sketches has been practically buried amid the ponderous tomes of Bowdoin College library. As a collection it is of unknown value, and includes actual sketches by such artists as Titian, Rembrandt, Angelo, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, and scores of others. In all, it numbers about one hundred and fifty sketches, one hundred of which are reproduced in this work. The text for the work was written by Mr. Allen and printed at the Lewiston Journal office. The sketches are reproduced in facsimile in every case. The company is printing by its process all of the music for one of the leading Boston music publishing firms, and is about issuing a very fine work entitled, "The Cathedrals of the World," the text for which is also written by Rev. Fred. H. Allen, who is now in Europe, busily engaged on the work. It will be complete in twenty-six parts, each containing five plates. Mr. Allen's relation to art work is well known through his connection with his own volumes on French and German art, together with the famous édition de luxe of "Lalla Rookh," which he carried through the press in Boston two years ago.

Mr. C. W. Waldron, of this city, has recently patented a new metal quoin, also a new self-locking galley.

The paper business in this vicinity is very good. The Dennison Company, at Mechanic Falls, are running on full time, and the Westbrook Paper Company are putting up several new buildings. They are now at work on large orders from New York firms, for the Century magazine and Atlantic Monthly. They also have a large contract for supplying paper for the Youlk's Companion, Boston.

Within the past week four Maine newspapers have been wiped out by fire. Friday, October 15, nearly the whole town of Eastport was destroyed, including the Eastport Sentinel and the Eastport Seatural. The loss to the Sentinel, including the building, was \$6,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$4,200. New presses and material have been ordered, and publication will be resumed next week. The loss upon the Standard was about \$2,000, insured for \$1,400. No steps have as yet been taken toward reëstablishing the latter publication. Friday night, October 22, just one week after the Eastport fire, a part of the business portion of the town of Farmington was destroyed, including the offices of the Farmington Chronicle and the Franklin Journal. The Chronicle loses an elegantly equipped new building, one of the finest furnished newspaper offices in Maine, and its machinery and type; loss \$10,000, insured for \$4,000. The Franklin Journal loses building, newspaper and job offices; loss

\$25,000, insurance \$10,000. I understand that both papers will at once resume publication; a complete outfit (with the exception of a press) being furnished by the Lewiston *Journal*, which keeps a duplicate outfit stored for use, in case it should be burned out.

F. T. I.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor : RIJENOS AVRES. S

BUENOS AYRES, September 20, 1886.

The state of trade among printers here during the past few weeks has been good. No reports of compositors, etc., being out of work are current.

The Times, mentioned in last letter as in a shaky condition, was in fact dead when that epistle was posted; but it being reported that its suspension would be of but a few days duration, a hasty conclusion it was deemed inadvisable to give. However, the journal has not reappeared. Some unpleasant facts came to light about the management of this sheet during its seven weeks of undignified existence. Henry Burdon, printer of the defunct Argentine Times, was employed by some gentlemen to bring out another paper—the one just failed. His position was that of a clerk, but notoriety was too much for him, and in the first issue of the new venture he conspicuously inserted, in various parts of the weekly notices, to the effect that he was "proprietor and editor." The real owners of the sheet did not object to this so much as when, later on, he mistook this paper for his own, with the result that this ephemeral "editor" was arrested for robbery.

Burdon's name will be found on the books of Spottiswoode, London, as a typesetter, and he is also fairly well known at a fashionable place situated nine miles from England's capital—Richmond. About two years ago he came here, and has gained anything but a creditable reputation during that short period. It would be difficult to meet a man with a more innocent looking (doubly so when necessary) face; but under that childish countenance, it can be plainly seen, lurks a career of crime. Burdon has taken advantage of the good name Englishmen bear for integrity to defraud tailors and saloon keepers by the dozen. There is scarcely a printer in the city whom he has known that our model "proprietor and editor" has not obtained money from, without a thought of repayment—a species of fraud politely known as "borrowing."

Recently was the thirtieth birthday of our genial president of the sperial society, Ginés E. Alvarez. To commemorate the event, several typos got up a subscription and presented him with a framed portrait of the beloved partner who was called away some time ago. And when he came into the office and perceived something unusual on his desk, he smiled, guessing the contents. The boys who, of course, had not seen the picture before, crowded around as he uncovered the frame; and when he smiled and said, "mi amánte" (my sweetheart), they smiled, too; but it was noticed that his risible faculties were most unwillingly exercised, that he spoke huskily, and that "a tear stood in his eye." But things changed in the evening, when Señor Alvarez made all jolly and square by a substantial refreshment in a neighboring restaurant.

The Parvenu printing office was announced to be sold, under the hammer, on September 7, but bad weather caused the intended auction to take place on the 13th. Type went very cheap—from three cents per pound up; but machinery fetched a better price.

A mistake is recollected to have occurred in last communication. The Corres Español was stated to have shifted from calle Piedras to Corrientes; whereas this paper still holds its old location, and it is the Prensa Española that has established itself in the last mentioned thoroughfare. This daily has put in a new rotary press, manufactured by A. Lauzet, Paris.

Dr. C. Leguizamonu, founder of the *Razon*, died a month ago. He began his career in the diplomatic service at the Court of Rome, and ended it a member of congress. He insured his life a few days before death, to the tune of \$10,000.

The action for libel instituted by Dr. Juarez Celman, president-elect, against the Conciencia Publica, mentioned in letter appearing in July issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, has just been decided. Señor Alberto J. Parz, the editor, has had imposed upon him the highest penalty

allowed by the law: imprisonment, it is likely, for about two years. For this journalist no sympathy is felt, as his was clearly a case of malicious falsehood. For a like offense the editor of Mefistofeles was condemned to pay a \$500 fine. It is to be hoped that these proceedings will have a salutary effect upon other scribblers who have no delicate regard for the truth.

The Montevideo Telegraph Company has taken the editorial offices of the Buenos Ayres *Herald*, which daily is now issued from calle San Martin 119, next door.

In future the stamped paper for government use will be turned out at the mint here. It speaks well for the ability of the country to have the goods they use manufactured on their own ground rather than abroad, which has hitherto been the custom, the work being done principally by American, and a little by European firms.

One of the most useful institutions a city can possess is a library. We have two here, the national and the municipal. The former is free to all, but open at hours that do not suit most workingmen. The latter is open from early in the forenoon to ten o'clock at night, and is also free; but if books are to be taken away to be read, then this institution charges the trifle of fifty-five cents a month. Since January 1, 19,028 volumes have been borrowed, the number of readers being 6,232. Many pleasant hours has the writer passed in this capacious, well-lighted reading room, founded and supported by the Asociacion Bernardino Rivadavia. On the walls hang various interesting pictures, among them being two photographs of the machinery (Marinoni) and stereotyping departments of the Prensa, with a framed full-sized paper cast of this daily's first page between.

Congress is dallying with the press law; hope to report something better in next letter.

The Reforma has progressed so much that an enlargement is announced, giving work to some more printers; and the Orden now appears daily. Good!

Printing, lithographing and stereotyping establishments in this city pay for the privilege of carrying on such business from \$40 to \$100 per year.

The Paligrafo, printing and kindred trades' only organ in Argentine, has been enlarged. It is issued monthly, and contains not quite so much reading matter as a page of some of Chicago's journals, the rest being advertisements, for which the yearly subscription is \$4.

Last Sunday the people of Valparaiso were shocked by the unexpected suicide of a young journalist, barely 21 years, who in company with another gentleman, a Spaniard like himself, founded a newspaper called España y Chile. Want of funds killed the paper after its third number, and doubtless the disappointment brought about a derangement of the young man's faculties.

With the exception of the Ferro-Carril and the Mercurio, the Epoca has the widest circulation in Chile, thanks to a clever and select staff of writers. On Sundays it now appears illustrated, and this section is directed by a talented young artist, Sr. L. F. Rojas. The editor-in-chief is a well-known poet, who equally distinguishes himself by his prose writings, Sr. A. Valderrama.

Our literature is rapidly assuming a brilliancy and importance worthy of universal admiration, and very soon Sr. Gonzalo Bulnes, already famous as a writer and historian, will endow our belles-lettres with his "Historia de la Espedicion Libertadora del Peru," at present under press. Sr. Bulnes won considerable reputation by his "Campaña al Peru de 1838." I seize this occasion to mention Sr. Diego Barros Arana, a patient reader of the country's archives, a brilliant writer, and the worthy successor of the late Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, whose loss we had at first deemed irreparable.

The following is translated from the Capital respecting Chile: "Chile has only one English paper, the Chilean Times, published weekly, in Valparaiso, by a German named Helfmann, the proprietor, who is continually advertising for printers. Several of his countrymen who have worked for him the writer has seen, and they pronounce him a hard-to-please, discontented employer; and when the steady working, poorly paid German says so, matters must be bad indeed.

The attempted assassination of President Santa, of Uruguay Santos, led to the arrest, as usual, of several journalists, who, however, have all been released.

SLUG O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER, in Louisville, Kentucky, under date of November 4, asks .

- 1. What price per thousand for a single thousand should be charged on a one-eighth medium press, run at the rate of a thousand per hour by power? and what on a one-quarter medium? What price on a five thousand run for either press?
- 2. What price should be charged for standing straight matter? The original cost was 40 cents per thousand; the price charged was 65 cents per thousand ems. Would you consider 15 cents per thousand ems a fair price for standing matter, in addition to being paid per hour for changing prices?

Answer .- I. Taking Chicago wages and rents as a basis, and Louisville wages and rents will not vary much therefrom, we reply a one-eighth or one-quarter medium press should earn \$1 per hour. 2. Fifteen cents per thousand for standing matter, in addition to time charged for changing, we consider a very fair price.

A SUBSCRIBER in New London, Ohio, writes: "I am the owner of a Campbell two-revolution newspaper press, having used the same for four years. I find, at times, that my column rules will "work up." Sometimes two on a page; again, one on each folio page. Then, again, I do presswork without any trouble from the rules. I have tried tight locking, loose locking, most careful imposition, and still the trouble will frequently come, to my annoyance. Will you be so kind as to inform me how, in your opinion, the fault may be remedied?

Answer .- The fact that the trouble referred to occurs only at intervals proves that the fault does not lie in the press. To remove it, however, when the press is the cause, the cylinder should be set type high, in the first place, or a sheet or two of paper lower, then the bearers should be built up so that they hug the cylinder bearer. After the form has been made ready as directed, a strip of paper should be placed on each bearer and run through, so as to test whether the bearers are as snug as required. For work of this character it is best to use a comparatively soft tympan.

INCOMPETENT WORKMEN.

It is regretable to notice the number of inefficient workmen that are to be found in the printing trade. Lads and young men who, because they have acquired sufficient speed to compose 800 or 900 ems per hour, or set a reprint job, or make ready a form, will often flatter themselves that they know how to print; but the proofreader soon becomes acquainted with the two first, and the customer and the employer with the last. It is said that a printing office is a valuable school, and that the business is a great educator; but setting up type does not comprise the whole of a compositor's duties, nor working off a form all the pressman has to do. It is a deplorable confession to make, but there is not a superabundance of the present generation of compositors who can be considered thoroughly practical workmen, who can do anything beyond filling and emptying their sticks, and few young pressmen are any better as regards their own branch. Add to this a growing tendency to division of labor, and the outlook for a new crop of artisans in the printing trade is not very encouraging .- Pacific Printer.

EARLY PAPER MILLS.

A paper on "Early Paper Mills in Massachusetts" was read, the evening of the 7th ultimo, by President E. B. Crane, at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Massachusetts, from which we extract the following:

"The first paper mill in Massachusetts was located in the town of Milton, and was operated by a company of Boston gentlemen under 'a grant for the encouragement of a paper mill,' passed by the general court of Massachusetts, September 13, 1728. In 1764 a second paper mill was built in Milton, by James Boils, and later on, a third mill by the same person, who operated them in company with others. A fourth paper mill was erected in 1773 in Milton, by George Clark. The press of the patriot Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, in May, 1775, was supplied with paper from the Milton mills. The fifth paper mill built within the present limits of the state, and the first in Worcester county, was erected in Sutton, by Abijah Burbank, in response to a resolution setting forth the great necessity of such a mill, passed at a convention of delegates from towns in Worcester county, held May 31, 1775. In June, 1776, Mr. Burbank produced a sample of coarse paper, but it was not until May, 1784, owing to the scarcity of skilled laborers as well as of proper rags, that he brought the manufacture to a great degree of perfection. Mr. Burbank's mill was located on the outlet of Singletary pond, in a portion of Sutton that was set off to Millbury in 1813."

UNIFORMITY IN TYPE BODIES.

Ordinary lineal measurements are made in feet and inches. Cannot type measurements be made to correspond with this standard? Would it not be an advantage to printers if pica were cast in all cases a sixth of an inch, and other bodies to a regular scale proportionate to pica? A twelfth of pica might be adopted as a unit of measurement, and all bodies cast to an exact number of these units, termed "points." A regularly graduated series of bodies might thus be produced:

Pearl	5 points.	Long primer	10 points
Nonpareil	6 "	Small pica	11 "
Minion	7 "	Pica	12 "
Brevier	8 "	English	14 "
Bourgeois	9 "	Great primer	18 "

A simliar system has been in use on the European continent for some time, and the American type founders have now adopted it almost without exception. Efforts were made more than forty years ago by Messrs. Bower Bros. of Sheffield to obtain its introduction in England, but the printers appear to have been indifferent to the proposed amendment of the system already in use.

Large quantities of American type have been imported, however, during the last few years, and the changes which are being made by the type founders of America are forcing the question of uniformity upon the home printers, who are large buyers.

The diversity which exists in the size of types of the same denomination from different foundries is a source of much evil to the printer. But who is to determine what is the correct size for, say long primer, so that an agreement may be come to? Let pica (12 point) be a sixth of a standard inch, and long primer be 10 points (or twelfths of pica) and the name at once conveys a definite idea which can be tested by the authorized standard of measurement. Much of the compositor's difficulty and loss of time in justifying bodies of different sizes with each other would be saved if the intervals were regular sixths or twelfths of pica .- Ullman's (London) Circular.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 5, 1886.

350,197.-Printing Machines. Gripper Motion for Cylinder. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

Issue of October 12, 1886.
350,767.—Printing Plate Holder. M. J. Hughes, Jersey City, N. J.
350,654.—Printing Rollers. Making Matrices for. E. P. Benjamin, Oswego, N. Y.
350,653.—Printing Rollers. Making Gelatine. E. P. Benjamin, Minetto, assignor of one-half to Minetto Shade Cloth Company, Oswego, N. Y.

Issue of October 19, 1886.

351,249.-Printing and Cutting Stepped Indexes. Machine for. A. S. Coghill and J. A. C. Ruthven, Dublin Ireland.

351,313.-Printing Block. J. R. and C. W. Cummins, Chicago, Ill.

351,265.—Printing Machine. J. T. Hoyt, New York, N. Y. 351,166.—Printing Machines. Chase Securing. Device for. C. A. Davis, assignor

to Colt's Patent Firearms Company, Hartford, Conn. 351,309.-Printing Presses. Gauge Attachment for. F. F. Byington, Oakland, Cal.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 26, 1886. 351,470.-Printing Sheets. Mechanism for Delivering and Folding. W. Scott,

Plainfield, N. J. 351,618.-Printing. M. A. Bancroft, assignor of one-half to I. E. Youngblood,

Blunt, Dakota Territory. 351,686.-Printing. M. A. Bancroft, assignor of one-half to I. E. Youngblood,

Blunt, Dakota Territory. 351,471.-Printing Machine Sheet Delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J. 351,355.-Type. Printing. T. Bigelow, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MODEL EDITOR.

A man who runs a paper

Should know every human caper,

And hold up the torch of knowledge like a gleaming midnight taper.

He should be profound as Plato,

Pliant as a boiled potato,

And as humble to his patrons as a street and crossing scraper.

He should honor in his journal

Every captain, crank and colonel,

And dish up their proud achievements in a hodge-podge cooked diurnal.

He should puff-the hardened liar-

Clubs and concerts, church and choir,

With long adjectives, sonorous, sweet, seraphic and supernal.

He must write the funny column

That makes all his readers solemn,

With the fashions, frills and flounces, furbelows and—what d'ye call 'em?

Quell the copy-fiend's wild revel,

Squelch and massacre the devil,

And put on a brow of thunder that shall petrify and appal 'em.

He must be a news reflector Of the lyceum and lectur',

And rain down his taffy torrents on the veteran milk inspector.

He must be a prompt adviser

To each foreign king and kaiser,

And keep out his keyhole telescope to dodge the bill-collector.

-Lynn Union.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

The oldest newspaper in the whole wide world is the King-Pau, or Capital Sheet, published in Pekin. It first appeared A. D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals. Since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly, and of uniform size. Now it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on yellow paper, is called Hising-Pau (business sheet), and contains trade prices and all manner of commercial intelligence. The second edition, which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements and general news. The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper, and bears the name of Titani-Pau (country sheet). It consists of extracts from the earlier editions, and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. The number of copies printed daily, varies between 13,000 and 14,000.—West Shore.

RAPID DISCOLORATION OF PAPER.

Prof. Wiesner, of Vienna, published an article upon this subject in Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal for September. His observations of books were undertaken in Vienna at the suggestion of Leithe, the well-known librarian. This rapid discoloration is the yellowing shown in so short time by much of the paper manufactured in the present day, especially when freely exposed to the air. It is only noticed in wood pulp paper, and must be clearly distinguished from the discoloration of old good rag paper. Wood-pulp paper when exposed to the almost perpendicular rays of the sun showed the beginning of discoloration within an hour; as, however, at the temperature caused by the sun's rays no change was shown while the paper remained in the dark, it was naturally concluded that only the light is instrumental in the discoloration of wood paper. Further experiments proved that the discoloration of wood-pulp paper is a process of oxidation dependent upon the light; also, that while dampness is favorable to the discoloration, it is not a necessary element of the process. The power of the light was important for the discoloration; when exposed to gaslight the color only changed after four months.

Prof. Wiesner recommends the following to aid in the protection of wood-pulp paper: Sunlight is the most injurious light. Very weak, shaded daylight, especially in very dry rooms, will take but little effect. Gaslight, owing to the limited refraction of its rays, is almost wholly

harmless. On the other hand, electric light, and, in fact, every light having strong refraction, is favorable to discoloration. Therefore, gaslight should generally be preferred to electric light in illuminating libraries, if the danger of discoloration is to be considered.—Publishers' Weekly.

MANAGEMENT OF INKS.

The management of inks seems little understood by many printers. Printing ink is substantially a paint, triturated to extreme fineness, and laid on the paper by type. There are occasions, of course, when the least amount of color that can be put on are sufficient, but it generally needs more. Especially in one class of work, that of handbills and posters, whether highly ornamented or not, more is required. The first requisite in this case is that they shall catch the eye quickly, which cannot be done by hair-line faces or small quantities of ink. They shall be charged wih color. That they are not is frequently owing to the ignorance of the pressman. His overlays and underlays are not right. They cover too great a portion of the form, or underline too much of it, and the whole object of having them is lost. Principal lines should have more impression than weaker ones, and this is generally better accomplished by underlays than overlays, for not only is the impression stronger, but the line will take more ink. The more slowly the impression is made, the blacker the line will appear, as the ink then has time to penetrate. It is a useful thing sometimes to run a piece of work through a second time, thus giving more color. House painters do not finish a house at once, but lay on one coat after another until the requisite intensity is obtained. Especially should this precaution be followed in pale or weak colors, such as the various yellows. One great reason why this hue is hardly ever used by printers, except through bronzing, is that it always looks pale and ineffective on paper. The remedy for this is additional presswork. The color, in its various modifications with red and black, is very effective, as can be seen by looking at the leaves of trees in autumn, which are compounds of green, brown, red and yellow, the first soon disappearing and brown being the last .- Exchange.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.

The following lines can be read, it is stated, in upwards of five thousand different ways by starting with the center letter C and taking the most zigzag course to any of the four corners, the legend being, "Cleveland is our President."

T N E D I S E R P R U O U R P R E S I D E N T N ED ISERPRUOSOURPRESIDEN EDISERPRUOSISOURPRESIDE I S E R P R U O S I D I S O U R P R E S I D SERPRUOSIDNDISOURPRESI ERPRUOSIDNANDISOURPRES ERPRUOSIDNALANDISOURPRE R P R U O S I D N A L E L A N D I S O U R P R P R U O S I D N A L E V E L A N D I S O U R P RUOSIDNALEVEVELANDISOUR O S I D N A L E V E L E V E L A N D I S O U O S I D N A L E V E L C L E V E L A N D I S O U O S I D N A L E V E L E V E L A N D I S O U RUOSIDNALE VEVELANDISOUR P R U O S I D N A L E V E L A N D I S O U R P R PRUOSIDNALELANDISOURPR R PR UOSIDNALANDISOURPRE E E R P R U O S I D N A N D I S O U R P R E S I SERPRUOSIDNDISOURPRESI DISERPRUOSIDISOURPRESID E D I S E R P R U O S I S O U R P R E S I D E N E D I S E R P R U O S O U R P R E S I D E N TNEDISERPRUOURPRESIDENT

THE Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, have succeeded in establishing a flourishing branch house in New York City, largely through the efforts of John Goedson, one of the oldest active laborers in the trade there, backed by an enterprising house management.

t/

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray, And bent with the chill of the winter's day; The street was wet with the recent snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long, Alone, uncared for amid the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of "school let out," Came the boys like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snow piled wide and deep;

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir,
Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop, The gayest laddie of all the group; He paused beside her and whispered low,

"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm She placed, and so, without hurt or harm, He guides her trembling feet along, Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well content. "She's somebody's mother, boys, you know, For all she's aged and poor and slow;

"And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother, you understand, If ever she's poor and old and gray, When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head In her home that night, and the prayer she said Was, "God be kind to the noble boy Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."

— Harpers' Weekly.

TRANSPARENT PAPER.

How to render paper transparent, especially paper photo-negatives, is thus described by Mr. W. E. Woodbury. Using castor oil answers as well as any other method, the best recipe being the following: Take of castor oil 5 parts, and of ether I part; place the negative, face downward, upon a sheet of glass and spread the solution thickly over it; well warm it till the oil has thoroughly soaked into the paper and, when cool, remove the superfluous oil, and again warm; should any of the oil get on the surface, it can be immediately removed with a little ether.

Another method adopted is by using Thomas' India rubber solution, 2 parts, dissolved with 2 parts Canada balsam in 3 parts pure benzole, and rubbing well into the back of the negative with a piece of cotton wool till thoroughly soaked and dry.

Passing through melted paraffine wax is also an excellent method. This must be effected at such a temperature as to enable it to thoroughly penetrate the paper. Better not to iron, as so often recommended, but simply to warm, and with a piece of soft cloth take off the superfluous wax. Paraffine cools instantaneously, and does not soil the albumenized paper; it renders the paper perfectly free from granularity, and prints very rapidly.

A process by no means easy, but which we have ourselves carried out with great success is the following: gum dammar 20 parts, and gum elemi 5 parts, dissolved in 100 parts of benzole. Pour into a flat dish, and place the negatives in one after another, and allow them to remain for about five minutes; at the expiration of that period remove, and hang them up to dry. Benzole must be constantly added to the solution, in consequence of its speedy evaporation. The negatives will be found to be wonderfully transparent, and, of course, require no varnishing. If vaseline is employed, the negatives must be constantly between oiled sheets.—Scientific American.

RULES FOR BUSINESS MEN.

From some "Rules for Business Men," we extract the following in relation to advertising:

"Take advantage of modern facilities. Use the means within your reach; increase and multiply the means of information.

"To successfully compete with a neighbor, participate in the facilities afforded to go ahead.

"Don't depend upon your own lungs alone; use the lungs of the press.

"Make it known by printers' ink that you are prepared to do business.

"Sell at small profits for cash, and make it known through the newspapers.

"All that any honest, legitimate concern requires is fair judgment, close industry, unwavering integrity, superior workmanship, fair prices, and to do better by customers, if possible, than others in the same business—and give it publicity."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A German paper maker has invented a process for the imitation of water-marked papers by such means that the lines are produced after the paper has been printed or calendered. The design or device to be produced is drawn on thin paper and pasted on to cardboard, say of one inch in thickness. The design or device is then cut off and pasted on to a stout cardboard, and covered with a thin sheet of paper. If, then, the plate or relief thus produced is passed through a calender, together with a paper to be marked, the desired effect will be produced. The relief or plate may be used a great number of times.

CLEAR SHELLAC VARNISH.—To get an absolutely clear solution of shellac has long been a desideratum, not only with microscopists, but with all others who have occasional need of the medium for cements, etc. It may be prepared (according to the National Druggist) by first making an alcoholic solution of shellac in the usual way; a little benzole is then added and the mixture well shaken. In the course of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the fluid will have separated into two distinct layers, an upper alcoholic stratum, perfectly clear, and of a dark red color, while under it is a turbid mixture containing the impurities. The clear solution may be drawn off.

ETCHING METAL SURFACES .- The following method of etching metallic surfaces, by which it appears possible to produce highly decorative effects, has recently been published. The article to be treated is electro-plated with gold, silver, nickel, or other metal, and on this the design which it is desired to produce is traced with some suitable acid-resisting substance. It is then immersed in an acid-bath, by the action of which those portions of the surface which are left unprotected are deprived of their electro-plated coating, and the naked metal beneath is given a frosted or dead appearance. The article is then well rinsed to remove all traces of the acid employed, and the acid-resisting varnish is removed by the use of alcohol, oil, or other proper solvent. The result is a frosted or dead-luster surface of the original metal, upon which the design in the electro-plated metal stands up in relief. If, for example, the article be one of copper and the plating silver, the design will be in silver upon a dead copper ground. It is manifest that the operation may be reversed, that is, the design to be reproduced, instead of being protected, as in the foregoing procedure, may be left unprotected, and the remainder of the electroplated surface covered. In this case, after going through the above described operations; the design would appear to be in dead copper on a silver ground.



COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS C

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS ON

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

Novelties, Chromos, Fans, Calendars, Etc.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Catalogue (with discount) to printers only, sent on APPLICATION WITH YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

A special Catalogue of Hand Scraps, Visiting Cards, etc., adapted to card printers' wants, sent free.







GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

Patented
October, 1878.
February, 1879.
June, 1879.
Patent Pending.

Patent Pending
in

Europe.

Europe.

Every mach and so const attached in firments, \$6.00.

6 HIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for handpower, and so constructed that footpower can be attached in five minutes. Footpower attachments, \$6.00.

Machines Guaranteed Every Way!

STAPLES

Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7, 3-16 in., for 2 sheets to 16, 5,000 in box, \$1.25 No. 8, ½ " "16 " 32, " " 1.25 No. 9, 5-16 " "32 " 50, " " 1.25

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

No. 304 BRANCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all va-rieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.
- Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago, W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
- Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 Williamstreet, New York; 306 Dearborn Co., 160 William street, Chicago.
- C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.
- J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
- Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or sepa-rately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.
- Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

- C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago. Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.
- John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.
- R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.
- C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereo-typers, Photo and Wood Engraving.
- Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chi-
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street,

FOLDING MACHINES

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Frinters' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Ap-paratus, Maleirs, Galleys, etc.. Branch office, 150 Nassau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

IMPOSING STONES

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New
- Buffalo Printing-Ink Works, office and factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
- C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.
- Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks. Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue,
- Chicago. Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York. J. K. Wright & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

 J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York,
 N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.
- Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.
- The Queen City Printing-Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses,
- Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses. Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.
- The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufactur-ers of the Liberty Press,
- The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press Mass. Mar (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

- Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York. C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.
- Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles,
- Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cut-ters and Bookbinders' Machinery.
- Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS - COMMISSION

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.
- Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.
- Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago, Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.
- Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.
- Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Snider & Holmes, 703 to 700 Locust street, St. Louis, W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

- Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis. Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.
- L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.
- Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.
- The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

- Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.
- F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.
- G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.
- Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Keep in stock everything required by printers.
- John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.
- John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.
- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.
- Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
- S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chi-cago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and every-thing of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.
- Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.
- Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadel-phia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warchouse.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York,

D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Typefoundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Cincinnati Typefoundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.



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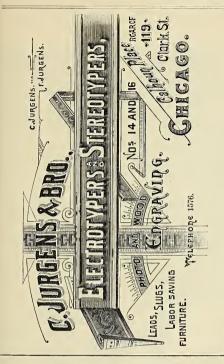
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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINT-ING OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

XIV .- CONCLUSION.

AMONG the many additions that have been made to the book and job printing offices of the city of late years, the houses of Donohue & Henneberry, the National Printing Company, Poole Brothers, Shepard & Johnston, Brown, Pettibone & Kelly and J. L. Regan & Co. appear to take the lead. They are, without exception, enterprising and worthy firms, in every way deserving of the success they have met with.

Of the foregoing, the National Printing Company has been the longest in the field, the company having been organized, early in 1873, by C. H. McConnell, then of Detroit. This office was first opened at 118 Franklin street, and was designed almost exclusively as a show-printing establishment. For years this house was attended by a degree of success that must have been very flattering to its projector, but the occurrence of three very disastrous fires, in the course of a few years' time, has had somewhat of a demoralizing effect on the business. Mr. McConnell retired from the management a couple of years ago, his place being now filled by Mr. Dalziel.

Poole Brothers' office is an offshoot of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., where both of the gentlemen composing the firm were engaged for years. They have been in business under the above firm name some five or six years, and make fine railroad printing a specialty. They have been very successful, and are building up a business that has already reached such proportions as will entitle the firm to a place in the front rank among the printing establishments of the Northwest.

Harry Shepard, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston, is a graduate of the well-known firm of Knight & Leonard. Mr. Shepard and his wide-awake partner have pinned their faith in success on turning out first-class commercial work, and their success is another evidence—if one were wanting—that fine work, prompt attendance, and honorable dealing are certain to be rewarded in the long run. An inspection of the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER (printed by this firm) will convince the most casual observer that the claim made by this house in regard to fine printing is one that is well deserved and in every way merited.

J. L. Regan & Co. make a specialty of presswork, and until quite recently their efforts were confined exclusively to that branch of the business. They have a large number of presses, which they are prepared to run night and day, and the speed with which they will turn out a large book is somewhat alarming to some of the older and more staid and easy-going firms.

The firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly sprang from the old house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., and by their enterprise and ability seem to be fast absorbing the business of the older house.

Donohue & Henneberry, although comparatively new to the printing business, have been long and widely known as bookbinders and manufacturing stationers. Their very large establishment was recently totally destroyed by fire. But as this element of destruction has been less successful in checking the career of Chicago business houses than it has been elsewhere, we will be surprised if this firm does not quickly assume its former place among the prosperous business houses of the city.

I will conclude these sketches with a brief recital of the main incidents of a rather peculiar movement that the Chicago Typographical Union was forced to meet a few years ago, a movement that in its main aspects had not up to that time presented itself before any of the typographical unions of the country. The circumstance I allude to took place in the year 1878, when some progressive genius among the non-union printers of the city conceived and carried out the rather novel idea of organizing that class of printers, with the view

to competing with the union, and of using all the accessories of a well-organized society to obtain employment for their members. The movement resulted in the organization of about two hundred compositors, male and female, who were recruited from the non-union book and job offices of the city. Their secretary caused the insertion of advertisements in the daily papers, informing employers that compositors, in any number and at reasonable figures, would be promptly furnished them upon application. The officers of the union at once saw that such a line of competition could not long continue without the gravest consequences; and after a careful consideration of the situation in all its bearings, determined upon what appeared to them the only effectual plan of disposing of the rival organization. The plan decided upon contemplated the total absorption of the members of the new organization into the ranks of the older union. In pursuance of this object, a conference was speedily arranged to take place between the officers of the two organizations, when the gentlemen representing the union offered to open the doors of that organization to all the members of the new society who wished to come in, at the same time making an effort to show them what would undoubtedly be the final result of the ruinous competition just inaugurated if it was long continued in. It was argued by the champions of this measure in the union that its success would practically rid the city of nonunion printers and non-union offices; the supposition being that if these people would join the union in a body, they would, as a matter of course, carry many of the offices in which they were employed in with them. The officers of the new organization readily fell in with the proposition made them at the conference, which resulted satisfactorily, so far as their joining the union was concerned. This transaction was what was afterward so widely known in typographical circles as the "Chicago Policy," the measure being generally condemned throughout the country as ununion-like in its principles and tendencies

The question of reclaiming the offices where these people were employed proved to be a far more stubborn undertaking than had been anticipated, although there is little doubt but that the movement would have terminated far more successfully had the members of the union been more united on the question. From the first the whole proposition had been strenuously opposed by quite a large number of members, many of them men who, from their long association in typographical unions, could not bring themselves to conscientiously approve this action. These men, by their persistent opposition, even after the new members had come in, forced the union into a somewhat premature action in regard to the offices, which resulted, so far as the reclamation of the offices was concerned, in leaving matters about as they were before. However, the affair resulted in adding many good members to the ranks of the union, besides effectually and completely disposing of what might have turned out a very disastrous complication of affairs

For whatever measure of success may have attended the disposal of this matter, the credit is due entirely to the gentlemen who then had charge of affairs as officers of the union, conspicuous among whom were Edward Irwin, the president, and H. S. Streat, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Irwin died a few months ago, when his remains were followed to the grave by hundreds of the members of the organization of which he was so long a member, and of whose principles he was at all times, in season and out of season, so zealous and able an advocate. Mr. Streat is still with us, and it is hoped by his numerous friends that he will be able to duplicate the many years of service he has so cheerfully given to the old union. This gentleman has a record which any union man would be pardoned for envying. For a quarter of a century his services have been at the disposal of the Chicago organization, and it is not too much to say that for uniform good sense and the conservative tenor of his teachings, he is the peer of any man we have ever had among us. It is safe to say that Harry Streat's severest critics will be found among these stay-athome, lukewarm members, who know little of the union and, to all appearances, care less.

As will readily be supposed, the adoption of the "Chicago Policy" created considerable of a breeze among union men throughout the country, the representatives of the New York union, at the annual

convention that followed, and which was held in this city, being particularly severe in their condemnation of the entire proceeding. But time rights all things, and it must be a consoling reflection for the men who managed the affair in Chicago to indulge in, when they remember that New York, under the able leadership of Mr. John R. O'Donnell, has since adopted the self-same tactics to reclaim their city, and with the gratifying result of an increase in their membership from 1,400 (what it was three years ago) to 3,700 members at the present time.

And now, I will conclude these articles by asking the kind indulgence of my readers for whatever inaccuracies I may have been led into, as well as for the often incomplete nature of the information given relative to important events. In a publication of the nature of THE INLAND PRINTER (by far the most creditable journal that has yet been devoted to the interest of the printer and kindred trades), it is difficult to deal with the voluminous incidents presented in a review of this subject as fully as one would wish. I trust that my humble effort will have the effect of inducing someone possessing the necessary qualifications of time, ability and means to supply us with a popular history of the printing business of Chicago. For myself, I will say that I dismiss the subject with some regret, for the task has been the means of reviving the decaying memories of the past, and of again bringing to my recollection the friends and incidents of my youth. If my exertions have had the same pleasant effect on my readers, I will consider myself amply repaid for the labor incurred. That I have allowed myself to wander far beyond the scope I had originally intended, I do not attempt to deny; but the way these subjects call each other up presented a temptation to ramble that I have found myself wholly unable to resist.

PERSONAL.

THE Hon. William Whiting, the well-known paper manufacturer, has again been elected to congress. An excellent selection.

Messrs. Gus Frey and Warren M. Poorman, blank book manufacturers, 316 and 318 North Third street, St. Louis, are spending a few days in our midst, partly on pleasure and partly on business.

MR. GEORGE M. WRIGHT has, we understand, severed his connection with the printing ink business, and will, in future, be connected with the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company.

Hon. John M. Farquhar, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, and an old-time and respected Chicagoan, has been reflected to congress from the city of Buffalo, over his opponent, by a majority of 3,333. John, accept our congratulations.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE announcement is made that a new high-class journal will shortly be started in this city, with D. F. Underwood, now editor of the Boston *Index*, in charge.

THE Denison Paper Manufacturing Company, Mechanic Falls, Maine, has opened a Chicago office at 153 Fifth avenue, under the management of C. F. Adams.

The well-known firm of F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, have taken the western agency for Brown's breach-loader stapling machine. They have already sold over five hundred of them.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM E. QUINTON, of the Seventh United States infantry, an old-time member of No. 16, who has been located in this city for the past two years as recruiting officer, has recently rejoined his regiment in Arizona.

WE inadvertently omitted to note that the likeness of Mrs. Cleveland, which appeared in our last issue, and which has been so deservedly admired by a large number of our readers, was the production of Blomgren Brothers, the well-known photo-engravers of this city.

We were somewhat surprised at the annual meeting of the Illinois Saint Andrew's Society to hear our esteemed friend, A. T. Hodge, secretary of the Chicago Paper Company, positively decline, under all circumstances, a nomination for the position of vice-president, but the explanation given is perfectly satisfactory. His better half had just presented him with a bouncing boy, and he was unwilling, like a good

husband and father, which he is, to spend a solitary evening in other company than that of his darlings. Duty first, pleasure afterward, is his motto.

The first grand social reception of "The Ben Franklins," a receptly organized club, composed principally of printers, will be held at Klare's parlors, 70 and 72 North Clark street, on Saturday evening, December 11. Friends are cordially invited, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the most brilliant gatherings of the season.

MR. ALBERT B. AUER, an old-time Chicagoan, and late foreman of the pressroom, in the government printing office, is back in our midst again. He looks hale and hearty. Before leaving Washington he was presented by his associates with a handsome gold watch as a slight token of the esteem in which he was held. Mr. F. Maher made the presentation speech. At present Albert is always pleased and ready to tell the time of day.

H. McALLISTER & Co., 196 and 198 South Clark street, have now in stock, without exception, one of the finest and largest assortments of holiday cards and calendars ever offered in this city. Their advertising cards embrace every style and variety, and have been selected with special care and judgment. In the line of calendars, every size and variety may be found, and we advise the trade to give them a call by all means before purchasing elsewhere.

MR. WILLIAM GILEERT, of this city, proposes to build a new paper mill at Kaukauna, Wisconsin, for the manufacture of writing and book paper, and is now receiving estimates from all parts of the country for the different kinds of machinery to be used in its construction. This gentleman is one of the most experienced paper-stock dealers in Chicago, and a short time ago was the senior partner in the mill of Gilbert & Whiting, at Menasha, Wisconsin.

CHICAGO is overrun with printers seeking employment. On Monday, November 8, forty-six printers crowded the secretary-treasurer's office in the hope of answering calls for help, but during the entire morning not a single call was received. The arrivals by traveling card in Chicago during October numbered eighty-nine, while the departures in the same month numbered but forty-six. It is useless for printers to come to Chicago in search of employment.

MR. CHARLES TRUDEAU, vice-president of Chicago Typographical Union in 1865, died of general debility, at his home, in Ravenswood, November 4, 1886, aged fifty-nine years. He was buried with masonic honors, in Rose Hill Cemetery, on Sunday, November 7. He was a well-known job printer, but ill health prevented his following the business the last two years of his life. He was a sincere Christian, and was universally beloved and respected by his acquaintances and fellow-craftsmen.

A VERITABLE HIVE OF INDUSTRY.—We recently paid a visit to the press-building firm of the Shniedewend & Lee Company, located at 303–305 Dearborn street, and were agreeably surprised at the activity prevailing, the extent of the establishment, the number of employes engaged, and the magnitude of the business transacted. We were also pleased to learn that orders for their well-known Challenge presses had recently been filled for locations in Massachusetts, Maine, California, Florida and Manitoba; also that the demand for their platen presses exceeded their ability to supply the same.

AT 4 A.M. on Sunday morning, October 31, a fire broke out in Wilson's bindery, 105 and 107 Madison street, and quickly extended through the well-known printing establishment of Knight & Leonard. This firm occupied a portion of the second, the whole of the third and part of the fourth floor of the building, nearly all of which was totally destroyed. Their loss is estimated between \$50,000 and \$75,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$45,000, now in process of adjustment. The firm will resume business as soon as possible, but have not as yet definitely decided upon a location. C. W. Magill, printer, occupied a portion of the second floor. He was insured for \$4,500. This will more than cover his loss, which was only partial. During the progress of the fire, the burning floor, upon which were the heavy cylinder presses of Knight & Leonard, suddenly gave way, precipitating them upon a number of firemen at work below. One man was killed and

a number badly injured. It was marvelous that more lives were not lost. We hope to be able to announce in our next issue that both firms have resumed business.

A New Chicago Enterprise.—The secretary of state has recently issued a license to the Bookbinders' Supply Company of Chicago capital stock \$100,000, of which more than one-half has already been subscribed. The stockholders, who represent the largest bookbinding establishments in this city, have placed the management of the company in the hands of Mr. E. P. Donnell, president of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, who, it is understood, will be general manager and treasurer of the concern, as his past experience peculiarly qualifies him for such position. Mr. Donnell has leased the seven-story double brick building, 327–329 Dearborn street, one of the most eligible business locations, and expects to occupy the same on or before the first of December next. The Inland Printer wishes the new enterprise abundant success, which, from present indications, it is well-nigh sure to achieve.

ON Saturday, October 30, Judge Tuley entered a decree fore-closing the mortgages given by the Dalziel National Printing Company to D. H. Tolman, Frederick P. Read and Charles H. Aldrich. There is due to the Peninsular Paper Company, under the mortgages, \$29,739.30, and to Charles H. Aldrich, \$45,396.29, with interest in each case. The Peninsular Paper Company's claim is made a first and Aldrich's claim a second lien on the property in the premises, Nos. 217 to 225 Dearborn street, subject to the right of Charles C. Heisen, lessor of the property, for a landlord's lien for \$4,767.28 for rent. The receiver of the Dalziel National Printing Company is ordered to sell the property of the company, November 12, if the amounts are not paid, the leasehold interests to be disposed of separately from the good will and other property. If the amount realized by the sale is not sufficient to pay all the indebtedness, the decree provides that the Dalziel National Printing Company be made liable for the deficiency.

MEMBERS of the typographical union are considerably exercised over the action of the Pittsburgh Convention in relation to the Craftsman, of Washington. The following resolutions were adopted by the International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union of North America believes that education should keep pace with the work of organizing the members of our craft; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of this body the education of union men in union matters can best be accomplished by the perusal of journals disseminating union principles; and,

WHEREAS, The Craftsman, the official organ of this body, has consistently and ably continued since its foundation in the good work of unionizing the printers of the land: therefore,

Resolved, That a copy of the Craftsman be furnished to each member in good standing of each subordinate union at the expense of this body, the paper to be mailed to the member's address, which is to be furnished by the secretaries of subordinate unions.

Resolved, further, That there be levied a quarterly assessment of ten cents per capita on each member in good standing, to be collected as the per capita tax is no collected, and that this quarterly assessment of ten cents on each member shall be in full bayment of the subscriptions herein provided for.

Resolved, further, That the accounts of the Craftsman and the International Typographical Union, on account of the subscriptions hereby ordered, shall be audited by a committee of three members of Columbia Union No. 101, to be appointed by the president of this body.

A very large percentage of the membership of the union is of a floating character, and it would be impossible to furnish addresses for these travelers, and, consequently, paying for papers which could not be read was considered a waste of funds which would not contribute to the education of the printer, and could benefit only the publishers of the Craftsman. President Aimison was appealed to for a reconsideration of the resolutions, and he decided in favor of the letter of the resolutions, that all members must be paid for. It resulted in a vigorous protest from the leading unions; and a very large number have decided to ignore the resolutions altogether, believing that the international has no right to insist upon what its members shall read, any more than it has to say what they shall eat or the clothing they shall wear.

The regular quarterly meeting of "The Old-Time Printers' Association" was held at the Sherman House club rooms, on Wednesday evening, October 27. After a prolonged discussion, and the merits of the various offers had been canvassed, the executive committee were instructed to secure the Matteson House in which to hold the first annual ball and banquet, to be given by the association on January 17, 1887, the entire arrangements for which were left in the hands of the officers. The secretary was requested to obtain the birthplace and a short biographical sketch of each member for enrollment in a book of the association, to be specially devoted to that purpose. From present indications the proposed entertainment will prove a grand success. Speakers of national reputation and ability will be invited, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it the feature of the season, among the craft at least. The opportunity of seeing brothers Van Duzer, Hornish, McCutchion and Morris dancing the highland fling, and brothers Sheldon and McDonald, indulging in a sailor's hornpipe, will prove that their hearts are young, even if their hairs are gray, and ought to furnish attractions sufficient to secure the attendance of every old-timer, as well as their cousins and their aunts and their better halves.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MORRELL BROTHERS, Fulton, New York, forward a number of specimens of what they term "every-day work," which are not only up to the average, but a little above it.

HENKEL & Co., New Market, Virginia, have recently turned out a creditable business card in blue, red, and gold. Both the spacing and presswork, however, might be materially improved.

C. W. Brown, of Terre Haute, Indiana, forwards a sample of a business card, printed on patent leather tint blocks. While the execution and presswork are creditable, the tints are a little too positive.

D. G. BARNARD, of Rockville, Connecticut, sends samples of cards, printed by Miss Jennie M. Chapman. If Miss Jennie made the jobs sent ready on the press, she is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit.

BEN. F. WILKINS, JR., Washington, D. C., is represented by a neat, attractive billhead, worked in black, blue, red and gold, the effect of which is very pleasing, though we think the bronze could have been applied to better advantage.

MacCrellish & Quigley, Trenton, New Jersey, send some very neatly designed, executed and printed, business cards and noteheads. Neatness and good taste are their predominant features. The presswork cannot be too highly commended.

W. H. WEEKS, of Lewiston, Maine, sends a colored poster, worked on a 32 by 48 Whitlock country press, the blocks of which were made from pine boards, prepared by Cap's process. We cannot honestly commend either the composition or the presswork.

THE business card of the Douglas (Wyoming) Advertiser, is as neat, unpretentious, and yet attractive a production as we have seen for many a day, and if it may be accepted as a specimen of the average work turned out in that establishment, the citizens of Douglas are to be congratulated.

THE well-known Bullard Printing House, of Wheeling, West Virginia, to whose work we have heretofore referred in words of commendation, has just sent out a unique and attractive business circular, which maintains the claim of the company that the quality of their work is unsurpassed, also that they spare neither pains nor expense in filling each order in as neat and attractive a manner as possible.

From the job printing department of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, we have received a souvenir, of twelve pages, beautifully illustrated in colors, containing extracts from the writings of Whittier, Shakespeare, Longfellow, Phoebe and Alice Cary and Lucy Larcom. It is worked on thick, extra finished paper, and reflects the highest credit on the establishment which produced it.

CREDITABLE specimens have also been received from A. W. Pemberton, Uxbridge, Ontario; Ramsey & Bisbee, Washington, D. C.; a handsome news calendar for 1887, from Lindner, Eddy & Clauss, lithographers, 88 and 90 Walker street, New York; the Free Press Printing Company, London, Ontario; Louis H. Orr & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, and Fred. L. Morrill, San Francisco.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PROCESS has been patented for making paper pulp from the refuse of hulled cotton seed.

THE Wisconsin Sulphite Company, of Monico, Wisconsin, is about ready to begin operations.

THE Ellsworth Paper Company has been incorporated at Ellsworth, Indiana, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

It is contemplated to erect a paper mill at Jackson, Mississippi, for the manufacture of book, news, and wrapping paper.

THE works of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor, Canada, were destroyed by fire October 22, with a loss of \$200,000.

THE Nashua river, at Nashua, N. H., is uncommonly low and the manufacturers there are obliged to use steampower to a large extent.

THE Whiting, Parsons and Valley paper companies are doing as much business as is possible for them to do with the present facilities.

THE total importation of paper stock for September was 16,540 bales, an increase of 5,116 bales over the corresponding month of 1885.

CRANE BROTHERS, Westfield, Massachusetts, intend to devote their new mill exclusively to the manufacture of their "Warranted all Linen."

BYRON WESTON, Dalton, Massachusetts, is busy making improvements at his mills that will add considerably to their convenience and capacity.

THE Bushong Paper Company, limited, Reading, Pennsylvania, has been changed to a corporation, and has taken the style of the Reading Paper Mills.

THE West Jersey Paper Mill, at Camden, New Jersey, has recently put up a fireproof building. It is built on the mill, with a fireproof wall eighteen inches thick,

A GERMAN factory makes a common kind of colored paper by placing brush rollers on the paper machine. These brush rollers sprinkle color upon the sheet before it passes to the drying cylinder.

THE Chemical Fiber Association held its monthly meeting at Boston, October 14. There was a full representation, all the mills were in full work, and the result of the gathering was most satisfactory.

LARGE deposits of asbestos have been found in the region of the recent volcanic eruptions in New Zealand. The Mataura Paper Mills are engaged in turning out large quantities in the form of sheets, to be used for various purposes.

G. N. RICHMOND & BROTHERS, paper manufacturers, Appleton, Wisconsin, are reported insolvent. The fire in August, which caused a loss of \$60,000, crippled them, and the insurance money, \$35,000, goes to the parties holding mortgages.

It is stated that the Globe Paper Mill, at Middleton, Ohio, is to be started up under a new organization. New buildings are to be erected. The incorporators are F. J. Titus, Colin Gardner, C. Monjean, John B. Titus, and John Shartle. Capital stock \$50,000, all of which is paid up.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Co., of Adams, Massachusetts, has enlarged its machine room to 72 by 30 feet and added a new 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, which will add to the production of these celebrated papers. The demand for the hand-made papers is increasing so rapidly that another vat will probably be put in. The diary which has become so popular has been again issued for 1887.

A FIBER machine has been patented by Mr. James Kennedy, of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. This invention consists partly in making the scraping-block in such manner that the feeding may take place from the side of the machine, and permit the stalks, leaves, etc., to be drawn outward, thereby making a positive feed, the scraperblock being supported by springs arranged to prevent recoils and vibrating action.

THE Spring Vale Mill, at Richmond Mills, Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, October 29. The building was fitted up with modern machinery, which cost over \$100,000, for manufacturing six tons of the finest class of paper per day. The loss is estimated at \$170,000; insured for the full amount in the Mutual Union Insurance Company of New York. The stock of paper in the storeroom and mill was saved.

THE National Sulphite Boiler and Fiber Company has been organized in Bangor, with a capital stock of \$500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing, using, selling and dealing in boilers, digesters, tanks, valves and any and all other machinery for the making of fiber from wood and other vegetable substances. The following are the officers: President, J. Fred. Webster; treasurer, Garrett Schenck; directors, J. Fred. Webster, William W. Keyes, Garrett Schenck, J. A. Kimberly, L. A. Barnes,

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Philadelphia *Times* has reduced its price from two cents to one cent.

Women are now employed on the staff of over two hundred newspapers in the United States,

The American Inventor is printed by electricity furnished by the Sprague Motor. It runs four presses.

THE contract for state printing in Texas has been awarded to Triplett & Hutchings, union printers, of Austin.

THE first regularly issued newspaper tolerated in Virginia appeared in 1780. The subscription price was \$50 per annum.

"THE FRIEND," an American Chinese paper of eight pages, printed in English, has just made its appearance in New York.

There are rumors of another type-setting contest in Philadelphia. It is quite likely to be a Christmas feature at one of the museums.

THE Pressmen's Union of Baltimore have, as members, the electrotypers and stereotypers of that city, and good will and harmony prevail.

SAN FRANCISCO, with a population of 300,000, has fifteen daily papers, and Sacramento, with 30,000 population, supports two dailies, while San Bernardino, with a population of 3,500, is not satisfied with less than three dailies to look after her interests.

THERE is some talk of establishing in New York a coöperative publishing company, in which authors can have an opportunity to publish at a low price their own works. It was tried before here and was an emphatic failure.—Newspaper and Stationer.

MR. PATRICK M. FURLONG, of New York, has been appointed assistant foreman in charge of the electrotyping rooms at the government printing office, Washington. Mr. Henry Wilbur, of New York, has been appointed superintendent of the paper warehouse.

A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs were presented on Saturday, October 30, by David M. Pascoe, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, with handsomely bound volumes containing the proceedings of the annual convention of the union recently held in Pittsburgh.

THE proprietors of the *Daily Manitoban* have contributed \$11.45 to the Childs-Drexel fund, being an equal amount of the individual contributions of their employes. The editors and local reporters on this journal also contributed. The total amount of Winnipeg's contribution was \$23.50.

THE office of the daily and weekly Journal, Lewiston, Maine, owned by ex-Governor and ex-Congressman Nelson Dingley, is said to be the most thrifty printing establishment east of Boston. A Hoe web perfecting press is reported making for the house, which will be the greatest novelty in all that region.

THE first quarterly report of the secretary-treasurer of the Insurance Branch, I. T. U., is just issued, together with a list of those who have become members of the branch. The list contains 740 names. Mr. Elder talks encouragingly of the work he has undertaken, and while he no doubt would like to see it grow faster, we think the interest taken in it so far is a forerunner of future success. A scheme of this kind must necessarily be kept constantly before the membership. It is only through hard work and "damnable iteration" that any new movement is made a success. As the benefits of the scheme are seen

and appreciated, it will grow in favor, and we have no doubt that in time nearly all of the available membership of the I. T. U. will become members, and that ultimately a sick and accident benefit will be added.

—Craftman

An old friend, who has recently returned to England and gone into business, under date of October 3, writes: "I do envy (or covet) some of the new faces advertised in THE INLAND PRINTER, and I specially want some patent quoins and a Hoe miter machine. I have just put in a 'Little Giant' cutter. But all things will come to him who waits."

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Wm. H. Foster, formerly secretary of the National Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, who died a few months ago. Mr. Foster was a well-known and honored member of Typographical Union No. 2, of Philadelphia, and was long prominently identified with the labor movement.

BEACH & BEACH, publishers of the Lake County Examiner, Lakeview, Oregon, state: "We are probably as far in the interior as any paper published in the United States. We are two hundred miles from the railroad, and the freight on our newspaper costs more than its first cost in San Francisco." That is certainly a heavy handicap to buck against.

MR. DAVID M. PASCOE, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, recently paid to James J. Dailey, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Childs and Drexel fund of the International Typographical, the sum of \$360.74. This is the first addition to the original fund, and represents the contributions of twenty-one unions west of the Mississippi.

THE firm of Rand, Avery & Co., of Boston, have become the Rand-Avery Printing Company, with two hundred thousand dollars capital, and these officers: President, John C. Rand; vice-president, Moses King; treasurer, Avery L. Rand; secretary, Lorin F. Deland. The subscription list of the new concern includes more than one hundred of the representative business men of Boston.

Ma. J. Strovil, president of the Typographical Union, was one of the chief agi, tators of the Local Industry question, and in the face of his avowed principles has gone East with the intention of returning soon, and not alone. Is this the way to encourage Home Industry, Mr. J. Stovel? The fair maids of Winnipeg hold a meeting this evening to consider the advisability of taking steps to boycott Mr. Stovel and to strike terror into the hearts of all teachers who intend importing when the market is full. — Winnipeg Industrial News.

Mr. Stovel called at our sanctum on his way home with his winsome bride. We wish both many years of married bliss.

THE Philadelphia Times reduced its retail price from two cents to one, on October 4, one result of which, the first week afterward, was an increase of fifteen thousand in its circulation. The typographical appearance of the Times has always been exceptionally good, it ranking near the head among the daily newspapers. Pressmen, stereotypers, and compositors rival each other to see who shall do his work best, while the proprietor, Col. McClure, sees that all machines and stock used is the best that money can purchase.

THE following is a tabulated statement of the amount received from unions west of the Mississippi river as contributions to the Childs-Drexel fund:

Omaha, Neb \$30 00	Los Angeles, Cal \$22 20
Jefferson City, Mo 5 50	Leadville, Col 8 65
Pueblo, Col 5 20	Aspen, Col 6 50
Council Bluffs, Iowa 10 00	Cheyenne, W. T 12 15
Denver, Col 70 00	
Tacoma, W. T 9 50	Portland, Ore
Butte City, Mont 11 00	Sacramento, Cal 28 00
Sioux City, Iowa 15 50	Helena, Mont 14 65
Lincoln, Neb 12 15	Galveston, Texas 2 85
Keokuk, Iowa 3 35	Kansas City, Mo 42 05
Hannibal, Mo 3 55	Winnipeg, Manitoba 33 50
Des Moines, Iowa 17 79	33 3
Dallas, Texas 33 20	Total\$453 79
Ottumwa Towa	2

A number of unions have not yet responded, but doubtless will be heard from soon.

FOREIGN.

A PRINTER'S devil has been made minister of foreign affairs to the king of the Sandwich islands.

A copy of the first edition of the bible in the English language, translated by Miles Coverdale, and issued in 1535, was recently sold at Southeby's, London, for \$600. No perfect copy is known to exist,

and the one under notice had the title, first few leaves, and the map in fac simile.

A company has been registered in Brisbane, Queensland, with a capital of \$50,000 to start a new daily paper.

The Typographical Association of Great Britain has a total membership of 6,854, and a fund on hand of £6,012 or over \$30,000.

It is claimed that the income of the Paris Figaro, from puffs alone, is \$500 per day—the charge for each line varying from \$8 to \$4 per line

Two Parisian journals, the *Moniteur Universal* and the *Journal des Debats*, will shortly attain their hundreth year, both having been established in 1789.

THE circulation of the *Petit Journal*, Paris, is 950,000 per day. In the towns, however, in general, and in Paris in particular, the number of its readers is said to be materially diminishing.

THE printers of Belgium intend to found apprentices' schools in all the principal towns in the country, and expect the town authorities to assist them in defraying the expenses of these schools.

Two new printing trade organs have been started in Roumania. One edited by a master printer, named Condurata, bears the title of *Tryografia Romana (Roumanian Tryographia)*; and in the second, a journeyman's paper, is entitled, *Govora (Justice)*.

THE following rule of the British Typographical Association is published in the *Typographic Circular*: "The executive deem it an imperative duty to announce that a penalty will be inflicted on members of the association who apply for work in any town before consulting the local secretary."

THE directors of the Paris Assistance Publique (Government Charitable Institution) have recently leased at Alençon, a large house, which is to be turned into a technical school of printing. At this institution will be educated such children under their charge as wish to follow the typographic profession.

A MONUMENT is to be erected next summer to Leo Müller, who was the first builder of a steam press in Austria. The Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Buchdrucker-Zeitung says that the first press built by him in 1833 is still in active working at Wagner's printing office in Innsbruck. Müller was born at Ritzlern, in the Tyrol, and the proposed monument is to be erected there.

In Montreal, Canada, recently, a doctor who had an account with a job printer agreed to take his pay in work. After he had had all the printing done that he desired, there still remained a balance, and as his wife was very sick, he decided to have some blank funeral notices struck off with her name on them. He locked them in his desk, his wife got well and found them, and now she talks of getting a divorce,

A REPORT of the newspapers of the world has recently been laid before the Imperial German Diet. It would appear that there exist 34,000 newspapers, the total issues of which during the year amount to 592,000,000. Of these, 19,000 papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, and 609 in South America; 16,500 are in the English language, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and about too in Sranish

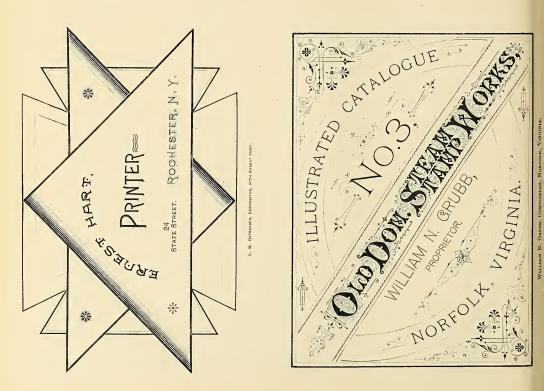
A PRINTING firm in the city of London, England, recently addressed a letter to a journeyman compositor, offering him a situation, and in the course of which occurred the following: "The hours are from 8 A.M. until 8 P.M., and 4 P.M. on Saturday. Wages given, twenty-four shillings per week." Six dollars for sixty hours' work! If the man who made this magnificent offer will send us his likeness we will publish it without charge.

THE Pope has just published a new work, bearing the title, "Inscriptiones et Carmina Leonis XIII, Pontificis Maximi," containing mostly poetry in praise of the Holy Virgin, in the Latin language. He has, however, been obliged to stop its sale, the booksellers having raised its price to meet their views; it may therefore be now had gratuitously by schools and poor priests. Distrusting his own infallibility in Latin, the Pontifex has submitted his poetry before going to press, to the best authorities in the language of the old Romans.—London Printer's Register.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



A. R. Alexon, Compositor, with Shepard & Johnston, Chicago



ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Prouty Press Company, Boston, are almost ready with a new pattern of their jobber.

A NEW Cranston press and Otto gas engine have recently been added to the Globe office, Terre Haute, Indiana.

It is stated that the German publishers never stereotype books, on account of the anthor, who usually changes his mind every six months.

THE gas and water pipes of compressed paper pulp introduced in Vienna so extensively, sometime ago, are a complete success, it is claimed.

GERMANY has fifteen paper mills, used solely for the manufacture of parchment paper. The daily output is over twelve thousand kilograms.

THE Russell & Morgan Printing Company, of Cincinnati, have recently replaced a number of their back delivery with new Cottrell front delivery presses.

A PAPER in imitation of calico has been brought out in Leipsic. It is very tough and has a pleasing appearance, and is suitable for book backs and other purposes.

THE Christmas and New Year's cards of Raphael Tuck & Sons, the well-known art publishers, of London and New York, are beautiful beyond description, and consist of over six hundred varieties.

THE Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, will shortly have ready a handy and strong stapler for general office use, retailing for half a dollar. It cannot fail to meet with an enormous sale.

Mr. A. V. Haight, the well-known printer of Poughkeepsie, New York, has invented a galley lock, which has been brought out by the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York.

THE American Lithographer and Printer has entered on its fifth volume. We are glad to learn that it is in a prosperous condition, as we consider it one of the ablest and best conducted trade journals in the United States.

THE parts of the *Century* where no cuts appear are now printed on a Web perfecting press, at De Vinne's, New York. The paper is furnished by S. D. Warren & Co., Bostón. The immense monthly editions require this mechanical change.

Another stop-cylinder press has just gone into the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, displacing a large Adams, making the fifth in one room. Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, also contemplate putting in a number of stop-cylinders, where they have run Adams presses for many years past.

The following for "faint lining" is both simple and cheap: Dissolve a few ounces of gum arabic in water; when dissolved, use eight or ten drops to a pint of ink; mix blue paste with warm water, and always strain through a cloth. If you wish a slightly darker blue, add a few drops of alcohol. This ink will run smoothly on any kind of paper.

THE number of job presses of the old Gordon pattern, made by different firms throughout the country, probably never was so great as now, yet the original Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York, manage to find a market for some hundreds of the improved pattern every year.

THE following is said to be a good recipe for making a white ink that can be used in a ruling pen as India ink is used: Mix Chinese white with water containing enough gum arabic to prevent the immediate settling of the substance. Magnesium carbonate may be used in a similar way. They must be reduced to impalpable powder.

A MACHINE called the typograph is now being perfected in New York, and may result in important changes in the book printing business. In appearance it resembles a type-writer, supported on a sewing machine stand. A treadle operates a vertical wheel, on the periphery of which are arranged steel type, punctuation points and figures. The same power gives a lateral motion to a "carriage," on which is attached a sheet of lead. Operating the several keys on the finger-board works a lever, which thrusts the corresponding type against this sheet of metal

with force sufficient to make an indentation in the latter, so that when the sheet is finished it forms a matrix from which an electrotype may be taken.

A process is reported from France for waterproof paper: A light film of gutta-percha is fluxed upon the wrong side of the sheet of paper, and covered with any suitable material such as linen, etc. It is then subjected to heat to soften the gutta-percha and pressed to cause the surfaces to firmly adhere. It is then impervious to atmospheric changes,

The Architects and Builders' edition of the Scientific American, though but just in its second volume, has achieved a circulation larger than that of any publication of its class in the world. The subscription price is but \$1.50, and the amount of matter printed is uncommon for the money. Each issue has with it a two-page colored plate of building designs.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, are reported to have about the most flourishing trade in printers' supplies in the metropolis. The flattering letters they have received from appreciative customers would fill a large book. The house is only about five years old, and the success achieved would seem to be a verification of the saying, "It's hard to catch a We(a)sel asleep."

THE Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington are printing the one-dollar certificates, bearing the head of Martha Washington, at the rate of 20,000 a day. The new two-dollar certificates, with General Hancock's head in the vignette, are also being rapidly turned out. Work has not yet been commenced upon the five-dollar certificate, for which General Grant's head has been selected, but will be shortly.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE...-As soon as the news reached London of the recent volcanic eruptions at Terawera, New Zealand, the proprietor of the *Times* sent a cablegram to the proprietors of one of the leading journals in Auckland, asking them to wire a full account of the catastrophe. That they really wanted as detailed a description as possible is proved by the fact that the amount up to which the Auckland journalists were authorized to go for the purpose was no less than forty thousand dollars.

To give printers' dark inks a bronze or changeable hue, take one and one-half pounds gum shellac and dissolve it in one gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol spirits of cologne for twenty-four hours; then add fourteen ounces aniline red; let it stand a few hours longer, when it will be ready for use. Add this to good blue-black, or other dark inks, as needed, in quantities to suit, when, if carefully done, they will be found to have a rich dark or changeable hue.

THE Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, besides being responsible for a large and prosperous trade in job presses and printers' supplies, have the uncommon duty of partly upholding the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, their premises entirely occupying one of the arches under the viaduct leading thereto. The whole aspect of the place is impressively solid, preëminently befitting the nature of the business conducted there.

SERFENT SKIN FOR BOOKEINDINGS.—This is indeed an age of progress, and unremitting is the endeavor to produce something fresh. Cunning as the serpent is supposed to be, it has been unable to evade the novelty-seekers. Its skin has been for sometime utilized for the covering of pipe cases, and the latest craze in binding will shortly be "half-serpent." It presents a handsome appearance, owing to the beautiful marking, and the high degree of finish which it will take.

M. ETIENNE DE FEDOR has submitted the recently invented typotelegraph process to a trial by the minister of postsand telegraphs at Paris. It is intended to be devoted chiefly to press messages. The article of a paper or journal which is to be forwarded by telegraph to another journal is first set up in ordinary type in a column and then stereotyped. The block is afterward sent to the telegraph office, and serves as original of the message. M. Fedor claims that the rapidity of the transmission may reach 1,200 letters per minute, or about 4,000 words per hour.

THE CUBAN WAY.—In Cuba, two hours before a paper is distributed on the street, a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government, and one to the censor. When the paper is returned with the censor's indorsement the paper may go to the public. One

of the newspapers of Havana disregards the law, publishes what it pleases and when it gets ready. Every few weeks the government fines the editor and suppresses the paper. The next day the paper appears under a new name. Its frequent brushes with the government advertise it.

In French Switzerland, according to the Correspondent, master printers have taken a practical step to prevent under-cutting in tenders for work, more especially such as is given out by the federal government and municipal bodies. Forty of them have formed an association and appointed a working committee, which accepts all orders and distributes them among the members in turn. The association has now been in existence for a year, and the combination has proved so effective in checking a growing evil that it has been resolved to maintain it. A good example set, which, it is to be trusted, will find imitators.

It is more than 300 years (says Book Lore) since the Genevan priner, in 1562, sent out into the world the famous Whig Bible, so called because Matthew v, verse 9, is made to read, "Blessed are the place-makers." The edition is a rare one, and is very seldom found in a perfect condition. The catalogue of the Strood Park Library, to 481, contains a copy which, as usual, is sold with all faults. The same catalogue is especially rich in bibles and prayer-books, among which may be noticed Coverdale's bibles of 1535 and 1550, the Sixtine Bible, 1590, and a good copy of Cranmer's Great Bible, printed by Whitchurch in 1539.

THE "Peerless" stereotyping machine, manufactured by Garlton, Gaps & Co., Kansas City, Missouri, has several features of mechanical advantage which will attract attention. The casting box is steam-heated, the steam passing through the casting plate, and insuring a perfect cast with the metal, at almost any temperature, without burning the matrix. The machine generates its own steam while melting the metal, with the same fire, and there is no danger of melting the type while making the matrix; the press for drying the matrix is also steam-heated, and is combined in the machine. This firm also makes a combined saw-router and trimmer; also a patent perforator.

JOHN E. TAYLOR, of the Springdale Paper Company, has perfected a mechanism for embossing paper, as it is made upon the machine. Heretofore all embossing or ornamenting of writing paper with impressed designs has been done at considerable expense after the paper was made, upon calender-rolls of steel, on which the designs were engraved. Mr. Taylor's process does away with all this, and produces a more perfect impression directly in the process of making the paper, so that when it first comes off the machine it is embossed. Mr. Taylor has an application for patent pending, and is already producing paper embossed in various styles, which finds a ready sale.

A METHOD of sending a picture by telegraph has been invented by a Scotchman, W. Gemmill, by which a photograph taken at one end of a wire is transmitted and reproduced at the other. The picture is primarily projected on a selenium cell placed in the telegraphic circuit, which, according to the degree of intensity of the light received, acts upon the current, and through it a number of subsidiary currents connected with an incandescent lamp, illuminating it with varied degrees of intensity consonant with the strength of the current. "These successive illuminations," according to the *Photographic Times*, "would give images of corresponding brightness to the points in the picture thrown upon the selenium cell, and the final picture, of course would consist of a series of these points in various depths of shade."

LITHO-BRONZE PRINTING.—Among other useful wrinkles in the new edition of the *Printing Trades Diary*, an English publication, is the following: "It is sometimes required to print in bronze, at short notice, both sides of ball programmes and similar work. In ordinary procedure, one side would be allowed to dry before the other was printed, but in the case supposed there is no time for this. The secret is to employ drawing-paper or ivory cards, which are not very absorbent of ink. The stone having been made up to work both sides at once, a stiff ink is employed, and the cards printed and backed before the bronze is applied. This will be found quite effective and more simple than bronzing one side and then printing and bronzing the other. The second printing, in the latter case, would be sure to force the ink

through the first applied bronze and necessitate re-bronzing, while in the mode we recommend there is sufficient ink left (despite the set-off taken from it) to hold the bronze, and consequently one bronzing is all that is required."

In Saint Margaret's Church, Westminster, England, is a tablet to the memory of William Caxton, the first English printer, inscribed as follows:

WILLIAM CAXTON,
who first introduced into Great Britain
the Art of Printing:
and who, A. D. 1477, or earlier, exercised that Art in
the Abbey of Westminster.
This Tablet,
in remembrance of one to whom the literature of this
country is so largely indebted, was raised,
Anno Domini MDCCCXX,
by the Roxburghe Club,
Earl Spencer, K. G. President,

AMERICAN business men could learn an important lesson in the matter of advertising from their English cousins. Look at their trade papers especially. Plenty of them have thirty, forty and even one hundred pages of advertising. They advertise everything they have to sell, and advertise persistently. American business men advertise more grudgingly. They look with hostile eyes upon the solicitor. They do not recognize the necessity for letting the public know what they have as do their English brothers. There is room for a more successful policy here. Our most successful men are those who advertise most liberally. It is not necessary to mention names. There are fortunes in store for those who will follow in their footsteps. A good trade journal is as good as two or three good traveling agents.—

Paper and Press.

EARLY ENGLISH PAPER MAKERS.—Caxton's successor, Wynken de Worde, printed a book in 1498, on white paper, and states in the preface, that the paper used was made in England by John Tate, Tate's mill at Stephenage was well known, and was considered worthy of special notice by Henry VII, who paid two visits to the mill, and on each occasion rewarded the owner—on May 25, 1498, and again in 1499—a record of the rewards he gave being found in his household book. Sir John Spielman, although a German, was a paper maker there in 1588, and was knighted for his prominence as such by Queen Elizabeth, he employing the extraordinary number of 600 workmen. That Spielman did employ 600 men there is no room for doubt, as his great success was chronicled in various ways. In comparison with paper making of today, his efforts and his enterprise are alike remarkable.

An amateur genius, who offers to print 1,000 handbills for twenty-five cents, indulges, as a clincher, in the following poetic effusion:

With ink and lead, Prosperities a-head: With lead and no ink Prosperities sink.

Our devils have handed in the following as a reply thereto, the premium being a package of cigarettes:

Let's hope the lead will make him sink For his vile use of printers' ink. * * * * * * * * A certain Mr. Barricelli Should stick to his vermicelli, And bother not with ink or lead Because he is a leather-head.

Cost of Animal and Steam Power. —A writer in the Revue Scientifique affirms that, from a comparison of animal and steampower, the former is the cheaper power in France, whatever may be the case in other countries. In the conversion of chemical into mechanical energy 90 per cent is lost in the machine, against 68 in the animal. M. Sanson, the writer above referred to, finds that the steam horse-power, contrary to what is generally believed, is often materially exceeded by the horse. The cost of traction on the Mont-Parnasse-Bastille line of railway he found to be for each car, daily 57 francs, while the same work done by horse cost only 47 francs. M. Sanson believes that for moderate powers the conversion of chemical into mechanical energy is more economically effected through animals than through steam engines.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Baltimore.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 3cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$\frac{5}{2}.62.0. Baltimore is cromed dwith printers at present.

Boston.—State of trade, improving; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Our union is trying to make a uniform scale.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Chicago is overrun with idle printers.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very fair for next two months; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of 9 hours; job printers, \$18 to \$20 per week. A chance for a day or more during the sessions of the legislature.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning pares, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, 5:5.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week \$14.

Des Moines.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week. Sts.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects seem to be good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. There is a chance for a sub now and then during the holidays.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, Sto and \$t22. At times subs are in demand.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Rather crowded at present,

Mobile.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not very bright at present; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The trouble with the Journal and Courier still exists, and will until decided by the Supreme Court of Errors, in December.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Sacramento.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

San Antonio.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$118. Lots of work for good job printers at \$20 per week. A No. 1 job printer can secure a steady situation at \$22 per week.

Selma.—State of trade, poor; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. Stay away from Selma for two months to come.

South Bend.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. It is rumored that the Register of this city will change proprietors shortly.

Springfield.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, §15.

Toronto.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. There are a large number of hands here out of work.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, never were better; composition on morning papers, so cents; eventing, zs cents; bookwork, so cents; job printening, zs cents; bookwork, so cents; job printening, per week, §12 to §15. Come, and you will not starve if you have your card. Mr. Robert Windes, our ex-president, has been drawn to serve on the jury, the first printer that has been drawn for several years.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor in job department for next three months; several elections to occur may improve newspaper work; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$6 to \$60.

A NEW wages scale for German printers was introduced in a large number of German printing offices on the 1st of October. As the result of a ballot that has been taken, it appears that 214 employers voted in favor of the adoption of the new tariff, and ninety-three against it. Of the journeymen, 5,380 voted in favor, and 1,914 against it. In Leipsic, the metropolis of the German book trade, only 616 operatives were in favor of the new scale, and 1,090 voted against its adoption.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MESSRS. ZEESE & Co., 191 Monroe street, to whom we are indebted for the illustration on page 91, and of whom duplicates of the same can be obtained, are now prepared, with the extensive facilities at their command, to execute with dispatch, and in the highest style of the art, all kinds of photo zine engraving committed to their trust.

MR. J. HUGHES, of 10 Spruce street, New York, has recently patented a new and valuable acquisition to the several other patented methods, comprising what is so well known as Hughes' Stereotype Outfit, which overcomes a long-felt want. It is an easy and quick matter to cast a thin beveled-edge plate by the use of the pica (in thickness) adjustable brass gauges. Then, after the cast has been made, there is nothing to do but saw off its ends, and it is ready to be placed and locked firmly on its base, composed of adjustable sections or pieces of the case of combination furniture. This method does entirely away with the expensive, incumbrous "patent blocks" for the working of book plates. It has also the advantage of being specially adapted to the working of plates of jobwork of any description, saving the time and expense of blocking by tacks, screws, etc. One set or case of these late patented combination block-bases, either of wood or metal, in connection with the double-grip side attachments, is equivalent to a very large number of the expensive patent blocks, only adapted or limited to a certain size. With this cheap and simple combination, bases to suit the size of any newspaper page, book plates, large or small (or job work of any description), can be instantly adjusted, saving time, space and money,

A TESTIMONIAL THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The following testimonial as to the merits of and satisfaction given by the use of Benton & Waldo's self-spacing type, from E. H. Stevens, of the well-known publishing firm of E. H. & F. A. Stevens, St. Paul, speaks for itself. It was written to a gentleman of this city in response to his inquiry as to its staying qualities: "In reply, I desire to say that Benton & Waldo's self-spacing type continues to give me entire satisfaction. I have given it the most severe test probably that it is possible to give it. I furnish patent sheets for three hundred different papers in the Northwest, and have from twelve to fifteen lady compositors all the time. I have used the self-spacing I think over one year, and it is in excellent condition now. I do not see that it corrodes any to affect the justification. Any type will corrode if it is not taken care of and kept clean. I can give it my endorsement, and say it grows in my favor instead of diminishes."

A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

The New Prouty Combination Book, News and Job Press, exhibited in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, which supplies a long-recognized want, while worthy the attention of the trade in general, especially commends itself to the country printer or the printer of moderate means, as its price enables him to possess a press capable of doing a class of work which heretofore has been beyond his control. It is claimed to be the peer of any \$1,200 or \$1,500 news and job press in the market, and can easily run off from 1,000 to 1,500 impressions per hour.

The general characteristics of this press can be readily seen by looking at the cut on the advertising page. Every part is made of the best iron and steel, planed and turned in the finest manner. The wheels are fine cut gear, which gives the press a smooth and almost noiseless motion, without jar and tremble. The frame is very solid, is perfectly braced and rests squarely on the floor. This press has a new side lever movement, which gives great rapidity of motion. While taking the paper and while delivering it the motion is slow; this feature is of great utility, especially in feeding. The press stands low, so that it is easily operated, and the feeder can stand on the floor. The type bed is all clear, so that the form can be corrected, locked and unlocked with as much ease as though it were on the imposing stone. This

press operates without tapes, pulleys or fliers for ordinary work. But every press is supplied with the new patent throw-off and lock, and also with a flyer and tapes, which take the place of delivery table, and can be used or not at the option of the operator, being controlled by a single lever. The new throw-off enables the printer to run the press without taking any impression, and also operates as a perfect lock to the type bed while printing. By means of the fly, the operator can have the sheet laid printed side up, thus enabling him to watch his work without turning sheets over. These presses can be run by hand, but should be run by steam.

For further information apply to W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin

"TAVORITE" ELASTIC PADDING COMPOSITION—Warranted not to adhere to the edges of sheet torn from the pad. Send 25 cents in stamps and we will mail you recipe for making same at a cost of 10 cents a pound UPRIGHT PADDING PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn. 4-1-11

POR SALE.—A complete outfit of electrotyping machinery and shop appliances for first-class electrotype foundry. Machinery good as new—used but a tew months. First-class make. Reasonable terms. Apply at 91 to 10 W. Monroe street.

POR SALE.—A first-class job office and bindery, doing a business of about \$18,000 a year, with from \$7,000 to \$10,000 guaranteed, in a town of \$3,000 people, with nine railroads. Inquire at C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dear-born street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Job and newspaper office in Chicago, doing a good live interest, chicago, doing a good likland Printer, Chicago, Ill.

4-2-21

POR SALE.—Printing and binding establishment, in one of the largest cities in lowa. Has facilities for doing all kinds of blank book and edition work. Will sell all or part. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. If you have from five to fifteen thousand dollars to invest, address "PRESS," care of this office.

 \mathbf{F}^{OR} SALE.—Several hundred pounds Farmer, Little & Co. agate type, used in a railway guide; most of this type is good as new; also a large quantity of brass rule; also eight shift-bar Hoe chases, 25 by 38% inside. PRICE, LEE & CO., New Haven, Comn.

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

PRESS WANTED—I want a small cylinder press: cash. Address, with particulars, J. A. WAYLAND, South Pueblo, Colorado.

4-2-2t

TO PRINTERS.—A job printer, of large experience as general manager of large office, desires to change location, and invites correspondence parties wanting such a man, who are able and willing to pay fair salary for satisfactory work. Address B. S. C., care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, 4-1-tf

WANTED.—PRINTING OFFICE in trade for desirable, centrally located residence property worth \$4,000, in city of 150,000 inhabitants. Will trade for office of same or less value, on cash basis. Address B. S. C., care INLAND

RARE CHANCE.

A PUBLISHER, who has made a competence in the printing business at a county shart in a Western State, desires to sell a part of his office. Wants a partner to take charge of the business who has from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in cash, and can give good references as to character, etc. Don't answer unless you mean business, and give references when you write.

Address PUBLISHER,

Care LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.

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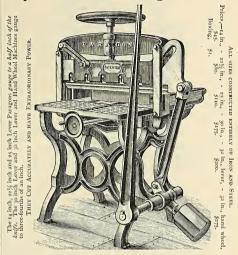
12 lb. Folio, \$3,00 per Ream. 12 lb. Demy, \$3,00 per Ream. 16 "" 4,00" " 16 "" 4,00" "" 20 "" Double Cap, \$5,00 "" " 20 "" 5,00" "" 5,00" "" 5,00" "" 5,00" ""

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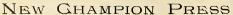
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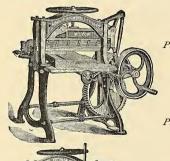
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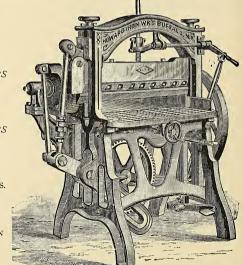
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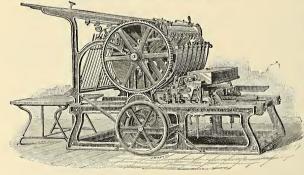
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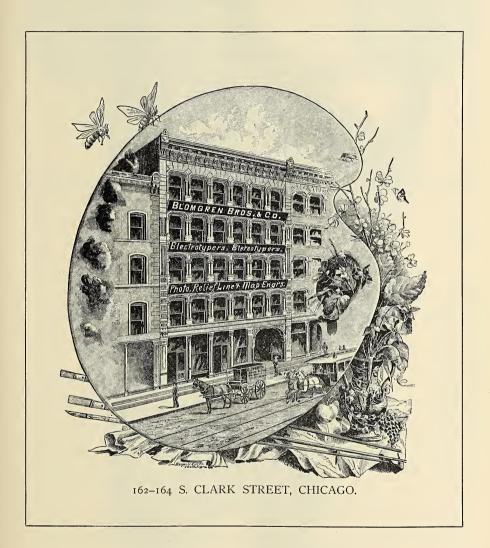
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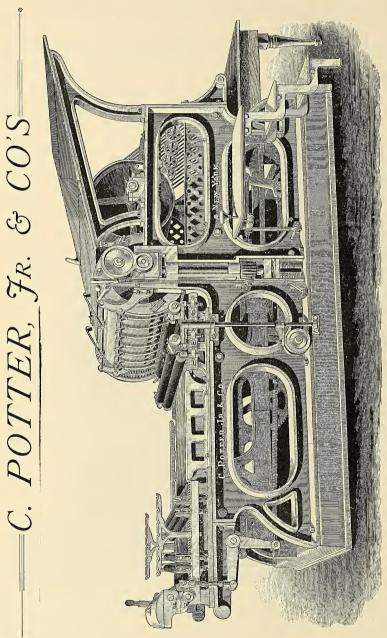
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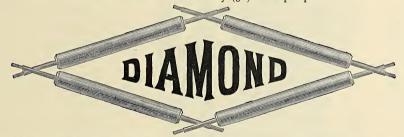
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Something entirely new, tough, elastic, possessing great strength and "tack," and will not crack. Price thirty (30) cents per pound.



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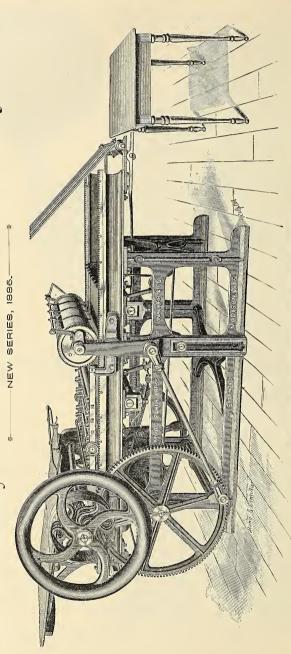
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class of work to his own office. These book and job presses are the peer of other book presses costing from \$2,000 to \$4,000. It is a very rapid press, turning off easily from 1,000 to 1,500 OR many years first-class book and job presses (of these dimensions) have been a luxury only within the reach of well-to-do city offices. The result has been that printers of ordinary means have - been obliged to turn away much large jobwork which legitimately belonged to them. A few favored offices have thus enjoyed a monopoly of this profitable class of work, and the better class of country printers have been compelled to see the profits which should have been theirs flowing into the coffers of outsiders. Every fairly-to-do country printer now has an opportunity to bring back impressions per hour, and if necessary can be run at a still higher rate of speed. It is a gem for any country or city office, and offers the purchaser a saving of from 100 to 300 per cent over other presses

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Speed.	1,500 per hour.	1,400 per hour.	1,200 per hour.	Fixtures, boxed	
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IV.-No. 3.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1886.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MICROSCOPIC TYPES.

BY THEO. L. DE VINNE.

THE smallest good type of the fifteenth century known to me is a remarkably neat Roman letter on nonpareil body (about twelve lines to the American inch), which type was used by Giovanni and Gregorio de Gregoriis, in 1498, in printing a beautiful book of the offices of the Roman Church.

Considering the difficulty of cutting symmetrical letters on so small a body, and of casting them in types at this early period in the history of type founding, when tools were imperfect and experience was limited, this font of nonpareil may be regarded as a feat in type founding.

Types as small had been made before. In 1490, John Froben, of Basle, printed an octavo edition of the Bible in Latin from types on nonpareil body; but these types, of Gothic form, although fairly printed, were not well cut nor cast.

This size of nonpareil, apparently made to meet a growing demand for smaller books, was not so popular as had been supposed. The book buyers of the sixteenth century did not encourage the printing of books in any size of type smaller than brevier, which size is about nine and a half lines to the inch. Brevier was largely made use of by the Elzevirs, but it was grudgingly tolerated by the book lovers of that period. One writer sweepingly condemns the Elzevirs' duodecimos, which were practically no larger than the modern 32mo, as "petty types on a niggardly page."

This scholarly dislike of little books did not put small types entirely out of fashion, nor did it prevent some type founder, unknown to me by name, from attempting the still smaller size of pearl (about fifteen lines to the inch), which was in use in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, which may have been made in the preceding century. In the year 1625, John Jannon, printer and type founder at Sedan, made a neat Roman type on a body now known as diamond, which size is about seventeen lines to the inch. The first book printed in this size was a Virgil in 32mo, dated 1625. It could

not have sold rapidly, for the same edition, with a new title, bears the date 1628. In this diamond type, Jannon printed six more books, all of which are now held in the highest esteem.

Louis Luce, a type founder of the Royal Printing House of Paris, in 1740, showed a specimen of diamond type which he made at the order of the king. It was not a creditable production. Didot sneers at it as a type that could not be read.

Types on diamond body were also made by John Jansson at Amsterdam, in 1653. Diamond types were used in England at the close of the eighteenth century; but I do not find the size diamond advertised in any of the specimen books of British type founders of that century.

In 1834, Antonio Farina, of Milan, cut punches for a small type, which he called *occhia di mosca* (flies' eyes). The type foundry of Corbetta tried to cast them, but found the work so difficult that they abandoned the enterprise. Twenty years after, Giovanni Gnocchi, of Milan, undertook the work with better success. From this type was printed an edition of the *Divine Comedy*, which attracted much attention in the Exposition of 1867. The types of this book are about twenty lines to the inch. Although this book has received great praise, it is not a good piece of typography.

The greatest feat in the cutting of microscopic types was done by Henri Didot, who, in 1827, at the age of sixty-six years, cut and cast a font of small Roman types on a body which he called demi-nonpareil. In this type he had printed by his brother an edition, in 64mo, of the Maximes of La Rochefoucauld. Firmin Didot says, with pardonable pride of kin, that there has never been anything done as small as this before or since, nor has there been any approach to it. I find that the types in this edition of the Maximes measure a little more than twenty-five lines to the inch. Henri Didot describes the type as on a body of two and a half points. He probably means Fournier points (a system in which the point was on a little larger body), which were then in common use. This half nonpareil is certainly the smallest type ever made. It was cast by the polyamatype mold (a mold which casts many bodies at one operation), also the invention of Henri Didot. It probably could not have been cast at all in the ordinary mold of the period.

In 1849, Laurent and Deberny, type founders of Paris, published a microscopic edition of the Fables of La Fontaine, which was exposed at the Universal Exposition of that year. This edition of 250 pages, in 128mo, was printed by Plon Frères. The leaf was fifty-two millimeters high, and thirty millimeters wide.

In 1855, the same foundry published a still smaller volume, *Gresset, Ver-vert* and other pieces, 160 pages and table. The size of the leaf was twenty-two millimeters wide, thirty-eight millimeters high, thirty-three lines to the page. The same size of type was employed for each book, but the last book was leaded. The body of the type is between two and a half and three points.

In 1858, Edwin Tross published an edition of *De Imitatione Christi*, printed by Giraudet and Jouaust. It consists of a title and one hundred and fifty pages, thirty-eight lines to the page. The leaf is thirty millimeters wide and forty-seven millimeters high. The type of this edition is smaller than that of Laurent and Deberny. It appears to be the type of Henri Didot.

In 1876, the University Press, of Oxford, printed an edition of the Holy Bible in diamond type. Each page has two columns of seventy lines. The leaf is fifty-five millimeters wide, sixteen millimeters high. When bound, the thickness is about thirteen millimeters, and the weight ninety-five grams.

In 1873, John Bellows, of Gloucester, England, printed a French-English and English-French dictionary, containing 548 pages of text and sixteen pages of preface matter. It was beautifully printed, in two columns, with a red border on each page. The page of type is fifty-nine millimeters wide, and ninety-nine millimeters high. This book was eight years in press. It has since been printed in many editions. The types made specially for the work were cast by Miller & Richard, of Edinburgh. They measure about twenty lines to the inch.

In 1822, Pickering began the publication of a series of small editions, beginning with Cicero de Officiis. In this style he published Virgil, the Jerusalem Liberated of Tasso, the Sonnets of Petrarch, Horace, Terence, the Divine Comedy of Dante (in two volumes), Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius. All these were printed in a beautiful manner by C. Corrall, of London. In 1831, he had printed, in two volumes, by Charles Whittingham, of London, the Greek texts of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. All of these were in diamond types, about seventeen lines to the inch.

Jules Didot, the elder, who took the first prize for printing in 1823, began the publication of the complete works of Voltaire, which were followed by the complete works of Molière, Plutarch and a collection of French classics.

It would be impossible to give an account of all the meritorious works that have been printed in very small types, of which the number is increasing every year.

Nothing, as yet, has been made smaller, or even as small, as the types of Henri Didot; but no small types yet made are as clear and perfect as those of the brilliant of Miller & Richard.

The smallness of a leaf does not necessarily indicate diminishing smallness in the size of the type. The smallest book I have ever seen is about one-half inch wide and one inch long, but the type was of the size of nonpareil, and the words were of one syllable.

Written for The Inland Printer.

PRINTING IN GOLD LEAF ON SILK OR SATIN.

BY WILLIAM O'SHEA, JR.

I N the October issue of your valuable publication I read with interest a well written article on "Printing on Silk with Gold Leaf." The method suggested will no doubt give very satisfactory results when properly handled, but there are many objections to it, which I think every printer who tries the experiment will realize.

In the first place, it is a very risky undertaking to try to size a delicate fabric such as silk or satin with any liquid whatever, as such materials are very easily discolored or otherwise injured.

The next and perhaps the most serious objection is heating the type.

We all know that it is extremely dangerous to heat type in any case, but my experience in the "finishing" room has taught me that where isinglass is used for size, the type must be unusually hot. Thus there is danger of ruining several lines of type and spoiling a number of fonts in this operation.

The next thing the writer tells us to do is to lay the gold leaf on the type, but he evidently overlooks the fact that gold leaf will not stick to type, unless the type is greased, and even then it would be almost an impossible feat for a printer to lift the gold leaf from the book and place it on the broken surface of the form, unless he had had considerable experience in that branch of bookbinding called "finishing." But supposing now that the printer has surmounted these obstacles, and gets his heated form on the press, he must then turn the wheel slowly until the platen reaches the impression, and hold it there half a minute, a process which, I think, would severely tax the patience of the experimenter. I do not infer by the foregoing that the method in question will not "pan out," but I think it very impracticable, and a printer would waste a great deal of type, gold leaf, and language before he succeeded in printing with gold leaf by such a method.

Now if you will bear with me a moment or so longer, I will submit to you the plan I have adopted, which is as easy in its operation as it is pleasing in its result.

First, prepare your press as for bronzing, inking it up with the ordinary bronze size, or even a good quality of ink though the size is far preferable. Make the form ready, giving it a heavier impression than for ordinary work; set your guide pins firmly so there will be no danger of their moving, and with your hands free from grease or oil, feed your material through very accurately. Now open your book to the first sheet of gold leaf, take a large clean piece of cotton wool, touch it slightly to your face or hair to get the surface of the cotton the least bit greasy, and then bring it gently in contact with the gold leaf,

taking care to breathe very lightly, for the least puff of air will double the gold leaf up like a boy with cramps.

This is the only difficult part of the whole operation, and a little carefulness on the part of the operator will render this part of the work as easy as the rest.

The cotton wool being slightly greasy the gold leaf will cling lightly to it. Lift it gently from the book and lay it on the printed face of the silk as smoothly as possible, and press it flat. It will leave the cotton wool and cling to the size. This operation must of course be repeated on each of the badges, taking particular care that every letter is entirely covered. If the gold leaf breaks on any word, and there is the least chance that the word is not entirely covered, another small layer of gold leaf must be laid over the doubtful place.

Having finished this operation, wash up the press and take out the rollers as there is no further use for the size; take a piece of strong, light paper, and feed the silk into the press again, feeding the piece of paper in also, between the silk and the type. Then take each piece of silk as it comes out of the press, brush off the superfluous gold leaf with a soft rag or cotton wool, and you will have a badge with the letters as clear and bright as the most fastidious could desire, without having run any risk of ruining your type by heating it.

It would be a wise plan for printers to make a goldcushion or buy one from some dealer in bookbinders' stock, and practice lifting the sheet of gold leaf from the book to the cushion with a gold-knife. At some future time I may give the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who are interested in it, instructions on handling gold leaf, making a gold-cushion, etc.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TURNING THE COLUMN RULES.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

WE turn the column rules for the old year with a sigh and a hope—a sigh that it has passed and a hope for the coming. Naturally, with the fading away of the old and the advent of the new, our thoughts go backward and forward, and we reflect upon what has been and is likely to be, regret the errors of the past, and map out for ourselves a brighter and a better future.

Looking over the broad area of business since we bade farewell to 1885 and welcomed 1886, we have very much to congratulate ourselves upon. Despite various threatenings, mutterings of earthquakes, alarming and long continued strikes, in which the exceedingly nice distinctions of capital and labor were sought to be adjusted, we discover no good reason for fear. True, there have been trying hours when the clouds were dark and ominous, and the rumbling of the thunder seemed dangerously near. But the stout ship of business has weathered every storm, avoided wrecking headlands, steered clear of whelming breakers, clawed off of lee shores, and rides safely and triumphantly in nearly untroubled waters.

During the twelve months that are drawing to a close labor has been dignified and exalted, and the signs of the times are hopeful for all who win their bread by the sweat of their brows and the cunning of their hands. The great problem may not be entirely or satisfactorily solved, but the days are hopeful of promise and a bright light is breaking in the east of the workingman's horizon. Rightly and rationally, concessions had to be made by both sides, and these led to the cementing of a closer bond of union, and no power of earth can ever pronounce divorce between capital and labor; between that which lays the foundation stones and rears the gigantic temples of the other. Each is as necessary in the business marriage as blood to the heart, for if money is the motive power, labor is the machinery whose complex workings make great results possible; if gold is the lever, strong arms and brainy heads are the fulcrum that can (theoretically) overturn the world.

To adjust the scales between the two without giving offense to either, and doing justice to both, is a delicate and difficult undertaking, and requires the coolest of heads and deliberate and incisive judgment. With passions inflamed upon one side and stubbornness magnified upon the other, no happy adjudication can ever be hoped for, and such a state of affairs simply prolongs the struggle and renders still more distant the much to be desired day.

It is, therefore, with feelings of profound thankfulness we look back over the passing year and see how much of danger to the body politic has been avoided; how we have safely passed the Scylla of communism, and the Charybdis of fanatic socialism, and see shining before us the beacon lights of law, order and good feeling. And labor has gained, not lost; it stands upon the threshold of a brighter day, one in which its rights will be more respected, its importance more acknowledged, its true status understood, its close fellowship with capital established, and each working with the other, accomplish greater results and become more and more of a blessing.

We are building no chateaux en Espagne when we venture to predict that the year about to dawn will be better for the toilsman than the one now in its twilight hours. That which has been done is the stepping stone to farther advancement, a better understanding, a more just system, a fairer division. "The angel of martyrdom is brother to the angel of victory," yet in the coming it will be well for us strictly to remember that rights and wrongs are not all upon one side, and while each has by the first of God-given laws-that of self-preservation-the duty enforced upon it to protect its own, there can be no justification found for doing wrong unto others. Both can live prosperously together, and both, in a state of antagonism, will die.

In that which, more than in any other we are interested-printing-though with the most friendly feelings toward, and best wishes for all, we thankfully will remember 1886 for much of good and more of promise. In the main, business with the craft has been prosperous, and printers happy. Individual cases and hardships, regretted and sympathized with as they may be, cannot enter into the estimate. It is only from the whole that we can post the books and strike the balance. In every quarter there has been an increase of offices and continuous clicking of type and clatter of presses. Probably more money than ever before has been invested, and quite as many valuable improvements made. The mental and social merits of the craft have been recognized, conspicuously so, and warm and noble hearts have prompted liberal hands to bestow of their plenty, and make their names very dear to present and future generations of printers.

We turn the column rules for the names against which "dele" has been marked in the proof of time, and "stet" in that of eternity. Great, good, generous souls have gone from among us, and though (as far as the outside world is concerned) their places will be filled, they will never be forgotten by those to whom they were indeed both brother and friend. The death roll has been long and honorable, and tenderly and regretfully each will lay amaranth, asphodel, and immortelle upon their graves, will turn the column rules of the heart for them and see that

"The best portion of a good man's life, His little, nameless, unremembered acts Of kindness and of love"

are not neglected in the epitaph carved on simple or "imposing" stone, that marks his latest earthly resting place.

We turn the column rules-and printers were among the first, most feelingly and realistically to do so-for those who, when the touch of the hand of the Almighty caused the solid earth to tremble as an aspen leaf and its fair surface to be gashed and seamed and laid open with never to be closed wounds, were bowed beneath a mighty fear and crushed beneath falling ruins. We turn the column rules for those swept away in the mad rush of waters, carried out from their homes, drowned within sight of loved ones, with their shrieks for help and implorations for mercy growing fainter and fainter as wave rolled resistlessly over wave, and a local deluge destroyed and obliterated; for those who literally went down in great ships; who were consumed by fever and made putrid by pestilence. For all the suffering and afflicted we turn the column rules, put on the dress of mourning, and pray the future may be bright, cheerful, blessed with every comfort and they safely rocked in the hollow of His hand.

We turn the column rules for those who failed to stem the tidal wave of business misfortune, could not keep their heads above the flood, and failed to reach the shores of a firm basis and continued prosperity. In the crush, the roar and the jam many went down who fought bravely and honorably, who deserved a better fate. It was a struggle against greater odds than they could successfully cope with, but they lost no particle of manhood or integrity, and can, unshamed, face the world. For such, the column rules are turned with regretful fingers; for those who by their own acts invited, nay, compelled failure, without a shadow of sympathy or an atom of friendly feeling.

We turn the column rules and border; and line the page with black for opportunities wasted, for passions unbridled, for wrongs done, for twisting the golden rule to suit our own purposes and mitering truth to our own convenience, for want of generosity, and staying the hand in acts of kindness. By the grave of the old year all these and many other spirit forms are gathered, and weep

spirit tears. With the mist of the breath of selfishness wiped from the reflecting glass, we clearly—well if it is now shudderingly—see all that has been done and all left undone, and shaking their skeleton fingers at us warn against the recurrence in the year to come.

We turn the column rules that even great as has been the onward march of printing, it has not been yet greater. The high and ever to be cherished names that have given the art glory, have not been kept in sight as they should have been, and we are ever too much content with the progress made rather than the reaching after what could have been done by more strenuous and unceasing exertion. We are pleased, but not satisfied; are thankful, but should have more and better reasons for being so; are enthusiastic, but our cheers are not given with the hearty good will they should be; we are impressed with the improvement, but it should have been wider reaching; we acknowledge the benefits, but cannot hold ourselves blameless that they did not take a broader scope, and more permeate the entire temple of the art, for

"Not on swords and spears
Is the reliance of the coming years;
Not by the cannon's mouth shall truth proclaim
Her mighty mission; not with blood and flame
Inscribe her lesson in the book of time;
Her strongest weapon shall be words sublime;
Her armies thoughts; her banners printed sheets."

We turn the column rules for the old year, and lay it away in the mossy and moldy tomb of the centuries, itself silent and dumb, but leaving its legacy of lessons to remain for all of time. Printing gives them the essence of immortality, makes them lasting as is the earth, and bright as the white flame of the northern lights. They will remain before us in letters so plain that none can fail to see, and cannot be unknowingly ignored. Our failures glow with crimson, and are as lighthouses warning to keep away from the shores where dismantled wrecks will ever be found. The skeletons of unfinished efforts lie thick in the past as the bones of the unburied on the isle of the Sirens, and no Ulysses of conscience or Orpheus of persuasion has had power to shut our ears to the horrid songs of temptation, and now we are forced to turn the column rules of remorse that such has been the case.

For the art, as an art, we have no column rules to turn, save as marking the passage of time, of another "fount" of hope, brilliant with "agate," "ruby," "pearl" and "diamond," distributed in the dusty "case" of the past. Printing untouched by years, save only to give it greater perfectness, has given us nothing to regret, nothing to seriously mourn for. It bears no furrows upon its cheeks, and no cancer is eating at its heart. Ever its circle of usefulness is enlarging, and its power increasing. Like the ocean, time "writes no wrinkle" upon its brow, and its waves roll even more limitless. With every ringing of the yearly bell it numbers a larger army of worshippers, and a never to be enumerated host are bowed at its shrine of learning. The celerity and cheapness of production has made the pens of authors busy, and presses a practical perpetual motion. Never in the history of the world has so much printing been done, was there so

much in prospect, was it so much a luxury and necessity. It was the stride of a giant from the day of its inception to the now, but we have taken it; was seemingly impossible as the squaring of the circle, but we have mastered it; was deemed the foolish dream of a cracked brain enthusiast, but all and more has come true. And in these days of wonders one might almost predict that balloons containing type and presses may yet be sailing through the air, working off and distributing papers to myriads of readers in the moon and stars.

The most preposterous and idiotic nonsense! It does look that way, save spirits indulge in the pleasant pastime of editing and printing, and imps of the office, angelic rather than satanic, as now, become messengers to "fly" the sheets through all of space. Nonsense? Probably. Yet we have done, and are doing, almost daily things, and many of them that but a few years since were looked upon in the same light, and any man who had dared to predict their accomplishment would have been adjudged insane, as the one who today advocated the balloon theory.

We turn the column rules sadly for the old, but very soon they will be returned gladly for the new; sadly because we regret its passing away, and joyously in the anticipation of fairer skies, smoother seas, and a full topsail breeze of prosperity. We turn them sadly, because very soon they will be turned for us, and gladly because it will be the giving to us of a new "form," a glorified "face," and our "proof" being clean, the "locking up" of our souls in a "chase" eternal. We turn them sadly, because our life work has not been better done, and gladly that the young may shun our errors and better fill our places.

And when the column rules are re-turned? We dare not write of the brilliant future we believe to be in store for printing. The times are ripe for any and every improvement, daring though it may be. All that is necessarv is to demonstrate its usefulness and speed to have it instantly adopted. The doubter will say, very little more can be done to advance or exalt the art. Such is not our belief. The wings of invention are not yet clipped, nor have lost anything of soaring power. As we have been dazzled by the creative genius of man, we shall be again and again. What has been done has only paved the way for greater and better things. The craftsmen of one hundred years hence will laugh at our "stupid" and "clumsy" contrivances, even as the manufacturers of lightning presses, and typesetting machines to be run by lightning will do in a quiet way at Ben Franklin, even though they stole the original idea from him. No, the Gradgrinds to the contrary, notwithstanding, we anticipate an immense advance in the art before the withered and trembling fingers of the old years have many times turned the column rules.

THE Philadelphia *Call* sententiously and truthfully remarks: "The skill of the editor is often as much manifested in the copy which he rejects as in the copy which he accepts. Only the public is not cognizant of it." He should hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXVII.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

AMONG, if not the most noted of all the artists on this subject, is Hans Holbein. The close of the fifteenth century marked the transition from the darkness of the Middle Ages to the light of the days of the Reformation.



HANS HOLBEIN.

The growing influence of the invention and practice of the art of printing changed the whole character of the people. Sculpture and engraving found more appreciative and refined admirers and supporters; the emancipation of ecclesiastical thraldom was a necessary result, and the agitation of the period exercised an enormous influence upon the artists of every school, who, by natural transition and instinct, returned to the study of the early and almost forgotten masters. Thus began the culture of the art called Renaissance.

The goldsmiths advanced to a rank they had never before held, and the art of engraving reached at the same time a pre-eminence and influence altogether new, becoming a powerful instrument in the diffusion of knowledge.

This onward movement, commencing in Italy, spread with a rapid and increasing force over the continent of Europe, and in Germany its wide-spread influence was strongly felt. One of the pioneers of this new school was Martin Schongauer, the celebrated painter, so esteemed by his compatriots that he was usually called the "Glory of Painters." His pictures exhibit the newly awakened realistic ideas of the Netherlands, and are at the same time marked by the ideality of German art. His influence upon his successors cannot be over-estimated, and to him

and another equally celebrated painter of the same period, may be ascribed much of the wonderful perfection attained by the renowned Hans Holbein, the younger, whose fame far excells that of any of his countrymen.

We can trace his genealogy back for two generations. From the tax registers of Augsburg, we learn that one Michael Holbein, a leather seller, first settled in that city in 1451. He had two sons: Hans, born about 1460, and Sigsmund, a few years later. Both became painters. Sigsmund left his native town and settled in Berne. He died in 1540. Hans resided in Augsburg at intervals, for many years, as is shown by the city tax registers. Many of the paintings by Hans Holbein, the elder, may be traced; his forte was portraiture. Hans Holbein, the younger, the immediate subject of this portion of our notes, was born at Augsburg about 1473. He was educated under his father, and certainly experienced some influence from Albert Durer.

The general style of the works of Hans, the elder, was heavy and devoid of grace, and as Hans Holbein, the younger, was gifted with a more delicate and refined taste, he made a diligent study of the works of Hans Burgkmair, which were free from a semblance of caricature, and contained a grace and brilliancy which were not shown in any of the works of Holbein, the elder.

Hans Holbein, the younger, leaves many works of the painter's art behind him to perpetuate his fame and memory, but as we are not so much interested in his paintings as in his engravings, or rather in his drawings on wood for engraving (for there is no proof that he ever did any engraving himself, but, like Durer and others of the early masters, made the drawings on the wood for the professional wood engravers to execute), we will turn our attention more particularly to this branch of his talent.

The little book entitled the "Dance of Death" illustrates his peculiar genius. The theme is an old one, said to have been of French origin, but Holbein treated the subject in a way peculiar to himself, not only illustrating that "In the midst of life we are in death," but also that in every action of our lives the thought of death may enter.

The series begins with the commencement of the world, and almost every class is represented in this wonderful series: the king and the peasant, the sage and the fool, age and infancy, all alike are pictured as susceptible to the ravages of the grim monster at a time when they least expected his visitations.

The celebrated "Dance of Death," the cuts of which have been so generally ascribed to "Hans Holbein" as the engraver as well as the designer, was first published in 1538, at Lyons. It is a small quarto in size. On the title page is an emblematic wood cut, very indifferently executed, representing three heads joined together, with a wreath above, the middle being full face, and those on each side profile. Instead of shoulders the heads or busts are provided with a pair of wings of peacock's feathers. They rest on a kind of pedestal, on which is an open book bearing an inscription. A large serpent is seen, confined by the middle in a hole which is supposed to pass through the pedestal, and to the pedestal are

chained two globes, one surmounted by a small cross, the emblem of imperial authority, the other having two wings. This emblematic cut is accompanied by the words *Usus me Genuit*. The title is succeeded by a preface of six pages, which is followed by seven pages of description. Then come the cuts, one on a page. The number of cuts in this first edition is forty-one. Above each is a text of Scripture in Latin, and, below, four verses in French. It is also asserted that an edition of Holbein's "Dance of Death" was printed at Basle or Zurich, as early as 1530. There are several other editions, but the one of 1538 is the edition known as the celebrated "Dance of Death."

The following, Fig. 42, is a copy of the thirty-third



IG. 42.

cut—Der Alt Man—the old man—whom Death leads in confiding imbecility to the grave, while he pretends to support, and amuse him with music on a dulcimer.

Fig. 43 is a copy of the thirty-ninth cut, Das Jung



FIG. 43.

Kint—the child. Death is represented as visiting the humble cottage of the poor, and while the mother is engaged in cooking, seizes her youngest child,

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ON THE ROAD WITH THE INLAND PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

HAVING just made a business trip through some of the western states, calling upon printers and publishers, during which time I came in contact with a great number of those who are actively occupied in the business as compositors and pressmen, I think it may be interesting to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to know how this journal is appreciated in that part of the country. After transacting my business with the proprietors, I invariably asked permission to walk into the workrooms and speak to the men. As soon as I mentioned THE INLAND PRINTER there was an interest awakened and a ready ear opened for whatever I might say regarding it. With very few exceptions, I found in every establishment some who had heard of it, even though they might not have seen it, but in a great many instances I found those who were already subscribers. All who had seen it spoke of it in the highest terms, and appeared anxious to get the next number. Many of them were using copies in the office, referring to the specimens as guides for setting up the jobs that came into their hands. I was particularly pleased to find some apprentices doing this, as I knew that it must result in making them better printers, and I took the opportunity of dropping a few words of encouragement to them, which I trust may tend to the same result.

I found no difficulty in obtaining new subscribers where I had time to introduce that subject, though in a good many cases I could only just go round, say a few words and take my departure. In one office I was pleased to hear a man say, "I want to subscribe, and I think there are two or three others who do, too." I took four new subscribers from that one room. And in several other places the question of subscribing was raised by the men themselves. I was also pleased to find that the employers were willing to help in the matter by paying the subscriptions for some of their men in advance, for, as might be expected, there were a good many who were not prepared to put their hands in their pockets and find a dollar and a half there. But here I may mention a circumstance that agreeably surprised me. I was in a newspaper office and there was one man who looked so unlike a millionaire that I volunteered to try and arrange his subscription in the front office, when to my surprise he pulled out a five dollar bill, and the only favor I had to ask in said front office was to get it changed! How many more of these useful bits of paper he had I cannot say, but after seeing one I could believe any number possible. In another office a compositor handed out a five dollar gold piece to pay his subscription with, and thanked me as though he regarded my action in the matter as a great favor. In fact, I found everywhere the greatest possible encouragement. Of course I flatter myself that what I said in regard to the work helped toward this good result, because I spoke with a strong conviction that I had a good thing to speak about. I am convinced that there are hundreds in different parts of the country who only need a little judicious pressing to induce them to become

subscribers, and I take the liberty of suggesting to those who subscribe for the journal themselves, that they should speak to their fellow workmen on the subject, with a desire to share with them the benefits they themselves are receiving from its perusal. The greater the number of subscribers the more useful will the journal become to all concerned, as it will tend to produce more contributors to the columns for information, and a greater variety of specimens for competition. I was glad to find that not only job compositors and pressmen, but also those engaged in the newspaper departments were loud in their praises of the manner in which the journal was got up—the editorial work, the composition and the presswork, each coming in for its own particular share.

During this trip I have visited two hundred and sixtytwo printing establishments, and have spoken to at least fifteen hundred compositors and pressmen, and I, therefore, think that I am in a position to judge, and can with confidence say, that the opinions voluntarily expressed by them more than justify all that I have stated above.

In reference to the newspaper compositors, I would just say here that some of them think there is not so much attention paid to their special branch of the business by THE INLAND PRINTER as to that of job compositors. Now, this I answer in two ways: First, it is not really the case; and secondly, if it should happen so, the newspaper men have the remedy in their own hands. Let them contribute articles, send information, ask questions and in other ways make use of the journal, and they will soon have nothing to complain about. There can be no doubt that a little jealousy exists between the two branches, and each is in some measure to blame. If a job compositor were put on newspaper work in some lively daily paper room, he would find himself very much at a loss. And should a newspaper hand be put on jobwork, he would be equally deficient. The fact is that both have need for peculiar and special qualifications, and cannot afford to look slightingly upon each other. THE INLAND PRINTER gives a splendid opportunity for them to work together for the good of the common cause. Many newspaper men asked me to take their subscriptions for the ensuing year, and many others promised to subscribe as soon as their funds would warrant it.

In conclusion, I would say that business prospects are brightening up in most places, and that there are unmistakable signs of improvement in the quality of the work being done. I was pleased to find in some very small towns, specimens of work that were equal to anything turned out in the larger cities.

STATISTICS published in connection with the Japanese press show that there are 37 publications devoted to educational matters, with a total circulation of 42,649 per month; 7 medical papers, with a monthly circulation of 13,514; 9 relating to sanitary matters, with a circulation of 8,195; 2 to forestry, and 2 to pharmacy. There are 7 journals devoted to the various branches of science, with a circulation of 2,428, and to these must be added 22 papers engaged in popularizing science, with a total circulation of 70,666.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CARL SCHRAUB-STADTER.

ONE of the best known of American type founders is the president of the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mr. Carl Schraubstadter, whose portrait is herewith presented. Starting at the bottom, of the ladder, when the business was still in its infancy, he has, through his energy and ability brought himself to the front, and although forty-five years have elapsed since his apprenticeship was served, is still as enterprising and anxious for improvements as when younger blood coursed through his veins. Mr. Schraubstadter was born in Dresden, Germany, on the 12th of May, 1827, and attended school until his

fourteenth year, when he entered the type founding department of Meinhold & Sons'printing establishment. At that time all type was cast in hand molds with a small ladle; and he often refers to the incredulity with which the reports of a casting machine were received.

After six years of hard apprenticeship he became a journeyman, and as such, visited the principal cities of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, working at his trade - or art, as it was called - and, though frequently offered fine positions, moved to new localities, perfecting himself in all the branches of the husiness.

In November, 1854, he arrived in New York, where a younger brother had preceded him, and at once found employment in the foundry of Jas. Conner's Sons. During a temporary depression of the business he accepted an invitation to work a few weeks in the Boston Type Foundry, though the few weeks lengthened into twenty years. He there became a well-known and popular member of Boston society, and in 1860, married Miss Augusta Stern. Of their eleven children, nine are still living, the three eldest sons being practical type founders like himself. At the time of his arrival, the Boston Type Foundry was a small concern, but by his tireless energy, it soon became widely known, and when it was incorporated he became a prominent stockholder, and assumed the charge of the manufacturing department. As the business increased it was found necessary to open a branch in St. Louis,

Mr. Jas. A. St. John assuming its business management. In the great Boston fire of 1872, the building and stock of the type foundry were completely destroyed, and it was only by his personal efforts, and his encouragement of the few employés whom he had gathered about him, that the matrices and machines were saved from destruction.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of working all night, he immediately procured another building, and two days after the fire the foundry was again started, working night and day, to supply the demands of the burned out printing offices. Foreseeing the rapid growth of the business in the West, in 1874 he severed his connection with the Boston Type Foundry, and associating with him Mr. James A. St.

John, the manager of the St. Louis branch of that establishment. started what is now known as the Central Type Foundry. With Mr. Schraubstadter at the head of the factory, and Mr. St. John in the office, the business was bound to prosper, and from a small beginning, it has risen in importance, until it is now one of the best-known typefounding establishments in the world.

Its magnificent building is admirably adapted to its purpose, and completely furnished with the latest and most approved machinery, Mr. Schraubstadter being a firm believer in the firms's motto, "The best is the cheapest,"

firms's motto, "The best is the cheapest," and in few factories are the wants and comforts of the employes so well attended to.

In social life he is a great favorite, making friends wherever he goes, and in musical circles his fine baritone voice is well known. A prominent member of the Orpheus Musical Society, of Boston, and the Liederkranz Society of St. Louis, he has sung the principal parts of many operas, oratorios and other works, earning great applause.

The most of olden type founders are rapidly being relegated to the rear, but he has not only tried to keep pace with the times, but endeavored to keep ahead, and many of the recognized and adopted improvements in the business are due to his enterprise.

In spite of his years he is still a young man, and THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him a long and prosperous career.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

A^T calle Defensa 60, is the printing establishment of Pablo Coni, pleasantly situated a little distance back from the street; going along which thoroughfare, however, it is rather difficult to discover this typographical home, for only a brass plate on a door corner informs the visitor of the existence of a printery within. A few yards from the entrance takes us into a square passage, where is neatly laid out a moderately-sized garden or shrubbery. Skirting this rare adornment of a printing office a dozen steps, and the writer found himself before the door of the composing department. The notice, however, Entrada prohibido excepto sobre empleo, had to be overcome before letting myself into converse with one or two acquaintances employed therein, and afterward to have a look around; so application was made to Señor Coni, a courteous, elderly gentleman, at that moment in the office in the right, and immediately granted.

The composing room, wherein were ten compositors on bookwork, is a comfortable and airy place, and having plenty of good light. Two French hand presses of Parisian manufacture, and bearing a strong resemblance to the Stanhope press, occupy a part of the department on the right. The reason why these machines are here noticed is because their presence in the printing offices of this city is seldom seen. For first and second proofs the usual mode is by means of a brush being beaten down on the necessarily (for this method) dampened paper. But the proofs secured by this system are a long way off giving the satisfaction that the time-honored hand press has merited, an article which is not to be despised, despite its age. As just mentioned, a brush, which is often brought into requisition as an auxiliary boot polisher, is the common substitute.

A passage at the end of the room above noticed, leads to the machine shop, in which place is also situated the jobbing business. About a dozen hands are employed at this branch, their wages averaging from \$50 to \$60 per month. The machinery, driven by a gas engine, is chiefly French; so is the type, laid in cases, with the exception of some half dozen of the more frequently used letters that occupy the same invariable quarters all the world over, entirely different from the American fashion.

A hasty glance at the watch showed time, "the great annihilator of all human inventions, excepting taxation and the national debt," everywhere but in the States with regard to the last two burdens, to have flown swiftly during a pleasant look round in Señor Pablo Coni's buildings, to which, therefore, adieu must be said.

It is more than a quarter of a century ago since an individual named Mariano Marzono, opened a typographical establishment, in calle Defensa, at No. 139. This disciple of Gutenberg began in 1860, with a few hundred pounds of type, and an assistant or two. In 1866 there were 20,000 pounds' weight of fonts in everyday use, and about thirty hands employed. Now 500 faces are to be found here, coming from England and the continent. Here are several compartments for the

different branches of business. In the printing department there are three machines, two French (Marinoni) and one German. When it is mentioned these are driven by hand power they may be judged of no great size. Numbering, cutting and various other small articles indispensable to printers, are also of European make. An appearance of negligence pervades the whole concern known as the "Imprenta Porvenir," far from pleasant to the visitor's eye.

The absence of machinery, the product of the United States, in the printing offices of Argentine's capital, is greatly in contrast to the gaudy show English manufacturers have in most of them of their wares. To an employing printer I recently put the following question: "Do you find North American machinery answer your expectations-do the work satisfactorily?" "Yes, all that I have here is very good," pointing to some small articles from the great republic, "but we have no large machinery from the North." "Perhaps the freight charges are much higher than the cost of shipment from England?" "No, but it is more convenient and quicker to procure goods from the United Kingdom or the continent." This gentleman's words contain much food for reflection. From Great Britain there are sent every month over a dozen steamers to this port, thus enabling goods to be forwarded without the trouble of transhipment, as in the case with goods from the United States, the harbor of which country's commercial capital sees but one line of steamers running to South America, and even this not farther than to Rio Janeiro, where everything for the "far, far South" must be transhipped on other steamers.

It is announced that the Argentine government proposes giving \$100,000 per annum to induce a regular line of steamers to run between the two republics' commercial capitals, which, if carried out, might cause American goods to flow more this way than at present. Certain it is that the three America's railway finished, a great impetus will be given to printing machine manufacturers in the States, by being able to send their goods direct from New York to Buenos Ayres in fifteen days.

(To be continued.)

Written for The Inland Printer.

AUTO-STEREOTYPIC PRINTING.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

THERE has long been recognized the need of a simple and cheap method for copying or reprinting books with or without illustrations, by which composition could be saved. A process which answers this purpose has recently been invented by a Swiss, which the publishers who make a business of reprinting works of foreign authors will be glad to obtain. The method is a transfer process, and two clear and newly printed copies of the publication to be copied are necessary to ensure success.

The *modus operandi* is as follows: Plaster of paris is mixed with water, to make a thin putty; to this is added a little salt, and to five pounds of plaster are also added three ounces of silicate of potash and two ounces of phosphate of lime. The putty is then placed on a perfectly clean and level piece of plate glass of the size desired.

Around the sides iron rods about one inch high are placed, and when the mass gets stiff is scraped so as to make it entirely level on the back. It should then remain undisturbed until perfectly hard, when it may be taken off. The surface on the glass, it will be noticed, is now as smooth as the glass itself.

The paper to be reproduced is next placed with its printed side down in a platter which contains the following solution:

10 oz. water
4 " alcohol, 90°
½ " acetic acid
½ " phosphate of soda.

Care should be taken not to get the liquid on the back of the paper, which is not to be transferred. When the book to be copied has been printed for some time it is desirable to warm the solution.

In the meantime the plaster of paris plate is prepared in a dark room in the following manner: A solution of five ounces of gelatine, in twelve ounces of water; four drachms of citrate of iron and ammonia (well filtered), to which two ounces of alcohol are afterward added, are put into a flat dish, covered to a depth of about one-quarter of an inch. It is well to put this pan upon a warm metal plate, as the thickened mass gets hard quickly. Into this the plaster of paris plate, which is also warmed first, is dipped on the smooth side, for a moment. The plaster will take up part of the solution, whereupon it is then set aside to dry.

When dry the copy is transferred upon the plaster in the usual way; the plaster being placed upon a rubber sheet to prevent it from breaking. To get a very accurate copy the plaster may be run over with a roller on which there is some glycerine.

After this the plate is exposed to light for fifteen minutes. When taken out, the places on which matter transferred appears are quite hard, while on the other places the plaster gets soft, and will fall off as a fine powder, as deep as the iron solution has penetrated. This powder is then rubbed off by means of a brush, whereupon the plate is ready to be stereotyped.

NOTES BY W. H. TWOMBLY.

THE first rotary card press ever introduced into New York City was set up in a small wooden building on Fulton street, near Nassau. It was called the "Yankee card press," and came from Boston. It was probably the invention of G. P. Ruggles, who afterward became famous as an inventor of rotary presses. It took the town by storm. Cards were printed for \$2.50 a thousand, an unheard of price. I was then working on the opposite corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, on the National Anti-Slavery Standard, and had just printed 1,000 business cards on a Washington hand press, for which we were paid \$10. Wonder what your printers now would think of working 1,000 cards on a No. 6 Washington hand press! It would make them sick, and they would want to lose half a day.

Perhaps it is not generally known that George P. Gordon, the inventor of the Gordon press, was a confirmed spiritualist. The writer bought the first working

press he ever made. He had made others and sold them, but this he had in use in his office. He told us then that Benjamin Franklin had inspired him to invent the press, and would enable him to improve it. You know he christened it the Franklin.

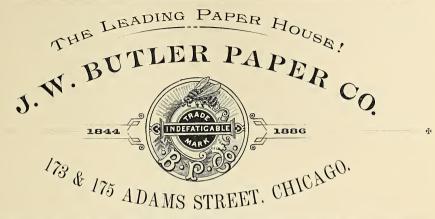
IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

To give to oyster and fruit labels and other bright colored printing matter the glossed and brilliant appearance that is so much admired, it is necessary that they should be varnished. This has heretofore been the cause of a great deal of trouble, for the reason that the sheets, after the labels were varnished, would have to be spread out singly to dry; consequently a considerable space for drying racks was required, to say nothing of the delay in waiting for the work to dry, and the labor lost in handling the sheets. The matter of doing away entirely with the racks has engaged the attention for some time past of a Baltimore man, who, it is said, has achieved a wonderful success in a machine invented by him to do the work described. It entirely revolutionizes the old method of doing work. With this machine the work can be done with the same facility and dispatch as any ordinary printing is done. The sheets are fed to the glosser in the same manner as to a printing press, and are automatically taken to a hot-air chamber in a drying machine attached to the glosser. After traveling the length of the hot-air chamber, they are returned by an ingenious contrivance to another portion of the machine, and automatically conveyed through a cold-air chamber and delivered on a receiver, thoroughly dry in all their parts and ready to be handled. To work this novel and interesting machine requires no more help than an ordinary printing press, while its capacity to gloss and dry is ten thousand sheets per day of ten hours .- The American Stationer.

MR. SALA ON EARLY PRINTING.

Dr. Buhler, in a communication to the Academy, mentions a very surprising discovery. Among the multitudes of papyri obtained from Egypt by the Austrian Archduke Rainier, has been found a strip of paper dating from the ninth century, containing Arabic prayers, not written, but printed from a block of wood. Block printing, it was already known, had been invented in China about this time, but not the least suspicion existed that it had reached Egypt. That it should have been suffered to perish there, when the Arabs were the chief depositories of science, might well have been deemed incredible. The stolidity of man is an under-estimated force. That even the conservative Chinese, having invented and perpetuated block printing, should have failed to take the simple step onward to movable types, has always been a marvel. That the Coreans, having actually taken this step, should have relapsed into block printing, is still more extraordinary. But that the civilized and quick-witted Arabs, having learned to print from the block, should not only have failed to develop the art, but even to keep hold of it, is indeed matter of wonder. There can hardly have been any religious prejudice against it, seeing the sacred use to which the only specimen extant was applied.

In connection with the art of printing in Mohammedan countries, it is a fact of very great interest that Shah Abbas, the enlightened monarch of Persia, wished to introduce it into his dominions early in the seventeenth century. On August 28, 1624, Thomas Barker, John Purefey, John Benthall and John Haywarde, agents of the East India Company, at Ispahan, write to their employers mentioning, among other things, various presents which the Shah desires to be sent to him, and concluding: "Above all, having an earnest desire to bring into his country the art of printing, he has been very importunate with us to write for men skillful in the science, whom he promises to maintain at his own charge." It does not appear whether the company took any steps to comply with Shah Abbas's wishes. Type founders, as well as printers, would have been requisite, and the obstacle may have proved insuperable. Had Abbas, however, been Sultan of Turkey instead of Shah of Persia, he would unquestionably have carried out his project, and the consequences to the Mohammedan world would have been incalculable.-British and Colonial Printer.



To answer the many inquiries for mark assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER CO.) to I month to month on the market value of stand	et quotations on staple papers, in the way of st our regular stock and make prices on same, lard papers.	f Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the so that the printing trade will be posted from
	• •	Cooned Ovelity W
PRINT PAPER. PER LB.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	Second Quality, X.
Acme Mills News. 6½c Standard Mills News. 6c	Crane Bros.' Linens	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter thousand boxes, the
Sussex Mills News. 5½c	Royal Crown Linen	Size 61/2 is in half-thousand boxes, the
Erie Mills News 50	Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis.	NO. SIZES, 6 61/4
Colored Poster	L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms 20 per. ct. dis.	314 Fawn Laid\$1 55 \$1 60
White Poster	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger)	324 White Laid 1 55 1 60
DOOL DADEDO	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 18c Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid	334 Amber Laid
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove 16c	374 Canary Laid 1 55 1 60
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint 9c	Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove 150	384 Corn Laid 1 55 1 60
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint 8½c B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint 8c Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 7½c	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove 130	Second Quality, XX.
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint	St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E.S.)	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Star No. 3, white and tint 63/4c	No. 1 White French Folio	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors) 1 20	Size 61/2 is in half-thousand boxes,
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 White Double French Folio 2 30	NO. SIZES, 6 6t/2
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors). 2 40	306 Melon Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb 5 85	No. 1 White Double French Royal 3 00	316 Fawn Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb 4 50	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats 110	326 White Laid 1 80 1 00
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid	Parchment Writing Manila 70	336 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90 356 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb		366 Azurene Wove 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb 1 80	ENVELOPES.	376 Canary Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.	386 Corn Laid 1 80 1 90
	Commercial Sizes-First Quality, X.	396 Cherry Laid 1 80 1 90
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	Manila.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white 130	sand boxes.	Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors	NO. S ZES, 6 61/2	280, which are in thousand boxes,
Florence Mills B'otting, white 110	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80	NO. SIZES, 6, 6½.
Florence Mills Blotting, colors 12C	234 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90	250 Manila New Gov't\$ 80 \$ 90
	244 Green Laid 1 80 1 90	280 Manila New Gov't 90 1 00 350 Manila New Gov't 95 1 05
CARD BOARDS.	254 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90	350 Manila New Gov't 95 1 05 360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY,	First Quality, XX.	360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred . \$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80	Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-	440 Manila Full Gov't
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90	thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand	770 Manila Full Gov't
Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00	boxes. NO. SIZES, 6 6½	88o Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)\$3 50	NO. SIZES, 6 61/2	
	126 White Wove	Official Sizes - First Quality, XX.
	126 White Wove\$2 15 \$2 25	Put up in half-thonsand boxes.
No. 4 Blanks 3 co	126 White Wove \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35	Put up in half-thousand boxes.
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 25 No. 6 Blanks 3 50	126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 25 226 White Wove. 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid. 2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35	Put up in half-thonsand boxes, NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 126 White Wove\$3 50 \$3 90 \$4 85
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 25 No. 6 Blanks 3 50 No. 7½ Blanks 3 50 No. 7½ Blanks 3 75	126 White Wove \$2 15 \$2 25 2 25 226 White Wove 2 25 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid 2 25 2 35 2146 Blue Granite 2 25 2 35	Put up in half-thonsand boxes, NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 126 White Wove\$3 50 \$3 90 \$4 85 226 White Wove3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 5 No. 6 Blanks 3 50 No. 7½ Blanks 3 75 No. 10 Blanks 4 00	126 White Wove. \$2 5 \$2 5 226 White Wove. 2 2 5 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35 276 Canary Laid 2 25 2 35 216 Blue Granite 2 25 2 35 216 Elue Granite 2 25 2 35 216 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35	Put up in half-thousand boxes, 126 White Wove\$3 50 \$3 90 \$4 85 226 White Wove3 70 4 10 5 00 236 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 25 No. 6 Blanks 3 50 No. 7½ Blanks 3 75 No. 10 Blanks 4 00 No. 12 Blanks 4 50	126 White Wove \$2 15 \$8^2 25 226 White Wove 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 2 5 2 35 276 Canary Laid 2 2 5 2 35 216 Blue Granite 2 2 5 2 35 216 Azurene Wove 2 2 5 2 35 216 Cream Laid 2 2 5 2 35 226 Cream Laid 2 2 5 2 35 227 Dunley (Blue Lined) 2 2 2 35	Put up in half-thousand boxes, No. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 126 White Wove. \$3.50 \$3.90 \$4.85 226 White Wove. 3.70 4 10 5.00 236 Amber Laid 3.70 4 10 5.00 256 Blue Laid 3.70 4 10 5.00 276 Canary Laid. 3.70 4 10 5.00
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 25 No. 6 Blanks 3 50 No. 7½ Blanks 3 50 No. 10 Blanks 4 00 No. 12 Blanks 4 50 No. 14 Blanks 5 00 No. 17½ Blanks 5 00 No. 17½ Blanks 5 50	126 White Wove \$2 15 \$8^2 25 226 White Wove 2 25 2 35 236 Amber Laid 2 2 5 2 35 276 Canary Laid 2 2 5 2 35 216 Blue Granite 2 2 5 2 35 216 Azurene Wove 2 2 5 2 35 216 Cream Laid 2 2 5 2 35 226 Cream Laid 2 2 5 2 35 227 Dunley (Blue Lined) 2 2 2 35	Put up in half-thousand boxes, NO, NO, White Wove SLES, 9, 10, 11, 126 White Wove S3 50 \$3 90 \$4 85 226 White Wove 3 70 4 10 5 00 236 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00 256 Blue Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 co No. 6 Blanks 3 co No. 7/B Blanks 3 5o No. 10 75 Blanks 4 co No. 10 Blanks 4 co No. 12 Blanks 5 co No. 17/5 Blanks 5 co No. 18/5 Blanks 7 co No. 18/5 Blanks 7 co	126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$6 25 23 26 White Wove. 2 25 2 23 26 Amber Laid 2 2 2 2 35 27 Canary Laid 2 2 2 2 35 216 Blue Granite 2 25 2 35 216 Azurene Wove. 2 2 2 2 35 216 Cream Laid 2 2 5 2 35 215 Duplex (Blue Lined) 2 2 5	Put up in half-thoisand boxes, No. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 126 White Wove\$3 50 \$3 90 \$84 85 226 White Wove\$3 70 4 10 5 00 236 Amber Laid\$3 70 4 10 5 00 236 Blue Laid\$3 70 4 10 5 00 236 Canary Laid\$3 70 4 10 5 00 236 Canar Laid\$3 70 4 10 5 00
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No. 4 Blanks	126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$5/2 25 22 35 226	Put up in half-thousand boxes, No. White Wove SIZES, 126 White Wove

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Slate Imposing Stones for Printers' Use.

HE very high prices charged by manufacturers and dealers for marble imposing stones have driven many printers to other expedients for imposing purposes, and even those wealthy enough to buy marble or iron surfaces have purchased these so small as to be more inconvenient than useful. Plenty of stone room in a book, job, or newspaper printing office is a great necessity, as it expedites work and saves time in keeping an office clean of pi, etc. No employing printer need think of scrimping the stone room in his office now that he can obtain stones at a price within the reach of all. In introducing our solid slatestone imposing stones we feel confident that we are giving to printers an article, which for usefulness and price is unsurpassed.

Slatestone is peculiarly adapted to printers' use. It is much stronger than marble, takes a smoother surface without polishing, is much lighter, and does not stain or rust as does marble. It is impervious to It is impervious to inghter, and does not stain or rust as does marble. It is impervious to oils, acids or alkalies, can be easily cleansed of inks and grease with soop and water, and is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." To establish the superiority of slatestone over marble, it is only necessary to state that for billiard beds slate has driven all other stones out of competition. If better adapted for this purpose than marble, surely then for printers' slabs, which require no more solidity or accuracy of surface, it is also superior to marble. Its great strength also admits of a saving in weight, as slabs 1½ inches thick are strong enough for the largest sizes of imposing surfaces.

As a proof of its superiority in strength, it is only necessary to point to the following mechanical tests made upon a Fairbanks machine by F. R. Hutton. The Fair Haven slate resisted a crushing force of 12,870 lbs. to the square inch, averaged from five tests; Vermont marble, 8,375 lbs. to the square inch, averaged from five tests; Italian marble, 10,178 lbs., averaged from four tests.

Its strength and fitness being established, the price at which it can be furnished, if less than that of marble, will at once commend it.

give below a table of various sizes of stones, with prices, which you can compare with the prices charged for marble:

NO.	SIZE, INCHES.	PRICE.	NO.	SIZE, INCHES.	PRICE.
1 2 3 4 5 6	17 x 21 20 x 25 24 x 29 17 x 42 26 x 34 20 x 50 29 x 42	\$1 50 2 08 2 90 2 98 3 68 4 17 5 08	8 9 10 11 12 13	24 x 58 32 x 47 35 x 51 26 x 68 29 x 84 32 x 94 35 x 102	\$5 80 6 27 7 44 7 37 10 15 12 53 14 88

Any size stone desired made to order. Price, bo cts. per surface foot. These prices are for stones 1½ inches thick, sand finished on both sides, square edges, boxed and delivered (at our expense) at any railroad station or steamboat landing east of the Mississippi river. Rates of freight to any point west of the Mississippi river furnished when requested. The weight is about 25 lbs. per surface foot.

requested. The weight is about 25 lbs. per surface fool.
Slate imposing stones are no experiment. In the slate-producing
sections of Vermont they have been used in printing offices for years,
and their durability and adaptability thoroughly tested and indorsed.
Their introduction to the craft all over the country has not been before
attempted. We are pioneers in this effort, and our facilities for production and manufacture are ample and enable us to furnish them
secondary and should be large or a meal of a state of the production. promptly and cheaply, in large or small orders.

TERMS .- The prices given above are net cash, and not subject to any discount. Parties of whose financial or commercial standing we are ignorant will confer a favor upon us, save annoyance and obviate delay by sending cash, postoffice orders, or checks or drafts on New York In case remittances do not accompany orders, satisfactory reference should be given.

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Fair Haven, Vermont.

TESTIMONIALS.

A few references and testimonials from different parts of the country are given, that those interested can see personally, or write and get information, which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Prinating and Publishing, 229 Lackawanna Ave.
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F. W. REDPILLO & SCRANTON, PA., Sept. 15, 1886.
DEAR SIRS.—I am well pleased with the Slate Imposing Stone which I bought of you about a year ago, I like it better than marble. At the extremely low prices at which the Slate Stones are sold, no printer need suffer for want of stone room.
Yours, truly, of

WEINRAUCH & SCHAEFER,
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers,
N. 78 Fibshing Avenue,
Encoury, N. 78 Fibshing Avenue,
F. W. Redfield & Co. Fair Hay, Sept. 13, 1886.
Gents,—The Slate imposing Stone that we obtained from you is satisfactory in every way. It would
seem if the price was more, in place of much less than
marble, that Slate would be cheaper in the end, as it is
not only easier to clean, but appears to keep an even
surface longer than marble.
Yours, rully, WEINRAUCH & SCHAEFER.

B. W. DINSMORE & CO., Printers, No. 12 Frankfort Street.

F. W. REDPHELS & C. D. Faith Planen, P. D. 1886.

GINTLEMEN,—We first Planen, P. D. Street, P. D.

SINCLAIR & CO.,
Steam Printers, 3:0 to 3:6 East 7:3th St.
Nrw VORK, Sept. 10, 1886.
F. W. REDFIELD & CO., Fast Hanes, 1/1,
GENTS—Some time ago we purchased one of your
Slate Imposing Stones and we have no hesitation in

saying that it is more satisfactory to us, in all respects, than any other stone we have used or seen.

Respectfully yours, SINCLAIR & CO.

W. F. HUMPHREY,
Book and Job Printing.
F. W. REDBILLO & CO., Fair Haven, V.
GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1886.
GENTLEMEN,—I CO., Fair Haven, V.
GENTLEMEN,—I CO., FAIR HAVEN,—I CO.,

THE UNION PRINTING CO., Fine Job Printers, 111 Bates St., Emeloop Printers, 111 Bates St., E.W. Reddield R. Sept. 26, 1886.
F. W. Reddield R. Co., Fair Haven, V. Gentlemen, "Yours, asking how we like the Slate Imposing Surface you made for us some time since, is received, and will say we are perfectly satisfied with it, and the longer it is in use the better we like it. Yours, truly, UNION PRINTING CO.

C. C. BARTGIS & BRO.,

Steam Printers, Street South, New No. 23,

BALTHOMER, Sept 17, 1886.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vi.

Gentlemen,—We have been using one of your 2xxy State Imposing Stones for a short while, and have subjected it to as hard usage as we do your marble stones, and we like the texter.

Yours, Int.

WILLIAM STEINER,
Steam Lithographer and Type Printer, 8 Murray St.,
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 13, 1886.
F. W. Redfield R. Co., Fair Haven, 12,
Gentlemen,—I have now in use one of your Slate
Imposing Stones, and the same has given me entire satifaction. Yours, very ruly. W. STEINER.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers, Printers and Stationers,
Publishers, Booksellers, Printers and Stationers
Baltimore Street.
EALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1886.
F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haeve, Vi.
Gentlemen,—We are much pleased with the Slate
Imposing Stone we have now in use in our office. It
has all the merits you claim for it, and is, in every
respect, satisfactory,
Yours, respectfully, JOHN MURPHY & CO.

FRED G. BARKER,
Steam Book and Job Printer, Earnard's Blk.
WATO STATE HAVE THE STATE OF T

KELLOGG PRINTING CO.,
Artistic Printers, g Washington Row.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 11, 1866.
F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Hanne, Vt.
Gentlemen, —We are perfectly satisfied with the
Slate Imposing Stones that we put in last month. The
very low cost should put them in every office. We prefer them to either our marble or iron surfaces, and think
every printer would who gave them a trial.
Very truly, KELLOGG PRINTING CO.

Stam Job Printer, No. 44 Water St.

F. W. REDFILD & C.D. BALTMORE, July 23, 1885.

GENTLEMEN, —I have had for some months one of your Slate Imposing Stones, and am very well pleased with it. We have fron and marbe imposing surfaces, but we consider yours equal, if not superior, to either. The price, also, being so much less, with the objection of iron rust removed, that we don't hesitate to say we prefer your Slate Imposing Stones to any we have in use, Yours, truly,

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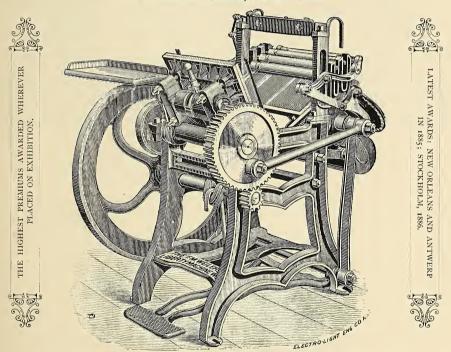
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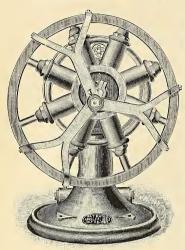
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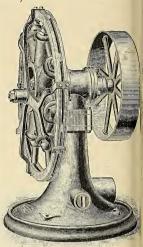
The illustrations herewith shown are those of a Motor which has been designed to fill a long existing want, and the number of uses for such a machine, when attached to the supply pipes of the Water Services with which a majority of our towns and cities are equipped, and he hardly suggested. It consists of eight cylinders radiating from a common center, with pistons and rods, as shown in the cuts, to four of the cylinders. As the value cuts off the water supply from the last cylinder of the four at work, it also opens the cylinder preciding the four, thus keeping four constantly drawing the crank forward in the line of rotation. The water is admitted to and discharged from all of the cylinders by the same valve. This valve, as well as other parts liable to corrosion from contact with water are regulation, and the mort rean be started or stopped instantly. With register attached, it is a correct meter.

THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THIS MOTOR ARE THE FOLLOWING:

For running printing presses, elevators, and all light machinery, it has no equal.

nos no equat.

In ordering or writing for information, be particular to state in detail the use to which the motor is to be put, the estimated power required, diameter and length of supply pipes, where they are already in, and the number of pounds pressure to the inch in the street main; also the distance from and the height of the motor above the level of the street.



BRANCH OFFICES:

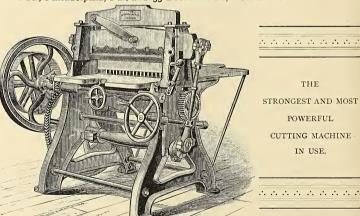
PHILADELPHIA, 121 N. 4th St.; CHICAGO, 116 Dearborn St.; CLEVELAND, GEO. B. HERENDEN.; NEW YORK CITY, 45 Fulton St.; BOSTON, 32 Oliver St.; ALBANY, FAIRBANKS & CO.; ST. LOUIS, N. E. Cor. 3d and Vine Sts.; ST. JOSEPH, MO., LEWIS C. BURNS; ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS, GEO. L. MARSHALL; KANSAS CITY, JAMES BEWSHER; OMAHA, NEB., A. L. STRANG CO.; MILWAUKEE, WIS., OCTAVIUS MARSHALL.

C.R. CARVER. } Improved Paper-Cutting Machines,

614 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 33 Beekman St., New York.

REMODELED BROUGHT TO A HIGH STANDARD OF PERFECTION.

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THE

STRONGEST AND MOST

POWERFUL

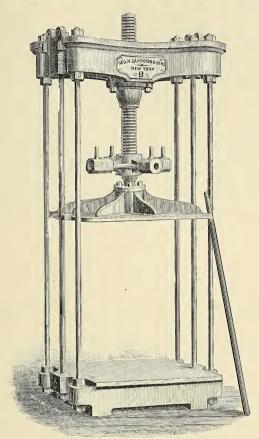
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SIMPLE, NOISELESS, EASILY AND ACCURATELY ADJUSTED.

PRICE. 37-inch \$700 33-inch..... 575 Larger sizes made to order. All machines shipped at risk of purchaser. Above prices are for Steampower Cutters. Boxing and shipping extra. Please correspond with me, addressing as above.

J. M. IVES & CO., 293 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Agents for the sale of Brown & Carver Cutting Machines.

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No. 6 Iron Standing Press.

(B STYLE)

THIS IS THE LARGEST SIZE AND LOWEST PRICE No. 6 PRESS EVER BUILT

It is Strong, Powerful and Well Made. Screw Box is Gun Metal and Rods Wrought Iron.

Diameter of Screw, 3¼ inches; Size of Follower, 21¼ x 29¼ inches; Size of Bed between Rods, 21¼ x 29¼ inches; Greatest Space between Bed and Follower, 4 ft. 4 in. Weight, 1,300 lbs.

Price on Cars at Factory, \$90.00.

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For best Composition for Printers' Inking Rollers was awarded us at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition,

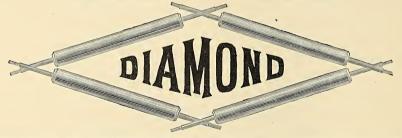
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Something entirely new, tough, elastic, possessing great strength and "tack," and will not crack. Price thirty (30) cents per pound.

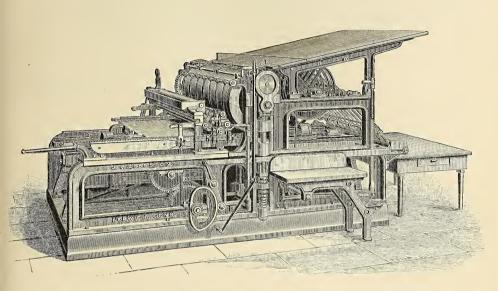


BINGHAM'S STAR COMPOSITION is the best re-casting Composition made. Does not shrink, dry up, skin over or crack. It is the most largely used of any made, and is especially adapted for color work, or use in *dry climates*. Price forty (40) cents per pound.

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Manufacturers of Printers Rollers and Composition,
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Two Revolution Press. Two Rollers.





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Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition,

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VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY,"

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"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

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Newspaper and Job Printing Outfits a Specialty.

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PRINTERS who are booking up bargains, will do well to consult our latest list of Second-hand Material and Machinery. We at all times have a large supply of Cylinder and Job Presses, Paper Cutters, etc., thoroughly overhauled, and in every way practically as good as new, to offer, besides desirable lots of body and display type, Stands, Cases, Imposing Stones, etc. Correspondence invited. Our latest Catalogue and Printers' Journal, the Press and Type, mailed free to all practical printers.

HAND PRESSES.

Washington Hand Press, 6 column	150
Washington Hand Press, y column	75
Washington Hand Press, 8 column	000
Washington Hand Press, 9 column	65
Army Press, 7 column	62
Army Hand Press, 6 column	45
JOB PRESSES	
TOD FRESSES.	
5½ x 9 Rotary Cincinnati Jobber	60 30
6 x o Columbian Lever, good	25
61/2 x 10 Young America Lever, almost new	33
6½ x 10 Standard Lever	26
6½ x 10 Prouty Lever	40
7 x 12 Pearl Lever (1/2)	90 30
7 X II Universal, fountain, steam	50
7 x 11 Pearl Rotary, iron stand	90
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon, fine order 1	10
7 X II Old Style Gordon, repaired	8 ₅
7 x 11 Uld Style Gridon, unlow-on.	10
8 x 12 Peerless, good order	35
8 x 12 Globe 1	50
8 x 12 Old Style Gordon (111)	35
8 x 12 Improved Gordon	65
8 x 12 Columbian Lever (158)	44
8½ x 12½ Prouty, almost new (140) 1	60
9 x 151/2 Nonpareil Jobber, good order 1	35
10 X 15 Baltimore, good order	60
ro v r Golding Johber	85
10 x 15 Novelty	18
10 X 15 Globe, fountain and steam (153)	40
10 x 15 Old Style Gordon, throw-off	20
To X 15 Prouty	25
II x 16 Star Lever, iron stand (148).	90
11 x 17 Globe, New Style, fountain 2	50
11 x 17 New Style Gorson, fine condition	200
12 x 17 Nonpareil, almost new, with receding bed (105)	50
13 x 19 Globe, New Style, without chain, jountain (114)	200
13 X 10 Old Style Gordon	60
13 x 19 Old Style Gordon, with fountain 2	80
13 x 19 Lawyer, will print one page of 5 column paper	40
13 X 19 Universal, Jountain	75
14 x 18 Day Jobber	75
14 x 19 Cincinnati Jobber (136)	75
14 x 22 Universal (130)	340
15 X 25 Cincinnati Fress (129)	225
10 X 25 Ocganical Condon	-5
CYLINDER PRESSES.	
7-column Prouty Cylinder (159) 4	100
17 x 21 Potter Pony 5 17 x 21 Hoe, Pony 5 17 x 21 Hoe, Pony 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, bed springs, tape	525 525
17 X 21 Hoe, Pony, 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, bed springs, tape	-3
delivery 5	575
22 x 30 Taylor, Pony, drum, 2-roller	550
26 x 34 Cincinnati, 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, tape delivery, bed	500
271/2 x 34 Hoe Drum, 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, tape delivery 9	000
	500
29 x 41 Hoe, 2-roller, air spring	300
31 x 46 C. & B. Country, 2-roller, air springs	750
21 x 46 Potter Country, 2-roller	550
31 x 46 Campbell Country, good machine	750
20 x 41 Hox, avoiller, sit spring. 21 x 46 C.8 E. Country, avoiler, air springs. 21 x 46 2.8 E. Country, avoiler, air springs. 21 x 46 3-revolution Taylor, speed 2,500 21 x 46 Campbell Country, good machine. 21 x 46 Campbell Country, good machine. 21 x 46 intermediate Campbell, 2-roller, table distribution, bed aprings. By	200
genvery	550
31 x 46 Cincinnati Drum, 2-roller, wire springs	525
31 x 46 Taylor, 2-roller, wire springs 6	550
32 x 46 Cottrell, 3-rol'er	725
32 x 50 Potter Drum, 2-roller, wire springs	100
32 x 50 Cottrell & Babcock, 2-roller, air springs	200
32 x 50 Cottrell & Babcock, 2-roller, air springs	000
31 x 46 Intermediate Camipbell, 2-roller, table distribution, bed springs, fly delivery. Newspacer. 31 x 46 Fairhaven, Newspacer. 31 x 46 Fairhaven, Newspacer. 31 x 46 Taylor, 2-roller, wire springs. 52 x 46 Cottrell, 3-roller. 72 x 45 Patterll, 3-roller. 73 x 45 Patterll, 3-roller. 74 years 75 years	100

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Constructed in a superior manner, with four tracks, air-cushion, improved bed motion, reversing movement by power, cut gears and racks, great strength, superior ink distribution, insuring perfect register, unyielding impression, high speed, rapid and easy handling, and durability Plainfield is forty minutes ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey Depot foot of Liberty Street, New York

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177 to 199 Fort Hill Square,

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ABOUT CALLEYS WE MAKE.

ABOUT CALLEYS WE MAKE.

I.G. x shows a section of our patent waterught Brass-Lined Galley, which is supernor to any brass-lined galley now make because the lining is a considered secured to the bottom plate by a patented process, making it in effect and brass galley, as shown in next cut, galley, and watertight. The mixing condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate. As the lips condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate. As the lips condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate. As the lips condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate. As the lips condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate. As the lips condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate. As the lips condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate. As the lips condition it is a perfect to the bottom plate in the limit of the lips condition in the same plate. The lips condition is a perfect to the later torium of swelling. And here is just where the superiority of our galley is apparent, as all printers know that the action of lyes and water on the galley. An examination of these galleys will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates when the later to the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates which is such as a same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the same plates will consider the later torium of the sa

SIZES AND PRICES.					
JOB.	Full Lined.	NEWS.	Full Lined. % Lined.		
6x 9 in	\$1.75	3%XII%	11\$1.25 2.00\$1.70		
10X15 "	2.75	436×24	2.25 1.95		
14x21 "	4.00	8 X24	" 2.50 2.20		
16x24 "	5.00				

ABOUT CALLEYS WE DON'T MAKE.

Fig. 3. shows the ahcient enemy of printerdom, called a screw-lined any price.

Fig. 4. shows the patent lined galley hitherto considered the best. The objection to it is that the whole yeard water from intruding under the lined, prevent the rots and warps, and the galley is ruined. This is a strong-leading the strong the strong that the strong thas the strong that the strong that the strong that the strong tha

NONPAREIL LEAD CUTTER.



The most powerful Lead Cutter in the market. Has a long adjustable bearing for the lever, and both front and back gages. Leads can be cut very rapidly and easily on this cutter, by grasping both handles in one hand, as in operating handshears. By pushing the lever, 4-to-pica brass rule can be cut. The lever is held up by a strong soning.

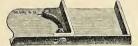
spring.

Indispensable to printers who are without our Little Giant Lead and Rule Cutter. STANDARD YOR STIC COLDINGE

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Printers cannot afford to be without it. Every stick warranted to be true, and accurate to Standard. | Sin. deep. | 24 in | 25 in |

STANDARD NEWS STICK.



This stick is especially designed for newspaper work, and is adjustable from 12 picas to 15 picas, any standard. The knee is firmly clamped at both ends by screws, and, once set true, it cannot be sprung by tight spacing. Once set correctly, it will remain correct.

tly, it will remain correct.

2 in. deep. 2½ in. 2½ in.
2 in. 60.90. \$0.90.
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THE following cut represents a simple Gauge Pin attached, made wholly of tem-pered steel wire, which, when once its mei-hod of use is understood, will prove a boon to the printer who wants a cheap and easily adjusted Gauge Pin.



The point of the curved spring is inserted towards you from about half an inch below the line where you wish to locate the head of the pin, and when brought to position its downwardly projecting point is pressed into the paper to hold it. If a minute change is desired, it is merely necessary to raise the head and swing it slightly to the right or left.

slightly to the right or left.

Two sizes made: {HIGH, for rapid feeding. LOW, to work with any furniture.

Price per dozen, only TWENTY CENTS. Neatly boxed. They come cheaper in gross lots.

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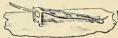
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Per dozen, - \$1,20 Per set of 3.



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Published Monthly by

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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1886.

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T is with a somewhat justifiable pride we point to the I fact that the present edition of THE INLAND PRINTER goes to every reputable and reliable printing establishment in the United States, and that in it will be found an array of representative advertisers, the best the country affords, in their respective branches, having a direct or indirect interest in the trade. Under these circumstances, we consider it alike a duty and a pleasure to direct the attention of the craft in particular, and affiliated trades in general, to the advantages afforded by a perusal of their merits, as presented in its columns,

We do not claim or anticipate that an immediate benefit will in all cases be experienced by such examination, but we do claim that as a reliable reference it will be found invaluable. Further, that sooner or later the progressive printer, who is determined to keep pace with the demands of the times, will assuredly avail himself of the latest and most approved machinery, appliances and material to be found in the market; and in no manner can he be more effectually aided in making such selection than by an examination of their merits through the assistance of a reliable, disinterested trade journal, that has no ax to grind, no special favors to repay, and no object in advocating or advancing the interests of one firm at the expense of another.

If a new press, book or job; a new folding machine, a new paper cutter, a new series of fonts, a new dress for a daily or weekly journal, a new heading for a magazine, a new cabinet, a new supply of rules, slugs, or leads, a new roller, or the hundred and one constantly recurring requirements of a printing office are not an absolute necessity today, the supposition is that the near future will make some, if not all of them, indispensable; and it is well to be able in leisure hours to dispassionately examine the merits of the respective "candidates for public favor," and thus be enabled to intelligently select the machine or material best adapted for the requirements demanded.

But it is not to its advertising merits we exclusively refer. We trust its contents—the practical information contained therein-will commend it to the favorable consideration of the craft at large. It is our design and desire to extend its usefulness, and enlarge its field of operation; and we kindly ask those who are already subscribers, who may receive the present issue, to place it in the hands of those who are not. The mission of THE INLAND PRINTER is to make itself mutually beneficial, aye, indispensable to advertiser and subscriber, and if either fail to take advantage of the opportunity presented, they will have themselves to blame for the result.

Friends, one and all, we don't want the whole earth, but as an honest confession is good for the soul, permit us to say we do want every advertiser who desires the custom of the trade, to advertise in the columns of The Inland Printer, and the name of every printer—employer and employé—in the United States and Canada, on its subscription books, and we will be content with nothing less. Won't you help us satisfy our ambition?

HOW TO SUCCEED.

A CORRESPONDENT, who appears to be in earnest, writes: "As a new year is close at hand, I thought an article from your pen on 'How to Succeed' might prove of interest to those who, like myself, are always ready and anxious to learn, and who desire to commence 1887 with a laudable ambition to succeed, if success is within their power." This is rather a strange request, as we are not aware that we possess any special qualifications for imparting information on this subject to our inquirer which he does not possess himself. We do not believe the good old way can be improved on; at least, if it can, we are not acquainted with the method.

We well remember the supreme contempt with which we regarded the teachings of some of the wisest philosophers who ever lived, when first reading their advice to those entering the race of life, who aspired to succeed, or occupy an honorable position. How commonplace seemed their arguments and recommendations? To be assured that to reach the goal, integrity, sobriety, persistence, attention to business, regard for truth and honor, a settled determination to make the word as good as the bond, were indispensable, seemed so ridiculous, so frivolous, so out of character with the end sought for, which we had expected to secure by a patented or pyrotechnic method, that we threw them down in disgust; and we have no doubt that thousands of others have had a similar youthful experience, and labored under a similar delusion. But the old, old story has been repeated, as it will be repeated to the end of time. The then esteemed dreary platitudes have materialized into the wisdom of the sage, and proven that the possession and exercise of these virtues are as essential, nay, more essential now, to achieve a lasting success than they were a century ago, because fraud and tinseled shams were not then as rampant, as dangerous, as positive or as deceptive factors in the makeup of society as they are today.

Napoleon's definition of genius—success—explains its significance when coupled with his well-known aphorism: "Providence generally favors the heaviest battalions: The student who carries off the honors at Oxford or Harvard more frequently owes his triumph to laborious, unflagging study than a special so-called natural gift, exemplifying the fact that there is no royal road to learning. When the Prince of Wales' sons entered the British navy, the instructions given to the officer under whom they were placed, in effect were: "Teach them their duty, and show no favoritism," thus practically recognizing that although born with silver spoons in their mouths, they had

to learn by actual experience, equally with the humblest seaman, how to splice a rope or box the compass. And thus it is in the ordinary walks of life. Not more senseless was King Canute's command to the ocean than is the too prevalent expectation that a special freak of fortune will bridge the chasm between ignorance and knowledge, and afford a loop-hole for a genius (?) to prove his superiority over sublunary mortals.

History repeats itself, and he is a wise man who cannot learn by the experience of others. As the lighthouse warns the mariner of the hidden rock or dangerous shoal, so the failures of the past should act as beacons to those who are anxious to avoid the pit holes which constantly beset their pathway.

Many of the failures are the result of misdirected effort. There is an old though trite saying "You cannot make a whistle out of a pig's tail," so a man who has mistaken his calling cannot expect to successfully compete with a rival peculiarly adapted by taste and training for it. Others trust to chance in preference to following the beaten path. A few years ago we inquired of one of the most prominent of Colorado's miners, what, in his opinion, had been the ratio of successful to non-successful mining adventurers, during fifteen years. The reply was that one in ten thousand would be a liberal computation. Is it not rational to suppose that if these nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine failures had turned their attention to legitimate business the result would have been far different? Some fail because too little attention is paid to details, others because they simply skim the surface and fail to use the subsoil plough.

Life is a continual struggle from the cradle to the grave, and the man who is not prepared to meet with and overcome obstacles has no right to expect success. No cross, no crown. While it is certain that everyone who starts in pursuit of wealth or fame will not become a Crossus, a Bacon, or a Webster, it is equally certain that those who follow the divine injunction "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and are guided by honor and principle, may rationally expect a certain meed of success to attend their efforts.

THE NECESSITY FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

In a lecture recently delivered before the board of trade of Scranton, Pennsylvania, by Professor R. H. Thurston, that gentleman presented some admirable and forcible arguments in behalf of the establishment of technical schools. Among the special points made were the following: It is intelligence, not brute force, that governs the universe and conquers fate. It is the humming spindles, the puffing engine, the rumbling, iron-devouring mills, each directed by active brains and guided by a few skillful hands, that do the work of the world; animal power, whether human or brute, accomplishes but an insignificant part of the work of this busy world of ours. The 3,000,000,000 bushels of grain annually grown in this country are transported to the millions fed by it over our 125,000 miles of railway, and over the 3,000 miles of ocean, not by man, but by the inanimate forces commanded by his

intelligence; not by human or even brute muscles, but by nature's power, directed by the mind of the insignificant man, defying nature's wildest untrained forces. He practically summarizes the requirements in this direction as follows:

- I. A common school system of general education which shall give all young children tuition in the three studies which are the foundation of all education, and which shall be administered under compulsory law, as now generally adopted by the best educated nations and states on both sides of the Atlantic.
- 2. A system of special adaptation of this primary instruction to the needs of children who are to become unskilled laborers, in departments which offer opportunities for their advancement, when their intelligence and skill prove their fitness for such promotion, to the position of skilled artizans. Such a system would lead to the adoption of reading, writing and spelling books in which the ideas peculiar to the trades, the methods of operation and the technics of the industrial arts should be given prominence, to the exclusion, if necessary, of words, phrases and reading matter of less essential importance to
- 3. A system of trade schools, in which general and special instruction should be given to pupils preparing to enter the several leading industries, and in which the principles underlying each industry, as well as the actual and essential manipulations, should be illustrated and taught by practical exercises until the pupil is given a good knowledge of them and more skill in conducting them. This series should include schools of printing, carpentry, stonecutting, blacksmithing, etc., weaving schools, schools, of bleaching and dyeing, schools of agriculture, etc.
- 4. At least one polytechnic school, in which the sciences should be taught and their applications in the arts indicated and illustrated by laboratory work. In this school the aim should be to give a certain number of students a thorough scientific education and training, preparing them to make use of all new discoveries and inventions in science and art, and thus keep themselves in the front rank.
- 5. A system of direct encouragement of existing established industries by every legal and proper means, as by the encouragement of improvement in our system of transportation, the relief of important undeveloped industries from state and municipal taxes, and even in exceptional cases of subsidy. It is evident that such methods of encouragement must be adopted very circumspectly and with exceeding precaution, lest serious abuses arise.

Chimerical as this scheme may seem to the casual observer, there is nothing impracticable about it. The adoption of the system of gradation here suggested is demanded alike by national pride and self-interest. To substitute a practical, scientific, systematic course of training for the superficial, slipshod system now in vogue would not only prove beneficial to all concerned, but is in truth the desideratum of the hour; and unless we mistake the signs of the times, we shall shortly see it adopted in its entirety.

THE BRITISH TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE.

AT the recent national conference of the operative printers of the United Viv called for the purpose of effecting a "federation of the printing and paper trades," and which was attended by delegates from England, Scotland and Ireland, two difficult and vexed problems were dealt with in a manner which has secured the general approbation of employers. We refer to the questions of strikes and female labor. With regard to the former the conference recognized that they were crude and unworthy methods of settling disputes, and unanimously decided in favor of arbitration. The resolution in relation thereto was as follows:

Resolved. That this conference recommends the adoption of arbitration wherever practicable for the settlement of trade disputes in the printing trade, believing that by this means the non-union element would be minimised.

We rejoice at this as we do at all similar action tending to remove the friction existing between capital and labor, and believe that the spirit manifested will be duly appreciated by every employing printer. The substitution of reason for passion, and a willingness to submit all grievances for a peaceable solution to disinterested parties, is a grand, grand step in the right direction.

The resolution relating to the employment of female labor reads:

Resolved, That, while strongly of opinion that women are not physically capable of performing the duties of a compositor, this conference recommends their admission to membership of various typographical unions upon the same conditions as journeymen, provided always that females are paid strictly in accordance with scale.

In the above is recognized the tendency of the age to find new outlets for industry, and the determination to welcome women as competitors, so long as such competition is conducted on fair terms. In other words, they have no objection to women doing men's work, if they can, so long as the work commands the same rate of remuneration; and it is difficult to see (as the Printers' Register remarks), any sound objection to the contention that a thousand of ems of minion should earn the same money for the operator of whatever sex.

Taken altogether, the work of the conference shows it was in the hands of rational, honorable men, who, while anxious to protect their own interests, were not forgetful of those of their employers.

THE DREXEL-CHILDS' FUND.

THE Printers' Circular, of Philadelphia, in referring to an article which recently appeared in our columns, on the Drexel fund donation, says:

THE INLAND PRINTER thinks the Drexel-Childs fund ought to be used for the purpose of starting an old printers' home. It believes that if a general movement were to be started throughout the country, a fund of \$250,000 could easily be secured to erect and partially endow such an institution, which it would have called "The Home for the Support of Superannuated Printers." The idea is a good one, and does credit to our Chicago contemporary's love of humanity, but we fear very much that it would be impracticable. The tramps and lazy fellows in our craft are so numerous that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to conduct such an institution without being imposed inpon

by the thriftless and reckless, and would be likely to develop into a cause of discontent and controversy among the unions which would be called upon to support it.

We think these remarks are rather unkind and unwarranted, and calculated to throw an odium on the profession which it does not deserve. We question very much if printers contribute a larger quota to the army of tramps or inebriates than other callings do, which are not placed in the same category. But our remarks did not refer to disreputables, as we distinctly stated, but to those who had been the victims of circumstances or misfortune beyond their control. The exercise of due business precaution, and common-sense rules, would effectually exclude the bummer or lazy element from participating in its benefits, or becoming a burden upon the unions. We still believe the project feasible, and know no reason why it should not prove a success in the United States, as it has in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. Where there's a will there's generally a way, friend Menamin.

MORE SPECIMENS.

W E have now on hand ready for distribution a number of choice specimens of printing received from all sections of the United States and Canada, which we are prepared to send to apprentices desirous of securing the same. All we ask in return is that a stamped and addressed envelope be inclosed, and that all applications be addressed to the editor, room 26, 159 La Salle street.

WE are gratified to note the growing feeling in many quarters in favor of the establishment of an association similar in character and scope to that of the Typothetæ of New York and St. Louis. Proprietors seem to be awakening to the fact that price cutting and unhealthy competition have been carried far enough, and that there is little honor or glory in obtaining a job that leaves a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The advent of the New Year is an admirable time to commence the good work. "Come and let us reason together," saith the Lord, and we think it high time employing printers were following such an exemplar.

MESSRS. Caslon & Co., of London, England, have just issued a new and elegant book of thirty pages of specimens of brass type for bookbinders' use. In the address to the trade the firm says:

We beg to draw attention to the fact that the production of type in brass has never hitherto been attempted on anything like a large and comprehensive scale. Having added this branch of type foundry to our business, it is our intention to improve and develop it to the utmost of our ability; adding to the list of designs, from time to time, and executing orders with the same promptness and care which have characterized our house for so many years.

WE think our correspondence in the present number, varied as it is, and representing all interests and shades of opinions, will be found well worthy of perusal. As we propose to make this a special feature in the future, we hope our friends will not weary in well doing. We want them to continue to write for THE INLAND PRINTER, and make a free use of its columns.

MANILA PRICES ADVANCED.

AT a meeting of the Manila Division of the American Paper Makers' Association recently held in New York, it was stated that answers to eighty per cent of the letters sent to Manila manufacturers in the East expressed the opinion that prices ought to be advanced, after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that an advance of ½ cent per pound or more upon the prices obtained on November 1, 1886, be recommended, and that the chairman of this meeting be requested to send out a paper to obtain the signatures not present at this meeting.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING WITH COLORS .- SHOP LESSON I.

THE SENSE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL—HARMONIOUS AND DISHARMONIOUS EFFECTS—HOW TO AVOID THE LATTER—PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY COLORS—DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COMBINATIONS—HOW TO PLEASE THE EYE—THE RUDIMENTS OF COLOR HARMONY—SIMPLE BUT IMPORTANT ADVICE—THEY ALL KNOW IT—WHAT PAPER TO USE—HOW TO GIVE GLOSS TO INK—MAKE YOUR OWN TINTS—CALCINED MACNESIA AS A MEANS OF RAPID DRYING—THE END OF THE DISCUSSION—QUESTION OF THE AUTHOR.

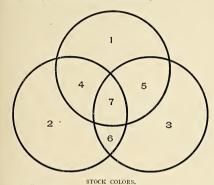
BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

N my last paper I have attempted to speak about the ever-important theme of printing successfully with colored inks. To achieve a satisfactory result not merely by blind hazard, but by real calculation and knowledge, it is necessary that the printer understands, to a certain extent, something about the harmony of colors, or, in other words, to know how to produce such effects as are pleasing to the eye, and in accord with that feeling which may be called the sense for the beautiful, and which is present within the soul of every individual, and the more refined the latter, the more positively it will be expressed. This sense forbids us to use such contrasts, by placing two or more colors beside each other, or within the limits of the same picture (in our case a print) which produce a disharmonious effect, i. e., a green aside of a yellow, a blue and a green, etc. The rules which teach us how to avoid disharmony in the use of colors is called the science of the harmony of colors, and no user of colors, no matter in what branch, whether an artist, a printer or a painter, can achieve any success in his line without a more or less thorough knowledge of it.

We are told that colors are divided into primary, secondary, tertiary, etc., classes, according to the number of different color masses contained in the one, respectively, the number producing the color before us.

Primary colors are those which are given from the beginning, as they appear to the eye, which are of a primary nature, that is, not produced by a combination of other color masses. Besides black and white, we know three primary colors: red, blue and yellow. A combination of two of these primaries produces a so-called secondary color; that is, a secondary color always contains two of the primaries. Green is the secondary color produced from a combination of blue and yellow; purple from blue and red; orange from red and yellow. Tertiary

colors contain a primary and a secondary, or in other words, three color masses. Sienna, i. e., is a combination of red, black and yellow. A red, a blue and a yellow will produce a neutral tint. The effect of a combination of the primaries is very promptly shown by placing a full ring each of these colors in such a way that each covers the other to a third of its dimensions. The diagram shown here will explain this more conveniently.



- 1. Yellow.
- 2. Red. Primaries.
- 3. Blue.)

6. Dark purple (blue and red).

- 4. Dark orange (yellow and red).
- 5. Green (yellow and blue). Secondary colors.
 - TERTIARY EFFECTS.
- 7. Neutral tint (yellow, blue and red).

The more one or the other primary prevails in a secondary combination, the more will its effects incline to the prevailing color; i. e., a purple can be made reddish by a larger quantity of the red primary than of the blue, and vice versa.

These combinations, and the shades or tints of each color, are the means with which all the numerous effects are produced in color work. A satisfactory handling of the same demands much tact on the part of the handler, a certain knowledge of and a taste for color effects. Some people are utterly incapable of producing any pleasing effects with colors, and can but with difficulty be convinced that the rules of the harmony of colors must be observed whenever the sense for the beautiful is concerned; while others, without any actual knowledge of these rules, produce very pleasing effects, and will never work two colors unless they are harmonious. This class, of course, is a very small one, and cannot be of any account to us.

The rules of harmony in colors are numerous, and the space allowed to the writer is by far too limited to even attempt to give a complete definition of the same. However, such of the readers of The Inland Printer who are so deeply interested in the subject as to warrant a more extensive information, will easily find it by consulting one of the many works published on the subject. In the meantime, I will give such directions as will prevent anyone, who can afford to spend a little thought when

operating, from producing such terrible disharmonic effects as is often met with in colored prints.

The basis of rules of the harmony of colors is: Never use a primary and a secondary color side by side, if the combination forming the secondary contains the same primary. The effect will always be awkward, providing no harmonizing tint is displayed. For instance, a yellow and green, or a red and purple, unless the latter be very bluish (and then even at a risk), will never do side by side.

Tints and stock colors of the same color mass will always produce a pleasing effect. A dark blue composition on a bluish tint, or the like, is very satisfactory to the eye. Tinted borders around full prints of the same color are always in order.

In using a number of colors in the same print, it is, as a rule, best to use tints and full colors. The satisfactory use of full or high colors demands much tact and taste. Generally the picture will appear too loud, too grotesque, to the tultivated eye. While, on the other hand, the mere use of tints without the freshening effect of a high color, easily becomes dull and dreary to the observer. The golden middle way is here, as in everything else, the one most to be commended.

Before I close this article, I should desire to impress upon the mind of the printer who intends to do good color work, a few rudimental necessities, without which no success can be achieved. Foremost in the row of these practical hints stands cleanliness. Only absolute care that your inks are not dirty, not skinny, that no knife or reglet is used to take the ink out of the pot, unless it is perfectly clean; that the rollers (which should not be the same with which black inks are worked) are in good condition, without cracks to hide particles of old ink, which will quickly show upon the color worked-only such care and minuteness can produce good work. It repays manifold for the care and time thus expended. How much dissatisfaction and actual loss is saved to the workman and his employer by the comparatively little expenditure in time and care thus observed! Many of my readers will say that it is a waste of time and space to speak about this matter, as it explains itself. Let me say to these that, trifling as it may appear, cleanliness is the nervus rerum to good work, and that there are not many offices in which it is observed in a manner equal to its importance. They all know it, but don't observe it.

Further, select your paper right. Rough, hairy surfaces will not be used to advantage. A highly-finished paper is always preferable, and unless the craving on the part of the customer for ancient or antique appearance must be complied with, never use other than highly-finished surfaces for color work.

By adding a little of the white of an egg to your color you will produce a glossy effect which gives much satisfaction to the eye, although I would not recommend it as a rule. It deprives the rollers of their suction when used too frequently.

Never put more ink on the brayer than you will need for the job, and, by all means, do not return the ink into the pot in case some of it is left. Close your pot immediately after the necessary quantity of ink is taken from it, placing a sheet of oiled paper between the ink and the cover. It is best to keep a stock of white and black, and of the primaries (yellow, red and blue), and to mix your own tints in quantities as needed at the time. Use varnish, and not oil, as a rule, to reduce inks.

If pressed for drying, you may treat the wet sheets with finely-powdered magnesia, using it on cotton in the manner in which bronze powders are applied. Though this may prove very convenient in cases of emergency, it ought only be used in such, as it dulls the appearance of the color, and requires much care in the application.

This will finish my discussion on the subject, and the

first of my shop lessons.

I do not claim to have said anything which may be new to many of the readers of The Inland Printer, but I hope that some of them will have benefited by it, and for the

sake of these few, I am happy to have been permitted to say it. May I feel assured that most of them welcome the attempt to bring in a systematic dress all that is worth

knowing and worth to be observed, and worth to be ever and ever repeated and said about the art preservative, its theory and practice? If so, I shall be glad to continue my *shop lessons*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE FAST WEB PRESSES OF DOW, JONES & CO., AND KIERNAN & CO.

THE stranger in the Empire City interested in printing machinery would naturally direct his footsteps to Printing House Square and its vicinity, for there are located the offices of the daily newspapers, and in their establishments can be found the fastest web presses for newspaper work.

In Wall street, the great money center, the home of the financial interests and the abode of the bulls and bears in stocks, he would hardly venture, yet within a stone's throw of the Stock Exchange, the two fastest presses in the world are in operation from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The aphorism that "time is money" is thoroughly appreciated in this quarter of the city, where fortunes are rapidly made and lost, and where every circumstance that

can possibly have the slightest bearing upon the prices of stocks is made use of by the keen and active minds governing the transactions of the board, and made the most of, to advance or depress the market, as it may be regarded favorable or unfavorable. The rumors of wars, foreign complications, imports or exports of gold, quarrels between trunk lines, cutting of rates eastward or westward, increased or decreased earnings, floods, accidents, the deaths of prominent parties, the fact that J. G. is selling "Western Union," or C. W. F. is buying "New York & New England," the suspension of interest payments by corporations, a strike of employes, a decline of exports, and various other items of like character, all play their parts

on the Wall street stage, and accomplish the purposes for which they were set afloat.

Nowhere, perhaps, in this country, does the printing press per-

form a more important part, and nowhere is its rapidity more appreciated.

There are two agencies in Broad street, near Wall, organized for the publication and distribution of news of the character above mentioned—that of Dow, Jones & Co. and Kiernan & Co.

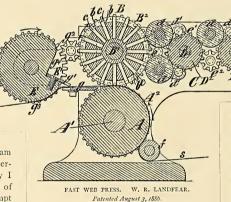
Formerly, the important items

of news were gathered and written in manifold, on tissue sheets, and distributed to the brokers by special messengers, but the illegibility attending the process had occasioned dissatisfaction, and many complaints resulted.

As early as 1883, the first named firm, having a large and extensive news service, and feeling the necessity for some improvement of the "manifold" system, undertook the task of finding some satisfactory substitute for the same, and the result was the determination to build a fast web press for the purpose, which determination was successfully carried out by Mr. W. R. Landfear, who constructed and patented the machine, a cut of which is given above.

This machine is 12 inches long, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, including ink fountain, balance wheel and cutting apparatus. Referring to the cut, A shows an impression cylinder supported by a shaft A^1 and B is a cylinder to receive the type, supported by a shaft, B^1 . The shafts A^1 and B^1 have their bearings in the side frames C of the machine, and are geared together by the gear wheels A^2 B^2 , and a rotary motion is imparted to these by means of a pulley placed upon one end of the shaft A^1 .

The type cylinder is grooved as at b, in which are placed the types c, so that no chase is employed to hold the form. After the types have been placed in the



grooved cylinder, they are retained in position by means of heads or disks corresponding in diameter to the cylinder, passed over its shaft on each side of the cylinder, and held in position by set screws, the space between the types and the heads or disks being filled by furniture.

The heads or disks are provided with circular bearers, bearing against the impression cylinder A, and by these bearers and the impression cylinder the web of paper is fed into the machine. The bearers are provided with what is termed a circumferential gap, so that the length of paper to be fed for each impression may be easily determined by using bearers of different lengths.

The inking apparatus consists of a fountain D, a fountain roller D^1 , and inking rollers d and a roller D^2 , the inking rollers d, being held in swinging arms d^1 , so that they may be adjusted to the rollers D, D^2 , and the type cylinder B.

The rollers D^1 , D^2 , are connected by gearing e, e^1 , e^2 , e3 with the wheel B2 upon the shaft of the type cylinder,

and motion is thus imparted to them.

The paper to be printed is fed into the machine under a guide roller f, thence around the impression cylinder in the direction of the arrow, and between the impression and type cylinders; and

after being printed the web passes horizontally outward over a blade, g, forming the stationary blade or cutter of a pair, the other blade, g1, being secured to a rotary carrier or roller, E, geared by a pinion, g^2 , and wheel, g^3 , with a wheel, B^2 , upon the shaft of the type cylinder.

The blade or cutter g^1 is attached to the cylinder E, and this cylinder is provided with a recess, E1, back of the blade or cutter g1.

The cylinder E turns in the direction indicated by the arrow, and as the edge of the cutter g1 passes the edge of the stationary cutter g, a portion of the printed paper is separated from the web, and is thrown downward.

The recess E1 affords behind the blade or cutter a sufficient amount of clearance to enable the web to be fed forward into the recess after a portion has been removed from the web by the movable blade or cutter g1, and as the roller E continues its revolution, the wall of the recess strikes upon the paper, which projects beyond the stationary blade and into the recess, and directs it downward beyond the plane of the cutter g, preparatory to the movable blade or cutter coming down upon it to cut this projecting portion from the web.

The type cylinders used in this machine are interchangeable, and can be changed in three seconds; and while one is in use, a second one can be charged with the type necessary to print the succeeding edition.

Common newspaper in the roll is used, and the impression cylinder is covered with a thin sheet of rubber, and no attempt at "make ready" is availed of, the work done being good enough for rough bulletins.

The number of editions issued between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. depends upon the amount of news that can be gathered and of interest to the class for whom it is intended, and some days twenty different editions are issued.

The machine is capable of printing and cutting sheets five by nine at the rate of four hundred copies a minute, by hand, or nine hundred copies per minute by power.

Closely resembling this machine, introduced by Dow. Jones & Co., in January, 1886, but differing in some details, is the press invented by W. W. Pasko, librarian of

> the Typothetæ, and in use by Kiernan & Co., having a business similar to that of Dow, Jones & Co.

> This machine weighs 150 pounds, is about two and a half feet long, and, worked by man - power, prints 15,000 per hour. Mr. Pasko informs

us that a second machine, not now in use, will double this speed, and print by power 60,000 per hour.

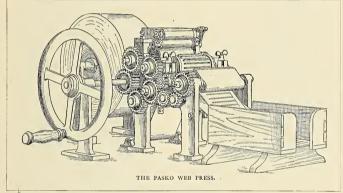
But one difficulty was encountered in the use of either of these machines printing at the high rate of speed mentioned - the tendency of the web to break or tear apart.

The roll is heavy when the feeding begins, and gradually becomes lighter, so that while it might weigh thirty pounds in the morning, it possibly would not exceed a couple of pounds at night.

The friction and resistance are far different at the periods named, and the turning of the crank, which is done by hand, cannot be exactly regular.

As a result, breakages of the web resulted until the tension could be governed by new contrivances, since which there has been no trouble in this respect.

But one perfecting press smaller than either of these has been built - one constructed for a leading firm of cigarette manufacturers. It may have been faster, as it was asked, we believe, to print a single line, and the cylinders could necessarily be made of smaller diameter. Of the two now described and illustrated, they



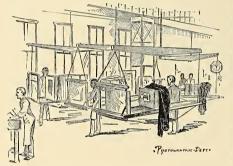
would (could they speak) probably make use of the language attributed to the Westerner, who, being rebuked for his diminutive stature, replied, "I am little, but oh my!"

PHOTO-ENGRAVING

WITH VIEWS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AMONG the wonderful developments of an age that has produced so many inventions of remarkable utility, none stand out more prominently in the eyes of the printing fraternity than that of photo-engraving. The thoughts of philosophers of olden and modern times have been entirely and continuously devoted to those productions which would benefit the toiler and bring the luxuries of life within the reach of the most modest income.

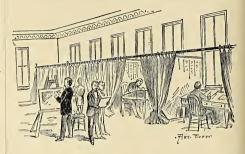
All this has been accomplished by this new method which is so rapidly superseding the hand work of the wood engraver, and producing illustrations at a cost which brings



them within the reach of every printer, and scatters its blessings in the shape of beautiful pictures not only in the palace of the millionaire, but in the humblest cottage in our broad and progressive country. So well known and popular has this process become that a description of the methods by which the cuts are produced cannot be otherwise than interesting to our readers. The first thing to be considered is

Copy.—This must be in black and white, drawn in black ink lines or stipple, on white or slightly tinted paper. Wash or pencil drawings will not answer, but wood cut prints or lithographs, if printed in one color, will reproduce as readily and as cheaply as drawings.

The copy is pinned first to a camera board, which is placed on the end of the camera frame, and a negative made in the ordinary way. This negative is then placed in a printing box, over a chemical compound, and exposed to the sun or electric light, until a sharp, clear point is made on the compound. This compound is then manipulated by water until all the lines printed by the negative stand out in bold relief. It is then cast in plaster, and from the plaster cast a stereotype plate is made in the manner used by most stereotypers. The rough plate, which is the product of the cast, is then placed in the hands of a skillful wood engraver, who finishes up the lines sharply, corrects all imperfections, and hands it over to the blocker, who mounts it type high on mahogany or metal, according to order. This finishes the work, and the cut is done and ready for printing on any ordinary printing press.



Among the many advantages of the photo-engraved plate are the following:

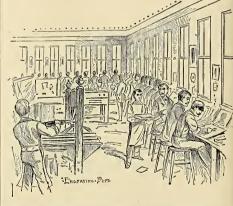
First. They are perfect substitutes for wood cuts, can be printed with type on any press, and can be stereotyped or electrotyped in the ordinary manner.

Second. They are more durable than wood cuts (being of metal), are less liable to warp, and are not affected by heat or cold.

Third. Their cost is, in most cases, particularly in intricate and complicated work, less than one-half.

Fourth. Being produced by photography, they are truthful and accurate in all respects.

The first to enter the rapidly widening field was the Photo-Engraving Company, of 67 Park Place, New York,



whose processes have steadily been improved (illustrations of some of these departments which are herewith presented) until results are being accomplished which a few years ago were thought to be impossible, even by the most enthusiastic of the admirers of the art. For specimens of their productions see pages 151 and 171.



A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Engraved by Photo-Engraving Company, New York.

INITIAL LETTER DESIGNING.

A much greater number of good qualities are required in the designing of initial letters than is generally supposed, and some of the most able artists, from the time of the Renaissance, have not disdained to employ their talents in this line. A good knowledge, not only of the human figure, but of the forms of the various animals, birds, fishes, and even insects, is necessary; an ability to depict the human countenance, idealized and conventionalized; some knowledge of archæology, so that a Greek mask may not be confounded with a medieval gargoyle; a very considerable knowledge of ornament, an engraver's feeling for line and a decorator's for balance and composition; an inexhaustible invention and a decided originality, all these are necessary to the equipment of a designer, whose range is practically unlimited.

In our day, however, some of the incidents with which the artists of former times embellished their initials-bunches of kitchen vegetables. coleopterous insects suspended by perpendicular lines, etc .- are no longer in vogue; but the very wide range of subjects which are still legitimate, may be most readily seen in the exceedingly beautiful and ornate designs of M. J. Habert Dys, reproduced in L'Art. In these drawings, many of them are of an imposing size; the wealth of invention is only equaled by the ordinary skill and knowledge displayed in the drawing. The well-known series of initial letters designed by M. François Eurmann, is from his sketches of the figures for his large painting of the Muses for the ceiling of the Palais de la Grande Chancellerie de la Legion d'Honneur, in Paris, and there are several other French artists who excel in this line, among them MM. Marino, fils Rochegrosee, H. Scott, Eugene Blin, whose letters are generally surrounded by a delicate tracery, suggesting ironwork; Galland, the celebrated decorative painter, and Mlles. Mary Labbe and Herwegen.

One of the best of the English artists is John Watkins, who translates his rocceo motifs with surprising dignity of style. The work of the decoraters, Walter Crane and Lewis F. Day, is well known, and Alfred Parsons has designed some excellent headpieces, initials, etc., for various publications. Among others worthy of notice are Messrs. A. Ford Hughes, J. West, F. Miller and L. Davis, whose drawings are marked by originality and good taste. The Germans display wonderful ingenuity in a sort of a florid mediaval design, replete with scroll, mantlings and grotesque dragons, and the minor Italian artists of the Renaissance and the post-Renaissance period revelled in the wildest imaginings of mythologies, arabesques and Christian mysteries. The beauty and variety of the initial letters of the monkish manuscripts is well known.

In this country we have, as yet, but little to boast of in the way of originality and distinction, and much of the work which is apparently the most popular, such as that of Mr. George R. Halm, is marked by a vulgarity of line and cheapness of design that is truly discouraging. Mr. Howard Pyle has done some excellent work, as in his Robin Hood and Lady of Shalott; and the coming edition of the Blessed Damozel, illustrated by Mr. Kenyon Cox, will contain a series of initial letters drawn to illustrate each one, the verse which it commences, and with great variety of design and ingenuity. Mr. Vedder, among others, has done some good work, and Mr. John Ipsen, of Boston; but a capable designer of the lighter and more graceful compositions is as yet unknown among our native artists, and in the field of good, all-round work, Mr. Rhead has, as yet, but very few competitors.—Art Age.

SENATOR EVARTS AND THE TRAIN BOY.

It takes an artist to sell books on the railroad cars. You never see an artist slam into a car, bang the door, and start down the aisle, hit or miss, throwing a life of Jesse James down by a minister, gems of Moody's sermons by a Texas cowboy, Allen Pinkerton's detective books by a young lady from Vassar, and Bouquets of Verse by a sheriff taking a prisoner to Sing Sing. Your artist saunters noiselessly into a car without a book, tells the brakeman a funny story, while he sizes up the crowd, and moves leisurely down the aisle picking out suckers. When he has studied the people long enough he determines just how he will strike each one, and gets his stock ready. Then he sits down by the minister and talks to him gravely, and in a pleasant,

subdued tone about Moody's great work. He drinks some of the cowboy's whisky and tells him a story that keeps him laughing all the way to Utica. He discusses poetry with the young woman from Vassar, and converses in an engaging manner about "threads" with the slim young salesman from the dry goods store. The result is that he catches every one of them. Those are the men who make \$60 or \$75 a week, and throw the peanut and fruit stock out of the window rather than bother with it. Ain't they artists? The Hebrew clothing merchants down in Baxter street think that it is a great thing to sell a man a coat at all. That's simply nothing to selling a man a book that he doesn't want, can't read, and has been importuned a hundred times in three days to buy. And that's what booksellers who are artists do.

Now, there was "Homely Dave," red-headed, ugly as a hedge-fence, without a single handsome feature—he could talk any man that ever lived into buying a book. Did you ever hear about Senator Evarts' experience with Dave? It was when Mr. Evarts was secretary of state under Mr. Hayes. He had been out to California on a kind of a jaunt, and was coming back with a number of distinguished gentlemen—senators, congressmen and officials. They struck Dave's run at Council Bluffs. Before they had gone ten miles Dave had looked the party over and determined to sell them some books. He decided that he would make his first assault upon Secretary Evarts. Mr. Evarts was not feeling very well that day, and when he saw Dave coming he turned away impatiently and motioned the porter to put him out.

"I have been bored to death by news agents and book peddlers ever since I left San Francisco, and I am heartily sick of it."

"Homely Dave" was not frightened in the least. He said, with a

"Excuse me, Mr. Secretary, but I don't want to sell you anything. I just want to read you a page or two out of a book just issued. Have you seen it?"

Mr. Evarts glanced at the title-page and said he hadn't.

"Now, just let me beguile the tediousness of the journey by reading the first page to you."

So Dave, who had a remarkably clear and sweet voice, read on, not only the first, but the second and third pages, with Mr. Evarts a deeply interested listener. When "Homely Dave" stopped, Mr. Evarts simply said: "I'll take that book. Name your price. Now, what else have you got?"

That book was Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia." It had just come out then. After Mr. Evarts had picked out a lot of other books and Dave had read to him from them, he called the senators and congressmen, introduced Dave to them, and made them sit down and listen while Dave read a lot of things. He sold more than \$200 worth of books to those people before they got to Chicago. You bet he didn't touch the peanut basket that trip.

That was red-headed "Homely Dave." There ain't many news agents in the business nowadays that can equal that performance.—
Missouri Republican.

AN EASY WAY TO EMBOSS.

Take a piece of six-ply card stock, with a smooth, white surface, just the size of the card you wish to emboss, and sketch the shape of the panel you desire with a pencil, afterward cutting out the design in one piece with a sharp knife; then trim the edge of the inside piece, so that it will play freely through the outside piece. Paste the outside, or female die firmly on the back of a wood letter large enough to hold it; and the inside, or male die, very lightly to the same letter; then lock up the letter, and put it on the press; remove your rollers, make a good, hard tympan, and after thoroughly pasting the surface of the inside die, take an impression, and hold the platen on the impression until the paste has time to dry. On opening the press, the under die leaves the wood letter, on which it was lightly held, and adheres to the tympan, leaving the outside die attached to the letter on the bed of the press. Then set gauges, and feed in your cards the usual way, and proceed to emboss.

Here is a field for ingenuity, which will afford room for development. Very fine results can be obtained at little expense, and it will be a novelty, as very few printers have done such work.—Exchange. 139-141 MONROE STREET, MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH,
MINNEAPOLIS.

MECHANICAL PATENT, FEB. 16, 1886. SPARTAN.

A MERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

6 A.

TWO-LINE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$4.10

POETS INSPIRED SING MANY ROMANTIC THEMES 25

4 A,

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.85

ENTERPRISE

3 A,

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$6.40

NEAR HOME 4

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES.

TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS (18) IN PREPARATION.

THE LARGER SIZES OF THIS SERIES HAVE MORTISED LETTERS.

- 涨-

EXCELSIOR GHIGAGO TYPE FOUNDRY BEST QUALITY ONLY

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THIS SERIES LINE EXACTLY AT EITHER TOP OR BOTTOM.

139-141 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Type Founders.

14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH,
MINNEAPOLIS.

A MERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

PARTHENIAN.

MECHANICAL PATENT, FEB. 16, 1886.

12A. 24a.

PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.40

WONDERFUL FREAKS OF NATURE

The Gough and Crow to Roost Have Gone, the Owl Sits

8A, 16a,

GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.10

CONSCIENCE FOR SALE

Owner Has No Further Use For It

25 Will sell (Reap 79

6A, 12a,

DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$6.25

HANDSOME SERIES All Printers Should Get This 5

4A, 8a,

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8.00

WATERWAYS
(heated by a 600 34)

3A, 6a,

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$10.60

HARMONY Quiet Strains 16

LOGOTYPES WITH ALL THE ABOVE SIZES.

MORTISED LETTERS WITH CAPS OF THE LARGER SIZES.

NONPAREIL AND BOURGEOIS IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT PICA.

139-141 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Type Founders.

14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH,
MINNEAPOLIS.

MECHANICAL PATENT, FEB. 16, 1886.

ROUMANIAN.

A MERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

12 A.

PATERIED NOVEMBER 00, 1000.

Two-Line Diamond. (9 Points Standard Measure.)

\$2.75

#ROCKED #IN #THE # CRADLE # OF #THE # DEEP #

1 LAY ME DOWN TO REST! THE LOBSTERS REDUPSET #23 # MY SLEEP BY SITTING ON MY CHEST # 45 #

10 A,

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.00

EVERY MAN SHOULD BE THE ARCHITECT 5 # OF HIS OWN FORTUNE # 8

8 A,

Two-Line Bourgeois. (18 Points Standard Measure.)

\$4.90

#TWO MIGHTY HUNTERS# 3 | SHOT A DUCK | 6

6 A,

TWO-LINE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.80

DRIVE AWAY CARE 2

4 A,

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8,25

NOBLE*MAN

3 A,

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8,50

DELIGHT*4

NONPAREIL IN PREPARATION. SPACES AND GUADS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT TWO-LINE NONPAREIL.

THE LARGER SIZES OF THIS SERIES HAVE MORTISED LETTERS.

ALL THE SIZES OF THIS SERIES ARE MADE TO LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

REGISTERED, No. 47,496.
MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885



25 a, 5 A, with 3 A Initials, . \$6.30 25 a, 5 A, without Initials, . 5.00 25 a, Lower-case only, . . 3.10 A, Initials, separately, . . 1.30

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL MASTER SCRIPT.

50 a, 10 A, with 3 A Initials, \$11.30 50 a, 10 A, without Initials, . 10.00 50 a, Lower-case only, . . 6.15 3 A, Initials, separately, . . 1.30

Improved Commercial Printing Fanciful Productions of Intelligent Typographers Pleasing Appearance Comprehensive Usefulness Realized



GOODS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF ORDER.

Longacoming, July 4, 1986

Mr. Joseph Reliable



Bought of Laborhard & Brod, Limited Ito. 97 Elboro Lame

Termo, Rash on Demand



20 a, 5 A, with 3 A Initials, . \$8.40 20 a, 5 A, without Initials, . 6.10

TWO-LINE PICA MASTER SCRIPT.

20 a, Lower-case only, . . \$3.60 3 A, Initials, separately, . . 2.30

Artistic Masterpieces

Durable Appliances Beautiful Printing Quaintly Harmonizing Letters

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES, SPACES, AND QUADS.

The Initial Capitals are cast on the same body as the Lower-case, and do not require fustification. Those of the three larger sizes, wherever practicable, are mortised to allow the insertion of the Lower-case letters a, e, o and u, which have been specially fitted for that purpose.

PATENTED JUNE 15, 1886. REGISTERED, No. 47,496. MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.

December 25, 1886.

Christmas Sitolidays

Greeting

PICA MASTER SCRIPT.

Contrast of Early and Latter-Day Methods

50 a, 10 A, \$5.20 50 a, Lower-case only, . 3,20

Years ago, when a man decided to start in business, he would inform his friends and acquaintances of his intention, procure his stock, open his shop, and wait for customers. As they made their appearance he would attend to their wants with all the deliberation and painstaking solicitude which were unavoidable in those days of plodding business habits. But even with close industry, honesty and obliging manners, it would often require the best efforts of a large part of a lifetime to acquire a comfortable livelihood.

At the present day, with the help of Steam-engine, Telegraph, Printing press, and other modern labour and time saving appliances, large and profitable business enterprises can be inaugurated and perpetuated with a facility that would have appeared incredible to our ancestors; and the judicious use of Type and Ink is probably the most valuable and economical auxiliary to success available in this age of industrial progress and improvement.

The Capital Letters of Pica Pencraft will work in combination with Pica Master Script.

12 a, 4 A, with 3 A Initials, \$11.90 12 a, 4 A, without Initials, . 8.10 THREE-LINE PICA MASTER SCRIPT.

12 a, Lower-case only, . . \$4.30 3 A, Initials, separately, . . 3.80

Packing Department

Whetotone

Quarrying

Droordpoint Boulevard



10A, 18a.

12 Point Astral, No. 2.

\$4.30 18a Lower Case (extra), \$2.15

THE SUN IS SETTING IN THE WESTERN HILLS

There she Stands and Waves her Hand at me in Parting. See?

12345 H Sailor's Wife is She 67890

8A, 14a.

18 POINT ASTRAL, No. 2.

\$5.65 Ida Lower Case (extra) 2.75

SLOWLY AND SADLY HE CLIMBED
The Distant Hill and was Soon Lost to Sight
12345 Among the Shades 67890

6A, 10a.

24 POINT ASTRAL, No. 2.

\$6.95 10a Lower Case (extra), 3.45

WHITE WINGS DEVER
Friends are Invited to Attend the
2345 Last Sad Rites 7890

4A, 6a.

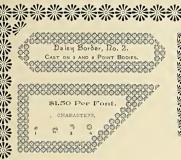
36 POINT ASTRAL, No. 2.

\$9.15 6a Lower Case (extra), 3.65

CURSE OF ROME 24 Beautiful Climax 68

12 point Pica, 18 point 3-Line Nonpareil, 24 point Double Pica, 36 point 3-Line Pica.

Cleveland Type Foundry, Cleveland, Ohio.









10A, 20a.

10 POINT ILLYRIAN \$1.85 20a Lower Case, (extra) 0.95

They were Lobers and Pain would Wed and on his Breast she had Nestled her Head, he Glanced Down and Painted her Cheeks they had Colored his only Clean Shirt Bosom Light Ped 8A, 16a.

12 Point Illyrian. \$2

16a Lower Case, (extra) 1.00
Phe Guening Star its Vesper Lamp
Ahnue the West had Lit,
Phe Qusky Curtains of the Night

Were following over it.

6A, 14a.

18 POINT ILLYRIAN.

\$2.80

The Ball and Bat are Put Away, Ceased is the Long Strife, And now the Festive Umpire May Thtain Insurance on his Life Courier Peculiarities of Noted People in Years Gone Bye

12 Point Daisy Border.

Cast on 6 and 12 Point Bodies. \$2.70 Per Font.







\$3.1

18 Poiηt Daisy Border.

Cast on 9 and 18 Point Bodies.



Written for The Inland Printer.

SELF SPACING TYPE.

The common widths of book pages, miscellaneous jobs and newspaper columns are some number of Pica ems, therefore the Pica em is taken as the basis for Self Spacing type. The thinnest space in all fonts is some exact fraction of a Pica, and this fraction of Pica is called the unit of measure. All characters, spaces and quads in the font are made some exact multiple of this unit in width, so that the sizes of all faces will work perfectly together in the regular labor-saving measures. This unit of measure may be one-sixth, one-seventh, one-eighth one-ninth, one-tenth, etc. of a Pica em, as may be desired, to produce condensed, medium or extended faces. The following table gives the sizes of bodies, units of measure, and lengths of alphabets. In the first column will be found the various sizes of bodies; in the second, the number of units contained in one em Pica; and in the third the measurements of a lower case alphabet in ems of each particular body:

Body.	No. Units to Pica em.	Length of Alphabet.
5½ Point (Agate)	13	15%
5½ Point (Agate)	12	16%
6 Point (Nonpareil)	13	141/3
6 Point (Nonpareil)	12	151/2
6 Point (Nonnareil)	11	16%
6 Point (Nonpareil)	10	185%
7 Point (Minion)	12	131/4
7 Point (Minion)		141/2
7 Point (Minion)	10	16
8 Point (Brevier)	10	14
8 Point (Brevier)	9	151/2
8 Point (Brevier)	8	171/2
9 Point (Bourgeois)	10	12%
9 Point (Bourgeois)	9	1334
9 Point (Bourgeois)	8	151/2
10 Point (Long Primer)	9	123/8
10 Point (Long Primer)	8	14
11 Point (Small Pica)	8	12%
11 Point (Small Pica)	7	141/2
10 Point (Small Fica)	8	115%
12 Point (Pica)	7	
12 Point (Pica)		131/4
12 Point (Pica)	6	$15\frac{1}{2}$

In the foregoing table will be noticed a Nonpareil with one-twelfth of Pica as unit of measure. This is one-sixth of the body of Nonpareil, or the six-to-em space, which preserves in this particular font the old three-to-em space and the old en and em quads. The same is true of the Brevier on one-ninth of Pica, the Bourgeois on one-eighth of Pica and the Pica on one-sixth of Pica.

The Minion on one-twelfth of Pica will have as its unit a seven-to-em space, or one-seventh of the Minion body, and will set at right angles or work into squares of the body, as will also the Pica on one-seventh of Pica. The Nonpareil on one-tenth of Pica has the old five-to-em space of Nonpareil as its unit, and will work into squares of Nonpareil or Pica.

In a complete font of the old kind of body type there are about 190 widths of bodies. Appended is a table showing the different widths of bodies of Self Spacing Old Style. It will be readily seen that there are but *nine* widths of bodies all told,

and that the four-unit width predominates largely over any other, there being fitty-nine characters of this width. We omit the Italic characters from the table as they all go on the same widths of bodies, and are interchangeable with the Roman:

1	unit -Space	1
2	units—Space, fiil.:'!II'	16
3	units—Space, f i j l , : ; ' ! I J ' units—Quad, c e r s t z ?)] * † ‡ \$ ¶ I J s z - °	22
4	units—Ouad, a b d g h k n o p q u v x v fi fl ff \$ £	
	1234567890SZABCDEFGLNO	
	PORTUVXY& ()) ()	59
5	units— α Å B C D E F G L N O P Q R T U V Y H	
	К м	21
6	units—Quad, m ct w ffi ffl ce H K X & W Æ GE fb P @ 14 1/2 3/4 1/3 1/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8	
	P @ 1/4 1/2 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8	28
7	units-M W	2
-8	units—ÆŒ	2
12	units-Quad, — TIP	5
9	sizes. Roman characters	156
	Italic characters	
		233
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	200

In Roman fonts, except Old Style, there are but eight widths of bodies, the eight unit width being omitted.

Any compositor can see that no combination of units can be made that will not come within a certain number of exact units of filling a line. If a line of matter lacks, it must lack one or more exact units.

Self Spacing type sets line for line with the ordinary Roman, where the lengths of the alphabets are the same.

Repeated experiments with the new type have shown that the average compositor gains about twenty-five per cent. in speed, with no trouble in justification whatever. In the matter of the correction of proofs the gain is enormous. Say there is an "a" for an "e"; as "a" is four units wide and "e" three, "e" and a one-unit space justify the line perfectly. Even this measure of trouble is avoided in many instances. As twenty-six of the most common lower case characters are of the same width, they can be substituted for one another without the change of a space.

Another item worthy of consideration is the greater durability of the type. It is always on its feet, and therefore is not worn by "pounding."

In tabular work there is a great gain in speed and neatness. By the addition of a new character, viz: "", it is easy to set perpendicular lines of any length, line by line.

Self Spacing type does not require a conscious effort to master its principle—the compositor acquires intuitively and at once all that is necessary for the perfect use of the system. He is relieved of the mental process of spacing and justifying which he now goes through.

This system secures a proper relation between letters, spaces and figures. Under the present lack of system, the three-em space and the en figure are used, no matter whether the face be expanded or compressed; in Self Spacing type every character and space will be increased or decreased in width relatively with the face of the type.

Finally, the changes in the proportions of the letters have made the type more legible and less injurious to the eyes.

LONG PRIMER YORK. \$4 25 CITY OF YORK

Situate in Yorkshire, England, is Celebrated for Its Ancient Cathedral.

YORK SERIES, -PATENT PENDING. THREE LINE NONP. YORK.

CMICAGO Capital City of the North West.

PICA YORK.

\$4.50

YORK SERIES Mas Won the Admiration of All Practical Printers.

8 a 4 A-Price per Font, \$17 50

NEW FACE.—FIVE LINE PICA HEADING SCRIPT No. 4.—PATENTED.

LOWER CASE ONLY, \$8 50

70 a 12 A

PICA SCRIBBLE

Circulars that are issued from the Brinting Press, no matter how important their contents may be, are east aside into the master paper basket, because they present the appearance of ordinary printed matter. We think it a pardanable ruse, therefore, to imitate handwriting so that the same attention shall be secured for Type Printing as now so generally accorded to Lithographic facsimiles.

Lagas with Fants - the he and tian

ALL PATENT RIGHTS SECURED.

FONT \$4 50







THIS LINE SHOWS THE INSET IN COMBINATION WITH OUR NEW PICA ABBEY.

LETTER SCHEMES ISSUED WITH EACH INSET FONT.

SMALL PICA OLD STYLE, No. 5.—NEW, Copyright Pending.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.'s Roman and Italic Body Type, Book and News Faces, including all Modern and Modern Old Styles are cast from matrices made from the drive of the steel punch. Wherever matrices of these faces have been ELECTROTYPED from the type so produced, it is without the consent of FARMER, LITTLE & Co., and is a very reprehensible and dishonorable act, and should be condemned by all printers and publishers. It is like appropriating the brains and capital of an author or publisher, who may have written or published a book that becomes very popular. To produce, it has cost not only his time and labor, but a great expense for composition and plates. An unscrupulous person, reproduces the work by photo-engraving, or other process, without the consent of either author or publisher, for a fraction of the original cost.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.'s Nonpareil and Pica Bodies are the exact standard, and accordingly their multiples agree with the so called point system. Always have been so, never changed.

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Valuable Mints To Young Men and Women Recommend Honesty on 235 The Grounds of its Being

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MALTIC



SERIES.

e A

THREE LINE PICA MALTIC CONDENSED.

\$4.50.

5 A

THREE LINE PICA MALTIC.

\$5 00.

A A MANAGE A A MANAGE ANALAM A

5 A

SIX LINE PICA MALTIC EXTRA CONDENSED.

\$8 00.

6 A

TWO LINE PICA MALTIC.

\$3 75.

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6 A

FOUR LINE PICA MAIATIC CONDENSED.

\$5 50.

5 A

FIVE LINE NONPAREIL MALTIC

84 00.

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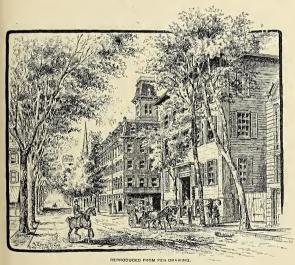


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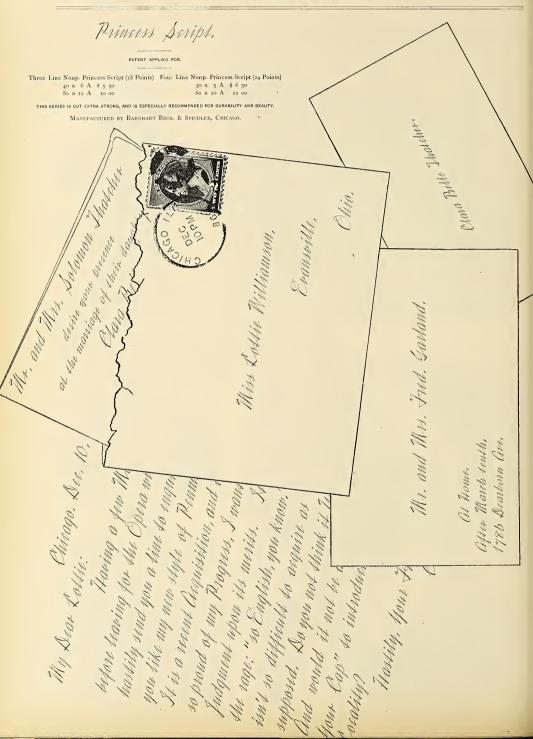
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20 A

TWO LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [12 Points]

\$1 40

THE POET SAID MISCHIEF IS WROUGHT BY WANT OF THOUGHT AS MUCH

15 A

THREE LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [18 Points]

\$2 10

PLETHORIC UNITED STATES TREASURY ATTRACTS
257 AMBITIOUS CORMORANTS 435

10 A

FOUR LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [24 Points]

\$2.50

DOUBTING THOMAS IN MISERY STANDS 867 ANXIOUSLY WAITING 543

8 A

FIVE LINE NONPARELL DOTTED [30 Points]

\$2 90

BERLIN WINTER OPERA SEASON 75 SWEET MEMORIES 46

6 A

SIX LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [36 Points

\$3 80

MANSION AND DUNGEON 85 STAND ANEAR 23

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115-117 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

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CHICAGO TAYLOR, CYLINDER, PRESS

Unsurpassed for Quality of Work, Ease of Running, and Speed Attained BY ANY PRESS OFFERED FOR SAME PRICE.

CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 32x46, - \$1000.00 CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 33x50, - \$1200.00 DELIVERED F. O. B. CHICAGO.

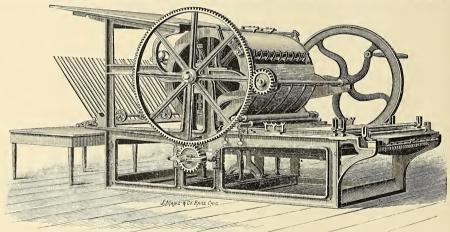
Steam and Overhead Fixtures, \$50.00 Extra. Delivery Without Tapes, \$100.00 Extra.

This Press has always been a favorite with Printers on account of the simplicity of its construction, and has successfully stood the test of twenty years of actual use. It is now brought prominently before the favorable notice of the Craft, by the addition of the latest devices to secure

SPEED, STRENGTH AND ACCURACY.

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STEEL TRACKS.

DOUBLE CENTER STAY. WELL FOUNTAIN,

REGISTERING RACK AND SEGMENT,

And the Cylinder made with Flanges, thus securing Greatest Possible Strength in connection with Ease of Running and Reliable Work.

As this favorite Press is now built, from Improved Patterns, it is one of the Strongest and Most. Durable machines in the market for general use in country offices, and at the same time its former record of being the easiest Press to handle is fully maintained. We can confidently recommend this machine to our customers as one calculated to give perfect satisfaction.

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BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS	, 10x15 Inside of Chase,	250.00	270.00	7.00
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FOUNTAIN EXTRA-7x11. \$2	20.00: 8x12, \$20.00: 10x15, \$22.50: 13x19,	\$25.00. STEAM FIXTUR	ES, for either size, \$15.00.	

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ADAMS HAND CYLINDER PRESS

Each Press complete with Felt Blanket, Inking Apparatus, Roller Frame, one Cast Roller and one extra Roller Core. Speed, 300 to 400 per hour. Of late years the circulation of country newspapers has so largely increased, thereby causing increased labor in the

Of late years the circulation of country newspapers has so largely increased, thereby causing increased labor in the working off of the editions. This has become so burdensome in many cases as to create considerable inquiry among publishers for some press that would do the work with less labor than the "Washington," and not so expensive as a "power press." The inventor of the ADAMS HAND CYLINDER PRESS has fortunately hit upon the right ting at the right time. All "pulling" of the lever is dispensed with. It is simply a question of rolling the bed under the cylinder and back again, and the sheet is printed. From one-third to one-half more sheets can be printed in the same time than can be done on the Washington, and with little expenditure of strength.

TESTIMONIALS.

"A large Improvement on the Washington Hoe_Press."

JOHN HOTCHKISS,
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"It is Perfection."

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"The Swiftest Hand Press I ever saw."

CHAS. E. PLACEWAY, Pub. Argus, Brighton, Mich.

"Very much Pleased with It,"



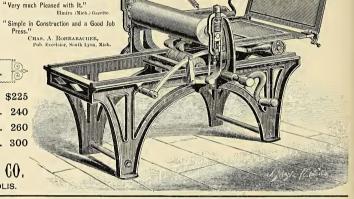
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It has nicely-finished table with back and side gauges and graduated scale, enabling the operator to perforate accurately and quickly.

> The holes are round, and are the same size as this line of periods.....

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CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM SYRACUSE.

To the Editor . SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 1, 1886.

We wish to correct Mr. K. E. H. in his statement made in the last report to The Inland Printer from Syracuse, that "Laz. Schwartz has purchased the job office lately conducted by H. Rivkin." He did not purchase it, but entered in copartnership under the firm name of Rivkin & Schwartz Yours truly, RIVKIN & SCHWARTZ.

FROM OSHKOSH.

To the Editor :

OSHKOSH, December 1, 1886.

"Dave" Evans, a former printer of this place, but now a stockholder in a printing firm at Hastings, Nebraska, is in the city visiting, after an absence of six years.

George Westfield, a printer from somewhere in the East, died here the latter part of last month, and was buried with imposing ceremonies by Oshkosh Union, No. 211. As he was unconscious for some time prior to his death, nothing was learned in regard to his friends or

There is talk of starting a Knights of Labor paper here in the spring; projectors not known. This will make seven papers that the town will then have.

The Typographical Union is in a flourishing condition, and elected the following officers at their last meeting: President, W. H. Loughridge; vice-president, C. P. Salisbury; treasurer, W. A. Hilton; corresponding secretary, Harry Molton; financial secretary, E. C. Briggs.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor .

Indianapolis, December 5, 1886.

There is nothing new here in the printing trade except that H. N. Diamond has just put in a new Westinghouse automatic engine, and an upright boiler. Business is fair, with very good prospects for a busy winter. Pressmen's Union No. 17 has elected the following officers to serve for one year: President, John Bodenmiller; vicepresident, Osman A. McCarty; recording secretary, Dave Self; financial and corresponding secretary, Joseph Maudlin; treasurer, James Cahill; guardian, William Bradley; librarian, Joseph Brem; executive committee, Eberle Cullum, Gus Schaub, Ed. Fulmer; directors, William Champion, C. P. Froschaur, O. A. McCarty; delegates to Central Labor Union, Bodenmiller, Froschaur and Fulmer.

Since moving into new quarters this union seems to have taken anew lease of life, the last meeting being one of the best since its organization. The members are waking up to the fact that if they ever expect to accomplish anything they will have to put their shoulders to the wheel, and all pull together. To help along the good work they have changed their meeting nights from once a month to twice a month, so that in meeting together oftener they will keep better posted as to their needs and requirements, and keep their business well in hand. No. 17 acknowledges the receipt of an engraved card from the Standard Printing Ink works, that is truly a handsome and unique design. It is made with roised letters, with a picture of one of the firm set back in the frame. It will occupy a prominent place in the present headquarters. J. M.

AN INEXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

To the Editor : SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, November 22, 1886.

In your current issue is an article on "Mistakes in Cyclopedias," to which I can add one fully as great as any you give, and much less inexcusable than some of them.

In the "International Cyclopedia," being Dodd, Mead & Co's American edition of Chambers', appears the statement, under the title "Congress," that "they (United States senators) are paid \$10,000 a

year, with a small allowance for stationery and mileage," It would seem that an error so palpable would have been discovered by the compositor; if not by him, certainly by one of the many proofreaders through whose hands the work must pass. Still it was not, but remained there in all its deformity, to disgust me with my cyclopedia, I reported the error at once, and what think you their excuse was? Why, that errors had been discovered in similar works of the kind!

The publishers proposed to remedy the matter by exchanging a corrected volume for the one containing the error, and that far acted fairly, but I consider it a fraud upon a confiding public for a publisher to allow such work to go out; and had some men I know been in charge, every man through whom the error passed would have been given the ignominious bounce.

Another source of a great deal of annoyance to me is the miserable, antiquated, ark-smelling character of the illustrations used, especially those supposed to represent types of machinery. Some of them are absolutely ridiculous, and would disgrace a work of much less pretentions than an encyclopedia. Respectfully, G E. H.

WAGES HERE AND ABROAD.

To the Editor : CHICAGO, November, 26, 1886.

In the Chicago Tribune of Sunday, the 21st instant, under the above heading, appeared a statement by the editor that "the price of newspaper composition in London does not exceed one shilling per thousand ems." Now, this statement was so far from being true and was so likely to mislead those who saw it, that I felt bound to write to the editor of that paper, pointing out the mistake. My letter was published on the 24th instant without comment. Then, lower down. under the same head, in answer to another correspondent, the same absurd statement was repeated in the following form: "In Glasgow the price is from sixteen to twenty cents per thousand ems for morning newspaper composition," Now both these statements display an entire ignorance of the whole subject on the part of the writer. In the first place. English and Scotch printers do not charge by the ems, but by the ens (as I thought every one in the business in this country knew). Then the price paid for newspaper composition in London is tenpence (twenty cents) per thousand ens, not ems, which is about the same as forty cents per thousand ems here. The editor's object in making the statement was to support a misstatement in a previous article in which he tried to show that printers in this country were paid from twice to three times as much as they were in England. In order to do this he had taken the average of wages paid in England and compared them with those paid in Chicago, where prices are higher than in most other cities in this country. He also omitted to mention that the working week in England consists of fifty-four hours as against fifty-nine here. and that clothing, rent, fuel and provisions were at least twenty per cent lower than here. But his statement about "one shilling per thousand ems" entitles him to a chromo for editorial imbecility. Americans have quite enough to be proud of in the fact that men are paid better here than there, that they live better, have better accommodations, have more money to do as they like with, and have a better chance to rise, without resorting to any such one-sided and incorrect H. G. BISHOP. statements as the above.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor : TORONTO, Ont., December 7, 1886.

The trade in the "Oueen City" has been good in all departments this last month, partly brought about by the elections that take place at the end of this month and the beginning of the year, and the general work that flows into the city at this time of the year. I had a talk with the manager of our first job office in the city, and he said, "as compared with the same time last year that his firm had double the work on hand, and that, with the election printing, he believed that it would continue for some months." Still there are a good many out of work hands going about.

A convention of trades unions and Knights of Labor was held on the evening of November 22, in the Richmond Hall, for the purpose of choosing candidates for the Dominion and local legislatures, Mr. Lumsden (Mail) in the chair. After a long discussion, Mr. Roney

and Marsh were elected for the local house, Mr. Sheppard (Netws) for West Toronto, and Mr. Jury for East Toronto in the Dominion parliament. Mr. E. F. Clark (Sentinel) is also nominated by the Liberal Conservative Association for the local legislature.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday, in Ottawa, an order in council was passed creating the Royal Labor Commission and appointing the members. Among the appointments I am pleased to notice the name of Mr. John Armstrong, ex-president International Typographical Union, Toronto, a well-known advocate of the cause of the working classes generally, and I am sure he will enjoy the full confidence of the working men of Ontario.

The horrible death of a well-known printer, by burning, took place on Saturday week. Poor James Williams, "the Lightning Stranger," was burned to death at his boarding house on Melinda street. The circumstances of the shocking affair need not be detailed, but little doubt remains that at the time of the lamentable occurrence he was in a state of intoxication. He was buried in St. Catharine's cemetery.

Yours, etc.,

J. G.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1886.

Business still continues good, so good in fact, that numerous representatives of the craft from Washington and Baltimore have been able to get employment without much difficulty. Dorman, formerly located on Filbert street, has removed to Seventh and Arch streets, in Henry C. Sea's handsome new building. Potter's (publishers) will remove early next month to commodious quarters at Tenth and Filbert streets.

The recent death of Francis Woodruff, inkmaker, was a painful surprise to us all. Mr. Woodruff was highly thought of for his man sterling qualities. I remember fifteen or sixteen years ago, when I began my career as a member of the craft, in the capacity of errand boy, that there was no place to which I cared to be sent so well as to carry an order for ink to the deceased; the pleasant countenance and cheering words of the departed will always be remembered.

Although it may savor somewhat of "chestnuts," I can't help referring to our last state election. It is enough to say that the labor people here, as a rule, stuck to either the republican or democratic parties; they did not support, irrespective of party, those who were supposed to represent labor. The only way to bring out the labor vote is for the labor people to take the initiative. Right here let me say that I do not believe that Henry George's ideas upon land and production will satisfy the laboring people of this section, where so many of our mechanics own land and houses. Indeed, a great many believe that land is the basis of wealth. I knew a printer who paid monthly installments in a land improvement association, in our suburbs, until he had paid in about \$150, receiving a small lot of ground in return. This was about two years ago. Today his land is worth \$700. This is only one instance out of many that I might cite. It would be useless to talk to these people about taxing land so that it would be unprofitable for anybody to hold it. In fact, I advise every working man who can do so, to purchase land in localities that are likely to improve.

C. W. M.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor: St. Louis, December 1, 1886.

The present time finds the printing interests in St. Louis in a very precarious state. One by one the printing houses seem to be dropping away. First on the list is the Lawton Printing Company. They made an assignment to Mr. Charles Gleason, but the property was sold under deed of trust, and was expected to bring \$20,000; but to the sad realization of both assignee and trustee, but little over \$6,000 were derived from it.

Closely following, came the Spring Printing Company, who assigned to Robt. Flaver, but this gentleman saw fit to resign, and at present writing no successor has been appointed, although Mr. Chas. A. Davis, an attorney, has been mentioned. The Spring Company willl probably fare no better than did the Lawton house, as the market seems to be greatly overstocked with old material, and only the best material will find bidders, the balance going for an old song. A 350-pound font of

brevier old style, in really good condition, was sold from Lawton's at about $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 cents per pound.

Hardly has this last failure been recorded, when Smith & Owens, Christ Nichouse and another house (an outgrowth from Lawton's) come to the front, and file mortgages for sums of \$3,000, \$2,000, \$100, etc. In the meantime, Wm. Biebinger & Co. burn out, at a loss approximated at about \$3,500 to \$4,000.

If this condition is not enough to make other printers shudder, what is? Yet, what can it all be attributed to? The only plausible answer is: persistent low prices. Lawton and Spring, yes, all the above-amed that have come into hot water, must acknowledge that such only was the direct cause of their trouble. We personally know that Lawton has had customers who could and would be willing to pay a higher price for work done, but instead of looking to his customers, he dabbled around and bid on all the large city work, from which he seldom if ever came out ahead.

The writer had an opportunity to estimate on a piece of work that a certain firm had submitted figures on, and lost the work by \$37 to \$24,50. Such a difference is not at all warranted in the printing business, and if our worthy competitors always figured as they did in this case, it is no wonder that they found it necessary to give a mortgage on their plant.

Business here is in a good condition, barring the tremor of the recent failures. There appears to be enough work to keep all fairly busy, and it all would only reason with themselves that low prices cannot bring success, everything would be well; but there are still a good number who will work for glory, and time only can prove to them that they must obtain more money or quit, and then it will be too late, and they will be forced to the wall. Let us await the prediction. SPLASH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor. Washington, December 5, 1886.

Washington has donned its winter garb, and with the winter comes the congress, and with the congress the "temporarily disengaged" typo halis the advent of the Congressional Record. In one respect this exhilarating daily journal differs from all other publications: Its conductors would not insert advertisements even at fancy rates, and the attaches are sure of their pay, even if not a single paid-up subscriber should be enrolled on the books. Yes, the Record is a solid paper. Altogether too solid, the compositors think. No fat ads, no spring poetry—in fact the only thing enlivening about it is an occasional table with which some congressional authority on "feenance" or on the tariff, fortifies his argument. There is nothing like figures, provided they are arranged in tabular, double-price form. They then, not only do not lie, but they count double for us at least.

The Record this winter is in charge of Mr. George A. R. McNeir, a former president of our union, an ex-delegate, and in every sense a representative man in our profession. Mr. McNeir was formerly, and for many years, employed in the government printing office, but under the pernicious system which compels men working at their trade in the national printing office to be backed by political influence, Mr. McNeir was dismissed by Mr. Rounds. How far the present public printer will defer to political influence, in appointing and in retaining employés, remains to be seen, but so far he has been very liberal in that respect. Let us hope he will remain so, and keep politics at least out of our government workshop.

A new foreman of the jobroom, Mr. J. E. Bright, and also of the pressroom, Mr. A. E. Sardo, have been appointed. Both were promoted from assistant foremanships, and had little political influence, if I am correctly informed. They had given satisfaction in their former positions, and were promoted because of that fact.

An effort will be made to secure an increase of wages this winter, both down town and at the government printing office. The latter can be done by congress with very little trouble, and a committee was appointed at the last meeting of the union, for the purpose of convincing the assembled wisdom of the nation that such increase would be a just thing to order.

The newspapers here seem to fare exceedingly well as to advertisements this season, and the Craftsman, I am pleased to see, is no exception. To meet the pressure, this paper has been temporarily enlarged. While the enterprising publishers of this paper are not becoming bloated bondholders on the strength of their forty-cents-a-year subscribers, they are building up a very fine job office in connection with their journal, and if industry and fair dealing count for anything, they are sure eventually to "get there." I will thank the craft to make a special note of the fact that the employés of the Craftisman office work eight hours a day, and get a full day's pay for doing it. When men practice what they preach, it should be remembered. There are always plenty who love to indulge in unkind and often deadly criticism, but few who will speak a good word, no matter how deserved.

I am generally too prolix, and will gladden your heart this time by cutting my remarks short.

AUGUST DONATH.

AN AMATEUR SPECIMEN FROM ROCHESTER.

To the Editor :

ROCHESTER, November 17, 1886.

Your valuable magazine reaches us on time every month, and is paid for and perused by a large majority of the craft in this city.

It seems to be the universal opinion among the job printers that you are on the right track with your prize scheme. Besides stimulating young "artists" to greater achievements, the reproduction each month of the successful jobs is a pleasing feature to all members of the fraternity.

I notice that you have from time to time reproduced the work of some of the too numerous amateurs. Some of the specimens published were certainly gems (?) in their way, but the other day I came across the business card of a man (a copy of which I hereby send you) whose

VISITING CALLING CARDS TICKETS FOR Balls Entertainments, Partys, Picnics, Dances and Co Office Hours from 7 A M. to 10 P M,

Enock Smithing SAW Filing To GENERAIL JOBBING HTTENDED TO GALL OR ADDRESS 86 W MAIRST & TO. GALL OR ADDRESS & TO.

versatility should enable him to make his mark in the world. We have, fortunately, very few amateur shops in this city, however, the one producing the specimen inclosed being the most prominent. The business was formerly carried on under the name of "The Floral Printing Company." A very suitable name, ch? If you can present it to your readers, I should be pleased to have you do so, as by so doing you would materially aid us in "rooting" them out of the locality.

Every office deserving of the name has signed the International Typographical Union scale, which went into effect the first of November. This is the first time in a great many years that the scale of this organization has been signed by the employers. Heretofore we have worked under a joint K. of L. and I. T. U. schedule of wages. In the future, great things are expected of No. 15. It now numbers nearly two hundred members. The other printers of this city are K. of L., while many belong to both. Yours fraternally, J. P. S.

MATTERS IN CINCINNATI.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, November 29, 1886.

Pressmen's Union No. 11, of this city, has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: President, H. K. Warren; vice-president, Geo. Bradley; recording secretary, Fred Zinsle; financial secretary, Geo. Monter; treasurer, H. F. Hopkins; executive committee, Patrick Tracy, Lew. Petts, Jas. Nealans, Chas. Schwarm; guardian, Thos. Leddy; sergeant-at-arms, H. D. Hill. The organization is in a very flourishing condition. For the first time since its formation all of the members have employment. While there is no

demand for printers here, business appears to be fair, with good prospects for the coming year.

There is some talk of starting a new labor weekly here, to be called the United Labor Age. Mr. Harry Hilliard will be the editor, and states in advance that he will conduct the paper so that it will represent the cause of labor, without regard to faction. Those who know Mr. Hilliard say that he is conservative in his ideas, and that he possesses the confidence of business men who have come in contact with him. He was born in Boston thirty-five years ago, and has had reportorial experience on the St. Louis Chronicle and Cincinnati Post. Success to his efforts.

J. R. Mills & Co., printers and stationers, have made an assignment. Mills has contracted some new debts not covered by the last agreement, and it is to protect these creditors as far as possible, that the assignment has been made. He has been in business in this city since 1864

The Times-Star Company has ordered two new web-perfecting presses to take the places of the Bullock presses they are now using.

The Commercial-Gazette Company are remodeling their pressroom, and expect a larger Hoe perfecting press in a few days.

The sudden death of Mr. Frank Woodruff was a surprise to his many friends in this city, and many expressions of regret were heard on all sides when the sad news was made known.

Pressmen's Union of this city has received an invitation to attend the dedication of Louisville Pressmen's Union meeting hall, on the fourth of December. While our members regret they cannot be present with them on this interesting occasion, they send their congratulations on their success and enterprise, in doing so much under the most unfavorable circumstances.

In looking over the printed list of the members of our insurance branch I see the names of very few pressmen. Will some of our members in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia, etc., explain their objections to becoming members thereof?

J. G.

A WORD WITH THE TYPE FOUNDERS.

To the Editor: BROCKPORT, N. Y., November, 19, 1886.

As THE INLAND PRINTER seems willing to do what is fair for both the type founder and the printer, I would like to ask a question or two in regard to the following and two or three similar circulars received:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 1, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,—The ruinously low rates on type and printing material which have prevailed for some time past having reached a point where a reform was imperatively demanded, the type founders of the United States have had the matter under consideration for some months past, and at their adjourned meeting held in New York City, October 26, 1886, it was decided to unite on the following uniform new rate of discount to take effect November 1, 1886;

On current accounts, payable monthly or in thirty days from date of invoice, ten per cent discount.

On cash settlements made within ten days from date of invoice, an additional two per cent discount.

In our judgment the above scale of discounts is fair and equitable to both customer and manufacturer, giving to the one a reasonable reduction to encourage cash, or prompt settlements, and to the other a firm and permanent basis upon which to transact business. Every owner of a printing office is benefited by the increased value of his stock of type and material; and the chances of additional competition springing up are correspondingly reduced.

We apply the discounts as above named to all the productions of the various type foundries, and also include cases, cabinets, stands, chases, and printing material in general. Awaiting your further favors, we remain,

Yours truly, The H. H. Thope Mrc. Co.

I would like to ask what are "ruinously low rates?" I see by a report in the Type Founder of 1878 that the United States Type Founders' Association "held a meeting and decided on the following reduced list of prices," etc. I also find in Collins & McLeester's Proof Sheet, of November, 1876, nine pages of specimens of job type, and in both eases I find the prices just the same as they are today. Now, the type founders have met and agreed to keep the prices up to where they were ten years ago. Printers, do you get as much for your work as you did then? No; not within thirty or forty per cent, and in many cases even less than that. The price of skilled labor, of metals, in fact everything, are a great deal lower now than then, and yet, because some foundries allowed a fair per cent off, they must needs be hauled up and made to "do as others do." We cannot see why type should

not be cheaper today than it was ten years ago. As regards cases, cabinets, stands, etc., I have, since receiving above, received a circular and catalogue from one of the largest and best manufacturers of such articles in this state, in which they allow forty per cent off. In fact, since November I, I have been offered even as high as thirty-five per cent off on metal type. Last summer when these "ruinously low prices" were in vogue, I wrote to a certain western foundry to send me one of their specimen books, as I wished to purchase their series of old style extended, and asked what per cent off they would allow. I was politely informed that I could have the book for fifty cents, and that their type was better than anyone else's, and they could not allow one cent off. Yet, within three weeks I bought this series from a jobber at thirty-five per cent off, and when I received the goods they were shipped direct from the house that had been so arbitrary. Will some one explain why metal type should not be reduced in price the same as wood type, paper stock and jobwork has been? A. B. C.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

Edinburgh, November 15, 1886.

I cannot report much improvement in the state of trade here since my last letter to you, although some offices are busier than they have been for some time.

The International Exhibition of Science and Art, which has been open since the beginning of the month of May, closed on the 30th of October, having had a successful run of six months. A few days before closing, the jurors' awards were issued, which, it is needless to say, have caused an amount of ill-feeling among a number of the exhibitors; several of them thinking their exhibits did not receive that amount of attention from the jurors that they were entitled to. The printing and kindred trades were well represented at the exhibition, and have received a number of awards.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th of October, the citizens of Edinburgh, at a public meeting, unanimously resolved to adopt the public libraries' acts. Twice before an attempt has been made to get the acts adopted, but has always failed, mainly owing to the apathy of the working classes to look after their own interests, but the present attempt was made owing to the handsome effer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, to give a sum of £50,000 sterling for the founding of a free public library—the only condition being that the citizens adopt the public libraries' acts. The library will be a great benefit to the working classes, and will be a finishing touch to the many educational agencies of this city of books.

I have before me at the present time the report of the nineteenth annual meeting of the Trades' Union Congress, which was held in Hull, England, on the week beginning September 6, and ending September 11. The printing trade was represented by Mr. H. Slatter, J. P., of the Provincial Typographical Association; Mr. J. Rossington, of the Sheffield branch; and Mr. R. Martin, of the Hartlepool branch; the London Society of Compositors, by C. J. Drummond, secretary, and G. J. Marks; the Scottish Typographical Association, by Mr. John Battersby, secretary, and the Glasgow Typographical Society, by Mr. D. H. Drummond. Mr. F. Maddison (compositor), of the Hull Trades' and Labor Council, was unanimously elected president of the council, and delivered a very stirring address in which he touched upon the present condition of the working classes and the existing depression in trade, foreign competition and unnecessary overtime. He also urged on the congress the advisability of having more labor representatives in the British house of commons, and also advocated the payment of members of parliament. Mr. Henry Broadhurst was again elected secretary to the Parliamentary Committee, no other candidate being proposed. It will be remembered that Mr. Broadhurst had to retire from his appointment when he accepted a post in Mr. Gladstone's government, and Mr. G. Shipton, of the London Trades' Council, was elected secretary, pro tem.

The members speak in high terms of the hospitality with which they were treated by all classes in Hull. On Monday, Mr. C. H. Wilson, M. P., placed at their disposal one of his splendid steamers for a trip on the Humber. On Thursday the trade societies of Hull gave the usual banquet. The visit to the Trinity House, and the

reception by the mayor and corporation at the Town Hall brought the entertainments to a close on Friday evening. The number of delegates who attended the congress was 143, representing 633,000 members. It was agreed that the next congress be held in Swansea.

The contract for printing government books and pamphlets for her majesty's stationery office, commencing on the 1st of January, 1887, has again been secured by Messrs. Neill & Co., of this city, for a further period of ten years.

By an appalling accident, which occurred on the 25th of September, at Crarie Quarries, Lochfyne, Argyleshire (the effects of after-damp consequent on the explosion of several tons of gunpowder at a monster blast in celebration of the Statute Labor Committee of the Glasgow corporation, who receive all the granite for the proverbially enduring streets of that city from these quarries), the printing trade of Glasgow lost one of its most respected members in the death of Mr. William Duncan, of the firm of Duncan & Sons. In early life Mr. Duncan worked as a journeyman compositor, and subsequently was for many years foreman in Messrs. Murray & Co's. Parliamentary road. Latterly he started business along with his sons. A short time ago Mr. Duncan was elected a member of the town council, and he was also a leading member of the Bridgeton Burns Club. At the same accident, a number of representatives of Scotch newspapers had narrow escapes: Mr. John Harvey, of the Scotsman, who served his apprenticeship as a compositor in Messrs. Baxter & Sons', of this city, being detained for fully a week in the Greenock Infirmary.

The appointment of Mr. George Mackay, president of the Edinburgh United Trades' Council, to be a justice of the peace for the city of Edinburgh, was notified last week. Mr. Mackay, who is a type founder, has represented the Type Founders' Society at the council board for some years, and was elected president at the beginning of this year. This is the first appointment of a workingman to the magisterial bench in Scotland, and was made on the recommendation of the lord provost, Sir Thomas Clark, Bart.

And now, in concluding this rather lengthy note, I would just like to congratulate you on the appearance of the first number of Volume IV of THE INLAND PRINTER; and that it may have still further success is the wish of Yours truly, W. F.

FROM ORGANIZER GAMEWELL.

To the Editor:

Washington, November 25, 1886.

As your valuable correspondent from the "City of Brotherly Love" so liberally estimates our future years, I hope the pressmen will follow his good advice to "ventilate their observations," before their declining days, or possibly "get left." But as this is my first attempt in that line of duty, I trust the future action of the pressmen will prove the earnestness of the pressmen's delegation in indorsing a journal of such high character as the method of their intercourse.

In operating the improved printing machinery of today, with all the nice adjustments and conveniences combined with strength and a capacity to perform almost any class of work required, are we not sometimes inclined to think lightly of the present improvements, and accept them all as a matter of course, just because they are handy. Realizing that this is often the fact, the following account of one of the simple but valuable additions to a printing press may be interesting to pressmen. It is the origin of the beaver, and is related by a pressman personally acquainted with the subject:

The building now occupied by Grey & Clarkson, printers and publishers, was formerly the publication office of the Congressional Globe, John C. Reeves, proprietor. Michael Caton, then foreman of the pressroom, and, as is admitted, a genius in his department, had, among other presses an A. B. Taylor three-revolution. This, as were all cylinder presses, was built without bearers; the result was a severe slur on the head and foot, as the cylinder would strike and leave the form. After resorting to many unsuccessful methods to overcome the defect, Mr. Caton procured strips of wood, which, with the form, were locked up on the bed; strips of leather were placed on the wooden bearers, and held in that position by the clamps used to secure the form. With these improvised but effective bearers, Mr. Caton was much gratified, as was Mr. Richard Hoe, also, who was visiting Washington shortly after

the occurrence. Bearers somewhat similar to the present style were then introduced on the Hoe press. Mr. Caton's experiment was practically tested about 1840, and it would be fitting to his memory to mention that Mr. Reeves valued his services even when he was unfitted for the active duties and responsibilities of the pressroom, by making him paymaster for the establishment. Upon the death of Mr. Reeves, his two sons succeeded to the business, who then pensioned Mr. Caton for his long and faithful services. I would here state that the Congressional Globe mentioned above is now the Congressional Record, the name being changed since its purchase by Uncle Sam.

There are many instances worthy of record to prove that reform is being created in our pressmen's affairs; not only by the organization of new unions, but such indications of progress as should encourage us to personally exert ourselves for every good measure. In some cities the pressmen are furnishing rooms for the accommodation of their members, the details of which I trust will be explained soon from some location where the plan is established. Many other little necessities are being attended to, perhaps too quietly and slowly, but as success is rewarding our movements, the present condition and prospects are

accepted.

The last report of the International Typographical Union has proved to be an interesting and valuable educator among the pressmen, and to meet the demands, Pressmen's Union No. I has found it necessary to order additional copies, not to be laid on the shelf, but to satisfy their desire for knowledge of that honored institution, under the fostering care of which we anticipate the better association of the printing trades in all its branches.

The Craftsman is furnished to each member by the union, and the readers of that paper attest the wisdom of the International Typographical Union in adopting it as an organ, and securing such rates for subscription as should place it in the possession of every printer; but opinions will vary on that as on any other subject, as I see by the comments from several sources where the object and conditions for furnishing a labor paper are not fairly understood.

CHARLES GAMEWELL.

FROM IDAHO.

To the Editor.

MURRAY, November 27, 1886.

To confine oneself, in writing of this section, to that "pertaining to newspapers and printing," would be difficult; but without digressing materially, a short description of it may be given, which will likely be of interest to many of your readers. Little is known in the East of the Cœur d'Alene, but the time is near when you will hear of it as one of the richest mineral regions in the world. Everyone who comes here believes this.

It embraces a large portion of northern Idaho, and is one of the loveliest spots that man has discovered in his wanderings through picturesque America. Mountains, green with heavy timber and foliage the year round, rising abruptly from the banks of numerous beautiful lakes and streams, make pictures such as are not seen on canvas or described with the pen. The climate is unsurpassed, the extremes of heat or cold, such as the eastern states are accustomed to, being unknown. The summers seldom allow a thermometer to indicate higher than 80°, while the winters have an easy task in keeping the mercury above zero.

The origin of the name Coeur d'Alene is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been given to a tribe of Indians by French Catholic missionaries many years ago, and afterward to a lake, river and a range

The mining region is almost entirely in Shoshone county. It is of quite recent discovery, and most of the development has taken place within two years. Eagle was the name of the first camp, hundreds rushing there over poor mountain trails, hauling their blankets and "grub" in on toboggans, a distance of about thirty miles from the railroad. Here the first newspaper made its appearance. It possessed the bold name of Caur d'Alene Eagle. The excitement there died out as quickly as it was kindled, for the reason that prospecting nor work of any kind could be done to advantage, and a large portion of the inhabitants went out of the country disheartened, discouraged and disgusted. The paper consequently died out also-from lack of support, as many others have done elsewhere.

The next spring, as prospecting began, other and better placer ground was found further up the creek, and of course everybody followed, locating this town-Murray-named from one of its first prospectors. It grew rapidly, and the inevitable newspaper was not far behind in making its bow. It was as short-lived, however, as the Eagle, but from a different cause. Its proprietor was compelled to suspend publication in order to serve a seven years' term in the penitentiary. He deliberately shot Enfield, a printer in his employ, because the man insisted on pay for his work. I have not ascertained why Bernard, the boss, was not lynched. His paper was called The Pioneer

The next venture was made by Adam Aulbach, who started the Caur d'Alene Sun. It did well from the beginning. Murray is the county seat of Shoshone county, which gave the Sun an opportunity to put its finger in a very fat pie, and it was not slow to take advantage of it. A year later McKelvey, a printer who had been employed on the Sun, and O. H. Culver, a young man then engaged in the mercantile business, thought another paper would find smooth sailing, so the Caur d' Alene Record was launched on the sea of journalism, a tri-weekly, McKelvey soon retired, leaving Mr. Culver in full proprietorship.

Soon after, in order to go them one better, the Sun began issuing a daily. This state of affairs has continued about nine months. Each has a job printing department in connection.

Murray is twenty-eight miles from the most convenient point on the Northern Pacific railroad. It has a population of about one thousand, and is a point of supply for smaller places in the surrounding hills.

Last fall the town of Wardner, about twenty two miles southwest, began growing and now has six hundred or eight hundred inhabitants. and this spring the McKelvey before-mentioned, thinking the town needed booming, started the Wardner News. It is still eking out an existence of some sort.

There have been no other papers printed in this region that I can learn of, except that one issue of a diminutive sheet was sent out on its mission of attempting to boom Eagle again. It was called The Nugget.

At Spokane Falls, the Denver of this section, the outlet on the west from here, on the Northern Pacific road, three dailies are published, besides one or two weeklies, and a monthly. The indications are that it will make a good town. A typographical union was formed recently, the scale going up from 40c. to 45c. per 1,000 ems immediately.

I have the satisfaction of believing that I set the first stickful of type ever manipulated on a daily paper in this territory. It was on the Daily Wood River Times, started in the spring of 1883 at Hailey. T. E. Picotte was the publisher; John Houston, foreman, and Sam Alley, Charlie Copp, George Hibbard, James Hunnel and J. M. Simpson, compositors. We, together with others from the News-Miner, published just across the street, and one or two from Bellevue, a town below, one Sunday afternoon, got together, effected an organization and sent for a charter. Whether it ever arrived there I do not know, but presume it was granted from the fact that one of the members, C. J. Copp, though he left for other parts at the time I did, and before the charter arrived, was appointed territorial deputy.

Fraternally,

J. M.S.

AMONG THE PAPER MILLS.

To the Editor:

LEWISTON, December 7, 1886.

While the printing business here in Maine is very good, the paper business is what might be termed "booming," and a most casual and hasty survey of the paper mills at Mechanic Falls, must impress the most careless observer with the fact that the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company is one of the great industries of the State of Maine. As they stand today with all their latest improvements, the five mills of this company, covering fifteen acres of ground, form a notable monument to the persistent efforts of the men, who, often in the face of great odds, have brought it to its present highly developed, and at last, prospering condition.

Large as was the previous capacity for turning out paper, the late rapid increase in their business has compelled this company to still further augment it to enable them to keep up with their orders. This year's additions, of which an immense paper-making machine, with althe latest improvements, is the central feature, have cost nearly \$40,000. The new machine, which runs down the center of a long brick building built expressly for it, presents an imposing stretch of splendidly appointed machinery, one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and costing \$20,000. A machine of such immense weight, nearly one hundred and twenty-five ton's, requires a substantial foundation, and this machine has it at a cost of \$5,000. It rests on two feet of brick work, which is supported by ten feet of solid granite work, which in turn rests on the solid ledge. The capacity of the machine is from six to seven tons of paper—ninety inches wide—per day. It is said that this new machine is the heaviest of its kind in this country, if not in the world

Notwithstanding this great added power of production, all the mills are kept running full blast all the week, night and day, Sunday alone excepted, while the production has more than doubled the past year. The paper chiefly manufactured is what is known to the trade as "super-calendered book paper," "lithographic paper," "No. 2 plate paper," and the better grades of "news paper."

The wood pulp used is of two kinds; the ground or mechanical pulp, and chemical fiber, the latter being prepared by the company at their pulp mill at Canton, which turns out about twelve tons of pulp per day, made from poplar and spruce.

The mills at Mechanic Falls employ a force of one hundred and seventy-five hands, and the pulp mill at Canton one hundred and twenty-five hands, three hundred all told, earning an average of over \$8,000 per month.

The officers of the company are: A. T. Dennison, president; A. C. Dennison, treasurer; and F. W. Dennison, superintendent. The company have offices at Boston, New York and Chicago.

À Rhode Island journalist is at work upon an illustrated article for the *Century* magazine, which will describe the Cumberland paper mills, at Cumberland, where a large part of the paper used by the Century Company is made.

As several men at the Cumberland paper mills, Thanksgiving day, were engaged in moving some heavy machinery, a staging gave way, and fell a distance of twelve feet, carrying the machinery and seven men with it. One man named Brown lost an ear. Another, George Lewis, got up, apparently all right, and walked a few feet, when he staggered and fell to the ground, dead.

One day last week one of the girls employed in the rag room at the Cumberland paper mills, found the skeleton of a baby, wrapped up in a towel among the rags. The overseer ordered it buried. The rags came from Lynn, Mass.

Mr. S. D. Warren, proprietor of the Cumberland paper mills, is probably the largest contributor for charitable purposes in the State of Maine; it is stated that he annually gives from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars. Thanksgiving day, as is his usual custom, he presented each of his employés with a good-sized turkey.

Knowlton, McClerey & Co. have sold out their interest in the Franklin Journal to C. W. Keyes, proprietor of the Farmington Chronicle, and the papers have been consolidated.

F. T. I.

FROM COLORADO.

To the Editor: DENVER, December 6, 1886.

There is something so attractive in the name THE INLAND PRINTER, beyond its contents and general make-up, which secures for it the first place in appreciation and welcome with all who are connected with the "Art Preservative of Arts," that I cannot resist the temptation of reminding your readers of the fact, in this my initial attempt of furnishing food for thought. I do not wish to detract one iota from the merits (official and Knights of Labor) of the Washington Craftsman, which, while it fails in being a class journal of artistic beauty and rare merit, is yet a good all-round weekly paper for Knights of Labor, printers and others, of Washington and vicinity. In this provincial section of the International jurisdiction, THE INLAND PRINTER is preferred to the official Craftsman, simply because the former is edited in the interest of the craft, while the latter attempts to fill too many voids, and the result to us of

the Far West is very unsatisfactory, as we read nothing of interest save a long list of official names, boycott notices, and labor trade marks. The forty cent rate was not accepted here, being considered a job, and altogether too cheap. The uncultured West expected something of an improvement upon the Organette, in the way of craft news in the official organ of the International Typographical Union, and less of matters of remote interest.

The foregoing paragraph may be considered not exactly the choicest offering for publication in The Inland Printer, but your correspondent considers it necessary, in order to introduce the following:

An admirer of compulsory circulation of a newspaper for the education of benighted printers has asked, in a recent issue of the Craftsman, why objection is raised to universal support. One objection in Colorado, is opposition to that which has the appearance of the anchorage of everything typographical along the Atlantic coast. They now have the insurance branch in Boston, the organizer's branch in Ohio, the Childs-Drexel fund in Philadelphia, the official organ (?) in Washington, the positions of honor, emoluments and trust, divided among the members of a few powerful unions in the East, until it has the seeming of a centralization of power, not as fraternal as one could wish. THE INLAND PRINTER is published midway between the Atlantic coast and Denver, while Denver is located only half way on the continent. Some of our far eastern brethren seem to labor under the impression that the West terminates at Chicago and St. Louis, and that a few isolated unions in the vicinity of sunset, west of the Mississippi, have no rights worth considering. As a matter of course, western delegates are entitled to a back seat annually, if the unions they are supposed to represent can afford the periodical luxury of an assessment, in order to see how it is done in sunrise.

As this is intended to reach the eyes of some of the leaders and manipulators of the august star chamber which convenes in June, it would be well for them to glance at a map of North America, and "size up" the country before definitely locating memorial halls, insurance headquarters, official organs, organizing machinery, etc., far removed from a common center. Denver is not in swaddling clothes. Her charter members organized in June, 1859, and one year after, applying for a charter, received it, with the number "49." Since that time she has annually paid her pro rata for everything demanded by the International Typographical Union, down to the Drexel birthday fund, and the last quarterly assessment, and received in return refusal of an invitation extended for a session of the International at the base of the Rockies. She has looked in vain for some effort on the part of the executive and organizer to redeem weak sections along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, or the expenditure of a dollar in the Far West of the vast sums that have been contributed to a common cause.

Can you now observe several reasons why THE INLAND PRINTER is better supported in Colorado than the Craftsman? It is not so far removed, and within easy reach by mail; it is published for the craft at large, and not for one particular section; it is not edited in the interest of advanced labor hobbies, to the neglect of the mission intended; it is conducted on business principles, and not as an alleged philanthropic gift enterprise, and there is not the faintest suspicion of geographical sectionalism in the utterances contained.

There are western union printers of long standing, who do not object to the location of typographical shrines in the East, and the deifying of sun-up salaried officers on either side of the Alleghenies, yet some of our typos, like the writer, are inclined to enter a mild protest to anything having the semblance of centralization for all time to come.

Let us have a new deal. Take the lamented Greeley's advice, and come West—far West—just once, with your statesmen. Let us have some return for our fealty. Disburse a dollar or two from the organizer's fund, where it will return one hundred fold. Give us an organ that will devote a little space to the printer, of more value than the depositing of cards in Pittsburgh or Detroit. Give us a typographical earthquake that will change the present contracted lines drawn by short-sighted leaders. Recognize the fact that there is such a thing as pressing the limit of silent forbearance. The typo-

graphical hub is not located in Washington, Philadelphia, or Boston, even if the western quota in the government printing office is furnished by the Atlantic legion. You may send your eastern labor bureau, agents for the government to compile western statistics, but do not ask us to consider the West under obligations for no favors received.

All this may not be considered from a high moral standpoint, still it emanates from an elevation several thousand feet above sea level, and in a frigid atmosphere, and is offered for holiday consideration to those who expect to be present at the coming Buffalo jubilee.

O. L. S.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM BOSTON.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor .

BOSTON, December 3, 1886.

While Boston has not, up to this time, been represented in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, it has, as the books of your treasurer will prove, shown an active interest in its success and maintenance as a model printer's paper. It is hoped that this first letter will be followed at appropriate intervals by others, in which an attempt will be made to do justice to Boston's interests, and record her progress in an art which has been most instrumental in making her famous, and in the pursuit of which she stands second to no city in the country, either in extent or quality of production.

Business, especially in the large book offices, is unusually quiet for this time of year; and yet, few printers are out of employ. The leading daily papers are engaged in an active rivalry, each trying to use up the most paper, and while-some of us think this process tends to a great dilution of brain, it largely benefits the compositor, and has created a new industry: the manufacture of colossal circulations, based on imaginary returns, recorded by the subscription "editor." 'Tis a true saying, "figures won't lie!" but it is equally true that some publishers will.

The matter of most interest, at present, to both employing and employed printers, is the presentation of the new scale, devised, we believe, at the last meeting of the International Union. This matter was brought to the point by a circular issued by the secretary of Boston Union No. 13, inviting the cooperation of the employers in putting the scale into general operation, and inviting a conference on December 16. The scale calls for a day of nine hours for job and book printers, at a rate of 30 cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents on the present scale; general book compositors, 40 cents per 1,000; morning papers, 45 cents; weekly and evening papers, 38 cents. As a result, Messrs. H. T. Rockwell, J. H. O'Donnell, and F. H. Mudge, representing three of our best and largest offices, issued a call for a meeting of employers at Young's Hotel, on December 1, which was well attended. Col. Rockwell was elected president, and Mr. F. H. Mudge, secretary. There was an informal discussion of the scale, adverse to it on the whole, but no decided action was taken, other than to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. Mudge, O'Donnell, Murdock, Usher, and J. H. Rand, to examine the scale, and report to a future meeting, to be called by the president. We understand the opinion of the meeting, so far as expressed, to be not so much opposed to the prices asked for, as to the nine hours' clause, based chiefly on the fact that it decreases the productiveness of expensive machinery ten per cent - a direct loss, as the cost of running an extra hour is very slight. This is a wellfounded objection, and demands careful and conservative attention. Attention was called, also, to the apparent inability of the International Union to enforce the scale in small towns. It is a fact that composition and electrotyping, of superior quality, is now done at Northampton and other small places, at a less price than composition alone can be furnished in Boston.

The meeting of employers has induced a hope on the part of some of the better business men of the trade, that an effort to establish a society similar to the Typothetæ of New York and St. Louis will succeed. Such societies will tend to impart confidence to those who desire a fair profit on their invested capital, by demonstrating to its members the folly of guesswork, and the necessity of knowing the incidental, as well as the direct cost of production. There is no plainer fact confronting the printers today, than that they do not get an

adequate return for the capital invested. We rely on The Inland Printer to do its share in promoting such societies.

The state printing contract for the next five years will be awarded at the coming session of the legislature. This is always an interesting contest; and the indications are that the rivals will cut each other's throats, and incidentally cut the helps' also. We hope not.

Boston Union No. 13 will elect officers this month. This has been a most successful year, owing largely to the efforts of Mr. John Douglass, the general secretary. The room opened for the daily use of members and the secretary has proved to be a success, benefiting the unemployed members very much, as employers wanting help now are in the habit of sending to the room for it. Mr. Douglass has developed plans which, if he is sustained at the next meeting, will result in changing the location, making the room more attractive, and adding a reading room to it. The union publishes a small but effective monthly, called *The Union Printer*. The membership is now over one thousand—a gain of two hundred during the year.

All the large offices in Boston have flourishing sick benefit societies. The two type foundries, also, have benefit societies. Of the eight hundred members of the Insurance Branch of the International Union, over one hundred are in Boston.

The biggest job of printing done in Bo-ton is the Youth's Companion, which is printed under contracts. The weekly circulation is now almost 400,000. It is ordinarily an eight-page paper, but averages a supplement of four pages every three weeks, and is printed in firstclass shape. The Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers have sixteen pages, and a colored cover. The size of a page is 91/2 by 141/2, and eleven presses are kept constantly at work on sixteen-page forms. In addition to the regular circulation, the publishers issue annually a thirty-six page premium list, with a cover, the same size as the weekly. 450,000 copies of the premium list are printed on the presses, using ten complete sets of plates, and consuming seventy-five tons of paper, which, placed in a pile the size of a full page, would be ten times higher than Bunker Hill monument, which is two hundred and twenty feet high. The average consumption of paper is twenty tons per week. The price for advertising is \$2.50 per agate line. It is a pleasing reflection that the paper which enjoys this great circulation, in every way deserves it. No effort is spared to keep it ahead of all competitors; and no writer, at home or abroad, is too good or too high-priced for its columns; while no writer, however obscure, who can write up to its standard is rejected because he happens to be unknown. And yet, (such is the limit of human foresight!) it is a fact that Mr. Ford, the proprietor of this paper, considered himself very unfortunate when, in the partition of a partnership estate, it fell to his share instead of The Watchman, a Baptist weekly of large circulation at that time.

Seventy-five years ago, Uriel Crocker and Penryn Brewster were apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, by Samuel T. Armstrong, of this city. On the first Monday after Thanksgiving, these two young men met, and thus virtually entered into a business connection which resulted in a partnership, and which continued until five years ago, when they both retired wealthy. On Monday, the 29th of November, 1886, the two partners, one ninety, and the other eighty-nine years old, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their business connection.

H. L. R.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Ottawa, Illinois, writes as follows: Can you tell me how to stop a job from blurring along the edge of a cylinder press?

Answer.—Unless the press is worn out an answer to the above will be found in the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

A Boston correspondent, under date of November 18, asks: Please let me know through your correspondent columns what reasons can be assigned for the pulling up of quads and spaces on a cylinder form?

Answer.—It is well nigh impossible to reply to the above question in a definite or categorical manner, for the simple reason that a variety of causes may contribute to such result. Inaccurate justification or improper locking up; the use of battered or uneven furniture, wood or metal; mixing quads from different foundries, that do not line; the use of new material, or of matter leaded out on galleys, with leads cut a fraction too long—a very common occurrence; locking the form too tight after it reaches the press, or the bearers not being absolutely true to the cylinder, may severally be the cause. But, as stated, no authorative opinion or remedy can be given unless the exact circumstances connected therewith are understood.

A SUBSCRIBER in Middleport, Ohio, writes: Will you please tell me in next issue how I can print common dodgers on both sides without sticking fast to platen. I have heard, or seen it somewhere, to use glycerine on platen sheet. I have tried that, but it still works through and sticks to platen sheet.

Answer.—Oil the platen sheet, and remove it when necessary—which will not be very frequent.

A SUBSCRIBER in New Orleans, December 6, asks: By what means can I transfer onto wood (for engraving) any handwriting, such as an autograph?

Answer.—Engravers generally make a tracing, and then trace onto the block with lead pencil, clearing it up afterward. Another method is to photograph on the wood, using the writing as a negative, which makes a dark ground with white writing. Some writing will transfer or copy, as in copying letters, by wetting the back of the writing and subjecting to a hard pressure.

A VICTORIA (B. C.) correspondent, under date of November 18, writes: Will you kindly oblige me by giving answers to the following questions in your next issue, as I intend trying some experiments in photo-zincography: I. What is lithographic etching ink, and where can it be obtained? 2. Give the address of some firm from which I can obtain pure zinc for etching. 3. Can old zinc printing plates be used for etching, or would the ink, benzine and other washes interfere with the work of the acids?

Answer.—I. It is a special ink made to resist acid in the bath. Fuchs & Lang, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 2. Zinc etching material can be obtained from the above mentioned firm. 3. Yes.

A CORRESPONDENT in Detroit, under date of November 23, writes as follows: I am an attentive reader of THE INLAND PRINTER, and gain monthly knowledge of great value to me, from its columns, and write you for information on the best practicable means of triumning, or rather cutting labels, and also the process used by large label houses in that connection. I refer principally to oval or round labels. I have an idea that dies made from a knife-rule such as printers use, same size as labels to be cut, and as many as label form contains, made up in same manner as label form, were given to a pressman, he would experience very little trouble in cutting up his stock form neatly and correctly on the press.

Answer .- Mr. Geo. E. Dunbar, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, publishes the following method of printing and cutting labels at one operation, which, in the main, answers the above question: Druggists and others who use large quantities of labels often demand that the printer furnish them all trimmed. This, though difficult, is possible, with square-cornered labels, but work of round or irregular shape has heretofore been more difficult. However, by the aid of Golding's Curving Machine, some steel cutting rule and a little ingenuity and patience on the part of the printer, almost any shape may be cut on the press, with an even margin all round the rule. For instance, supposing you wish to trim a circular label, quite close to the inclosing rule. By means of the curving machine you bend a lead so as to fit the rule closely; then bend your cutting rule so it will fit around the lead, leaving a very small space (say one-sixteenth of an inch), between the ends; put your form on the press; use a hard tympan (bristol board is good), and after making ready put an overlay of cardboard over your cutting rule. You will find that the next impression will print your label, and at the same time cut it smoothly and neatly from the sheet, except where the space comes between the ends of the rule. This small uncut space serves to pull the sheet from the type, and if the sheets are fed accurately they may be "jogged up," and the paper cutter used to separate the narrow, uncut space, or a thin chisel may be easily pushed through the pile. If the above directions are complied with, labels of any shape can be

printed with narrow or wide margins, of uniform width all round, and with no waste of time. On odd shapes, where the cutting rule has to be fitted in sections, it is best to use the soldering iron to keep them in place. The same device may be used to cut cards to odd shapes, by fitting the rule to the shape desired, and running cards through the press without rollers. In this way I have cut a section out of a piece of 8-ply blank.

A CORRESPONDENT in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under date of November 26, asks: Please inform me, through The Inland Printer, the proper way to find the exact margin between the pages of any given form. There has recently been a discussion in this office on the subject, and this opportunity I embrace for all.

Answer.—There are several methods by which the desired results may be obtained. We prefer, however, to give the following exhaustive instructions from the American Printer, published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan:

MAKING THE MARGIN.

The next business is to arrange the margin, so that each page may occupy one side of a leaf, and have the proper proportion of white paper left at the sides as well as at the head and foot. The page when printed should be a little higher than the middle of the leaf, and have a little more margin on the outside than in the back. This rule is often neglected by careless or ignorant printers, and the appearance of the book when bound is repulsive to the eye of taste.

One mode of making margin is the following: For octavos, measure and mark the width of four pages by compasses, on a sheet of paper designed for the work, beginning to measure at one extremity of the breadth of the sheet. The rest of the paper divide into four equal parts, allowing two-fourths for the width of two separate gutter-sticks: the remaining two-fourths divide again into four equal parts, and allow one-fourth for the margin along each side of the short cross, and onefourth for the margin to each outside page. But as the thickness of the short cross adds considerably to the margin, reduce the furniture in the back accordingly, and thereby enlarge the outside margin, which requires the greatest share to allow for the unevenness of the paper itself, as well as for pressmen laying sheets unevenly when the fault is not in the paper. Having thus made the margin between the pages to the breadth of the paper, in the same manner proportion the margin at the head to the length, and accordingly measure and mark the length of two pages, dividing the rest into four parts, one-fourth of which is allowed for each side of the long cross, and one-fourth for the margin that runs along the foot of the two ranges of pages. The furniture on both sides of the long one must be lessened to enlarge the bottom margin, for the reason assigned for extending the side margin.

Go the same way to work in twelves, where, for the outer margin along the foot of the pages, allow the amount of two-thirds of the breadth of the head-sticks, and the same for the inner margin, that reaches from the foot of the fifth page to the center of the groove for the points; and from the center of that groove to the pages of the quire, or the cut off, allow half of the breadth of the head-stick. The margin along the long cross is governed by the gutter-sticks; and it is common to put as much on each side of the long cross as amounts to half the breadth of the gutter-stick, without deducting almost anything for the long cross, since that makes allowance for the inequality of the outer margin.

Another plan, more simple, is the following: Having laid the pages as nearly as possible in their proper places on the stone, with a suitable chase around them, fold a sheet of paper which has been wetted for the work, or one of the same size, into as many portions as there are pages in the form, and, holding the sheet thus folded on the first or left-hand page of the form, one edge even with the left-hand side of the type, place the adjoining page so that its left side may be even with the right-hand edge of the folded paper, which will leave a sufficient space between two pages to admit the gutter-stick, which should then be selected of a proper width to suit the form in hand, as follows: In octavos, about a great primer less in width than the space between the pages, as determined by the above rule; in duodecimos, about a pica less; in sixteens about a long primer; and proportionably

less as the number of pages are increased. Having thus secured the proper width for the gutter-sticks, cut them somewhat longer than the page, and holding one of them between the two pages, above the page cord, close the pages up to it; then open the folded sheet so as to cover the two pages, and, bringing the fold in the paper exactly in the middle of the gutter-stick, secure it there with the point of a penknife or bodkin; the right-hand edge of the paper thus opened must be brought to the center of the cross-bar, which determines the furniture required between it and the pages. Having thus arranged the margins for the back and for edge of the book, proceed in like manner to regulate the head and foot margins, by bringing the near edge of the folded paper even with the bottom of the first page, and so placing the adjoining off page that its head may be barely covered by the off edge of the folded paper, which will give the required head margin. All other sections of the form must be regulated by the foregoing measurements, when the margins for the whole sheet will be found correct.

The greater the number of pages in a sheet, the smaller in proportion should the margin be; the folded paper, therefore, should lie proportionally less over the edge of the adjoining page, both for gutter and back, in a form of small pages than in one of larger dimensions. A folio may require the page to be half an inch nearer the back than the fore-edge; while a duodecimo may not require more than a pica em.

In imposing jobs where two or more of the same size, requiring equal margins, are to be worked together, fold the paper to the size appropriate for each, and so arrange the type that the distance from the left side of one page to the left side of the adjoining one shall be exactly equal to the width of the folded paper, as before described.

Having dressed the inside of the pages, next place side and footsticks to their outsides; being thus secured by the furniture, untie the pages, quarter after quarter, the inner page first, and then the outer, at the same time forcing the letter toward the crosses, and using every precaution to prevent the pages from hanging or leaning; and, in order to guard against accidents, when the quarter is untied, secure it with a couple of quoins.

A COÖPERATIVE FRENCH PAPER MILL.

Broadly speaking, there are on the continent about a hundred firms who work their respective businesses on the participatory system, that is to say, they allow their workmen to share in the profits of the enterprise. The principle has been introduced in a great variety of business undertakings, and from among these we single out one of special interest to our readers, namely, that of Mr. Laroche Joubert, who founded the cooperative paper mills at Angoulême.

He started in 1868, and the effect of the adoption of this system has been to benefit the business and to improve the incomes of the workmen. The wages of both male and female workers were increased the first year, and have grown for the former from 40 francs and 50 francs in 1868 to 100 francs and 110 francs in 1883; that of women has grown from about 50 francs to about 70 francs within the same period.

Cooperation was begun by giving an interest in the business to a certain number of the older and most capable workmen, and by giving to each hand I franc for every 1,000 kilograms of increased produce yearly. This at once produced an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in the output, and each workman thus received as his share an increment of 10, 15 or 20 francs, as the case might be, per month.

Of the forty-six members who composed the staff, fifteen were workmen who invested from 3,000 to 10,000 francs in the business; but Mr. Laroche Joubert was anxious to get the workmen in general to save, in order that each should have a chance of becoming a partner.

He divided the hands into various groups, allotting different rates of profits among each group. Thus there is a part put aside for division according to the salaries received, and another for the overseers and chief employés, of 10 per cent of the total yearly profit made.

Twelve per cent of the net profits are put aside for division among customers who have bought at least 200 francs worth of paper during the year. The division is made according to the amount purchased.

Special rewards are given to workmen for long service and good work, or for special merit in the case of the superior employés.

Though the divisions are made according to their salaries by the workmen and the commissions of customers, the president of the council of management and the two managers apportion to each group the sums to be divided, and the profits and salaries vary very much in the different groups, as well as the recompenses for services rendered. No complaints of individuals respecting the manner of distribution of the profits are entertained.

The following is the exact manner in which the general distribution of profits is made:

to per cent to the reserve fund.

20 per cent to the president of the council and the two managers,

To per cent to the overseers, etc.

12 per cent to customers (clients, coopérateurs).

3 per cent to wages.

1 per cent to the deposit fund (déposants coöpérateurs).
44 per cent to members and those who have subscribed to the business capital.

In case of losses, only those who have subscribed to the business capital are liable to share in them.

All workmen and employés of good character, who have been two years in the establishment, may receive permission from the manager to put their earnings in the business to an amount not exceeding 5,000 francs. These deposits receive interest at 5 per cent and a fraction, as above mentioned, of the profits. These deposits are in turn admitted to form the business capital of the house, according as members retire or the business capital be increased. In this way the interest of the workmen in the house is gradually increasing.

The following was the composition of the business capital:

1,600,000 francs subscribed by the three partners collectively.

1,125,000 francs belonging to nineteen former managers, leading employés and workmen.

450,000 francs subscribed by fifteen friends or relations of the managers.

1,117,000 francs subscribed by thirty persons actually in the employment of the house, in sums of not less than 10,000 francs.

225,000 francs subscribed by fifty-two persons actually employed by the house, in sums of not less than 2,000 francs.

This paper mill has made profits even in the worst times.

It must be observed that in this Angoulème establishment the management has the practical command of the undertaking; the graduated divisions of profits are conferred as favors, not as rights; members have no individual right to interfere in the management of the business, or to examine the books, excepting those which give the details of the distribution of profits.

Mr. Laroche Joubert, in his evidence before the French Commission on Coöperation of 1883, attributes the success of the house to the workmen sharing the profits. The business is not liable to strikes, and there is great zeal displayed by the hands, who rarely leave the house. He, personally, has been a gainer by the coöperation introduced by him. His brother, who objected to the system, continued business on the old lines, and failed. In his opinion, given two mills with equal capital and similar in every respect, if one gives a share of profits to its workpeople, it is bound to beat the other out of the field, as it will have the pick of the workmen; and upon the quality of the hands success in great measure depends.

If there be 4,000 available hands in a town, says Mr. Joubert, and the two mills between them employ that number, the mill that has the 2,000 best hands attracted to it by a share of the profits must be the more successful of the two.—Printing Times and Lithographer.

A COMMITTEE of printers of this city, together with a delegation from Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12, recently waited upon Banker A. J. Drexel and presented him with a certificate of membership in that body. The certificate is executed with the pen in a highly ornamental and tasteful manner and design. The frame is about twenty-eight by thirty-two inches in dimensions, of polished wood, beaded and ornamented with gilt, and the certificate is surrounded by a white mat with a narrow border of garnet silk plush. Eight days' labor was expended by the penman in executing the certificate. When Mr. Drexel returned his thanks in a neat little speech, he invited the delegation to a breakfast in the private rooms of the banking house.—

Printers' Circular.

HOW POPULAR PAPERS ARE MADE.

If you want to make a paper that the public will declare
The very best and brightest that is printed anywhere,
Just fill it up with lies and fun and scandal, filth and tattle—
For that's the kind of stuff that takes, and tickles human cattle.

Don't dare to call your soul your own—don't dare to have a view That isn't in accordance with the people's—if you do They'll call you "fool" and "crank" because you have more brains than they,

And know more in a minute than they all know in a day.

If they contend that black is white, chime in and say it's white; And when you know they're in the wrong, proclaim them in the right; And when they all unite to damn and down an honest man, Roll up your sleeves, spit on you hands, and help them all you can.

Suppress your noblest thoughts, nor try to elevate the race;
Lie down and wallow with them in the mire of their disgrace;
And they in turn will honor you by calling you "the Colonel,"
And take and pay spot money for your weak and worthless journal.

WILL HUBBARD KERNAN.

POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS.

The subject of business sociability is worth consideration even from a commercial point of view. Some business men have the idea that the talk which must be done with customers is a necessary evil, and so they leave it to others. None better than salesmen on the road understand the importance of affability with everyone of their customers, and, as a consequence, they strive to cultivate a good fellowship which will make them personally welcome, even while their wares are not wanted. But some of these amenities are apt to be forgotten by those who are shut up in their office the year round, and have many petty perplexities to contend against. Some men cannot possibly make themselves agreeable, no matter how hard they try. But no one can measure the power of personal magnetism in trade, as compared with advantageous location, extensive advertising and other accessories. There are men who, in changing from one office to another, carry their trade with them. And there are tradesmen who move about regularly, almost wholly for the purpose of keeping up acquaintance with their customers, many of them who take pains to do their trading on the days when they can meet the head of the concern. It takes a long time to build up a first-class reputation for affability, just as it does for number one goods and sterling honesty .- London Press News.

COMPOSING ROOM VENTILATION.

The proper ventilation of workrooms is a thing asked for by organized labor, and the legislatures of several states have been petitioned to enact laws compelling proprietors to furnish sufficient ventilation and safeguards for the health and benefit of their employés. The reports of commissioners of labor complain of bad ventilation in many of the composition rooms in large cities, and the printers need well-ventilated workrooms as much as any other class of labor. How the typos stand the close rooms and the heat of the burning gaslights, not to talk of the heat of the weather, only a printer can explain. Leaning over a type case, under the glare of a gaslight, inhaling the lead dust of the type, is not the most healthy exercise in the world. In the composing room of one of the New Orleans morning newspapers, which is situated in the upper story of its publication house, just under the roof, and which in summer is extremely hot, an inspiration seems to have come to one of the oppressed occupants, and, in accordance with it, a vertical wooden box was constructed in the corner of the room, with openings at the floor and ceiling, and furnished with a pipe for supplying water at the top, and a pan and drain at the bottom for receiving the flow and carrying it away. The supply-pipe was bent over the upper end of the shaft, and fitted with a nose like that of a watering-pot, so as to deliver a shower of spray instead of a solid stream. On connecting it with the service-pipe the movement of the water was found to cause an active circulation of the air in that part of the room, which was drawn in at the upper opening of the shaft and issued again cool and fresh at the floor level. The most surprising thing about the experiment seems to have been the effect of the water in cooling the air to a degree much below its own temperature. With Mississippi water, which, when drawn from the service-pipe, indicated a temperature of eighty-four degrees, the air of the room in which the thermometer at the beginning of the trial stood at ninety-six degrees was cooled in passing through the length of the shaft to seventy-four degrees, or about twenty degrees below the temperature at which it entered, and nineteen degrees below that of the water which was used to cool it. Of course the absorption of heat by the evaporation of a portion of the water accounts for its refrigerating effect, but the result seems to have been so easily and inexpensively attained, that the experiment would be well worth repeating in other cases.— Exchange,

NEWSPAPER PICTURES.

The Boston Evening Transcript says that, since the introduction of cuts in daily newspapers has become so regular, different methods have been pursued to quickly reproduce by means of photography any important daily incidents. Reporters frequently carry small cameras with them, and often capture on the sensitive plate accurate views of subjects they are interested in. The method now pursued in one of the largest offices is to employ a special photographer, who develops immediately the sensitive plate as soon as it arrives; then in a wet state places it in a magic lantern, and projects the negative image downward upon a large sheet of paper placed on a table at which is seated an artist, who quickly sketches over all the light portions with his pencil; these portions, fortunately, are those which need to be reproduced in black lines. From the enlarged sketch, after it is inked and embellished, reduced electrotypes are rapidly produced by the usual process of photo-engraving.

THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1889.

The French Official Journal contains a decree concerning the proposed Universal Exhibition at Paris, and the system of classification to be adopted.

The second group, class 9, will comprise printing and publishing, and include specimens of typography, lithography, copperplate engraving; new books and new editions, special collections of books, periodicals, prints, atlases and albums.

Class 10 comprises paper and bookbinding, art materials, cards, inks, pencils, office furniture and stationery generally. There will also be included all sorts of objects made of paper, account books, etc.

The third group, class 22, will include colored papers, and paper for binding, etc.

The sixth group, class 58, will consist of the materials and processes of paper making, including materials and products of wood, straw and other pulps, processes of bleaching, glazing, cutting, etc. There will be special classes for bank notes and postage stamps.

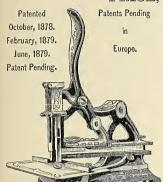
A MODEL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Deutcher Anzieger office, of Freeport, Illinois, is an establishment that makes a workman happy to be employed in. It is situated at the southwest corner of Chicago and Galena streets, being divided into respective apartments. First is the business office, next the private offices, and off from both is the pressroom, which is fourteen feet high by nineteen feet wide and sixty-three feet long. This contains one No. 3 first-class Hoe, one pony Hoe, one two-revolution Campbell, news and job, and two platen presses, and a 33-inch Carver cutter. The composing room, on the second floor, is twelve feet high by nineteen feet wide and seventy-three long, fitted up with one long side rack, "dust tight," and several of Hoe's new cabinets, besides the news stands.

The entire building is put up in such a way that there is no dark place to be found, is well ventilated, and heated by steam. It also possesses other conveniences, such as a large Ready elevator, a hand dummy, for small forms and copy from office and pressroom, as well as speaking-tubes from each room. Altogether it is a model office, and reflects credit on the proprietor who directs and occupies it.

Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

PRICE, \$18.00.



GHIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for handpower, and so constructed that footpower can be attached in five minutes. Footpower attachments, \$6.00.

Machines Guaranteed Every Way!

STAPLES

Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7, 3-16 in., for 2 sheets to 16, 5,000 in box, \$1.25 No. 8, 1/4 " "16 No. 9, 5-16 " " 32

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.





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INKOLEUM!

For reducing and refining instantly without impairing the color, all kinds of Printing and Lethographic Inks, and the color all kinds of Printing and Lethographic Inks, and the color all kinds of Printing and Lethographic Inks, and the color all kinds of Press and the color all kinds of Press and the color all kinds of Press and on any kind of Press and on Press and the Challett on State (Inc. 1) and the Challett of Press and on Press and Press an

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IMPORTERS OF

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Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.

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Importers of and Jobbers on

ADVERTISING CARDS.

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

Novelties, Chromos, Fans, Calendars, Etc. 196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Catalogue (with discount) to printers only, sent on APPLICATION WITH YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

A special Catalogue of Hand Scraps, Visiting Cards, etc., adapted to card printers' wants, sent free.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all va-rieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago, W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn Co., 160 William street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with priming-machines, or sepa-rately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago. Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 110 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereo-typers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chi-

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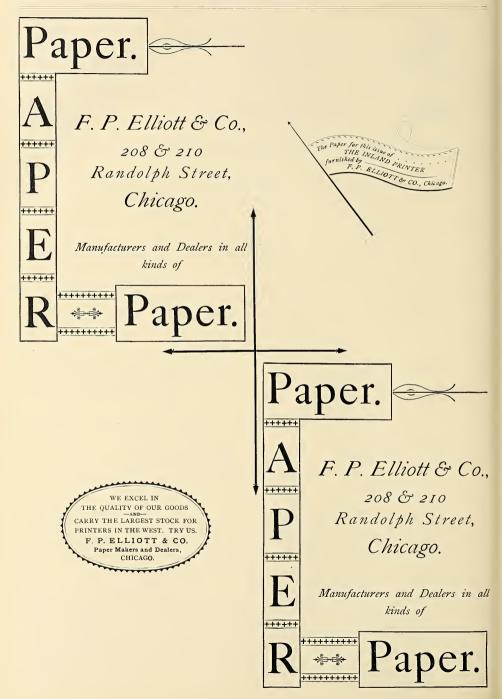
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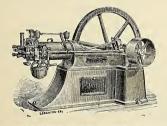
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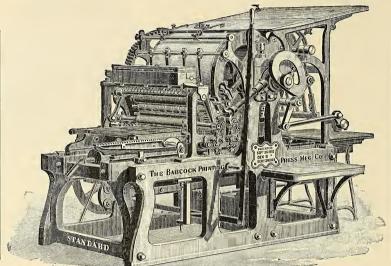
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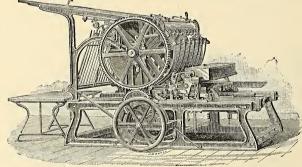
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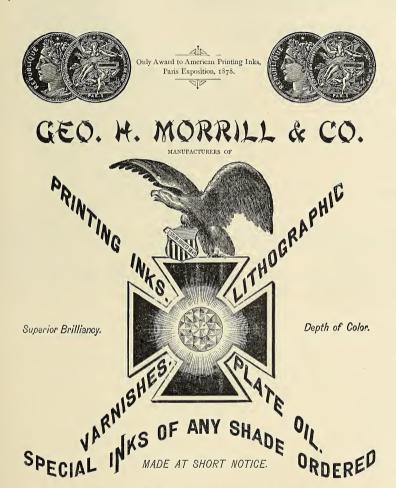
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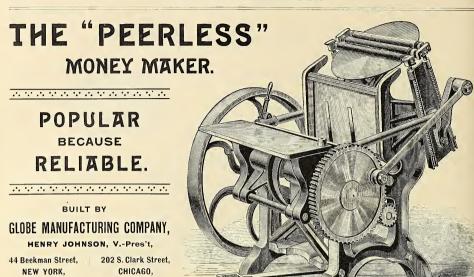
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PRINTERS ARE AWARE THAT THIS ELEGANT, MONEY-MAKING MACHINE PASSED ITS EXPERIMENT PERIOD YEARS AGO, AND TODAY STANDS PRE-EMINENTLY AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF FIRST-CLASS JOB PRESSES. EVERYBODY HAS WORKED ON "PEERLESS" PRESSES OR HAS SEEN OR HEARD OF THEM—THEIR FAME IS WORLD-WIDE. GOOD PRINTERS, HAVING AN EYE TO MONEY-MAKING AS WELL AS THE PRODUCING OF FIRST-CLASS PRINTING, SHOULD USE "PEERLESS" JOB PRESSES. AND KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

PEERLESS

THE MARKET IS FULL TO OVERFLOWING OF ALL SORTS OF "PRINTING MACHINES" AT ALL SORTS OF PRICES. "OLD STYLE" PRESSES, ONCE POPULAR, PERHAPS, BUT NOW OLD FASHIONED AND ANTIQUATED, HAVE BEEN REVIVED AND GIVEN EVERY CONCEIVABLE NAME AND MADE TO DO DUTY IN TRADING FOR TYPE AND PRINTING MATERIAL, BUT THE PRESS, OF ALL OTHERS, THAT HAS MADE ITS WAY THROUGH THICK AND THIN, THAT HAS WITHSTOOD THE BATTLE AND HARD KNOCKS AGAINST THE HARDEST COMPETITION IMAGINABLE, AND COME OUT AT THE TOP, IS THE "PEERLESS"—WITHOUT A PEER.

IN ALL IMPROVEMENTS THAT ARE OF REAL VALUE TO THE PRINTER, WE KEEP CONSTANTLY AT THE VERY FRONT, AND WE PROPOSE TO MAINTAIN THIS POSITION IN THE FUTURE.

WE BUILD SEVEN SIZES OF "PEERLESS" PRESSES, AND A LARGE LINE OF POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS; WE ALSO BUILD THE "CLIPPER" AND "JEWEL" PRESSES TO MEET THE MARKET FOR LOW PRICE MACHINES.

ALL THE TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' MATERIALS SELL OUR MACHINES.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.

Holly Wood versus Wood Type.

A COMPARISON OF PRICES.

OLLY WOOD TYPE will print as well and will give as good satisfaction as ordinary wood type, and costs less than one-half as much as the latter. A printed guarantee accompanies every font we send out, and if any letter is defective, or if the face comes off any letter, we will replace them free of charge.

In Holly Wood Type the face is cut from holly wood and cemented to a hardwood base. There is no danger of this cement giving way as long as the type is not wet. This we positively guarantee, and we will replace every font that has faces loosened from the base.

The following table gives comparative prices of all sizes of a few well-known styles. Printers can compare our prices with other manufacturers and see for themselves whether we are stating facts or not.

STYLE OF LETTER.														
		PRICE PRICE PER LETTER. PER LETTER.		PRICE PER LETTER,		PRICE PER LETTER,		PRICE PER LETTER.		PRICE PRR LETTER.				
Ŋ	Holly Wood.	Wood Type,	Holly Wood,	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood,	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.
4 5 6 8 10 14 15 16 18 224 225 30 40 50 72 100	\$0.03 .03 .03 .04 .04 .05 .05 .06 .06 .07 .08 .10 .12 .17 .17 .18 .21 .25 .30	\$0.06 .06 .07 .09 .11 .13 .16 .17 .18 .22 .23 .23 .28 .30 .28 .30 .41 .48 .60	\$0.03 .03 .04 .04 .05 .05 .06 .06 .07 .08 .09 .10 .12 .17 .18 .21 .25	\$0.05 .05 .07 .09 .10 .11 .12 .13 .14 .15 .17 .18 .21 .23 .27 .35 .42 .55	\$0.03 .03 .04 .05 .06 .06 .07 .08 .10 .12 .15 .17 .18 .21 .25	\$0.06 .06 .07 .09 .11 .13 .15 .16 .17 .18 .22 .23 .26 .28 .30 .32 .41 .48 .60	\$0.03 .03 .04 .04 .05 .05 .05 .06 .06 .07 .08 .09 .12 .17 .18 .21 .25	\$0.05 .05 .07 .09 .10 .11 .12 .13 .14 .15 .17 .18 .21 .23 .25 .27 .35 .42 .55	\$0.02 .034 .045 .967 .077 .088 .089 .113 .115 .120 .225 	\$0.06 .077 .008 .110 .114 .118 .220 .234 .238 .38 	\$0.02 .03 .04 .05 .06 .07 .07 .08 .09 .12 .14 .18 .20 .20 .25 .30	\$0.05 .06 .08 .124 .144 .115 .117 .121 .222 .235 .238 .333 .344 .525 .65	\$0.02 .03 .03 .04 .05 .05 .06 .07 .07 .08 .12 .12 .14 .16 .18 .20 .20 .20 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .3	\$0.05 .005 .008 .102 .112 .115 .116 .117 .121 .225 .235 .236 .452 .65

It will be seen from the above table that in many instances Holly Wood Type is at least 75 per cent cheaper than ordinary Wood Type, and in nearly *all* cases it is 50 per cent cheaper. To settle the matter of quality we will send you a sample letter on receipt of two cent stamp.

A complete line of Holly Wood Type kept in stock by

GOLDING & CO., Eastern Agents,

177 to 199 Ft. Hill Square, BOSTON, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

JOB PRESSES, PRINTERS' TOOLS AND MATERIALS, CUTTERS, TYPE, ETC.

Send ten cents for 188 page Illustrated Catalogue,

HAMILTON & BAKER, two rivers, wis.

Sole Manufacturers of Holly Wood Type,

ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Borders, Wood Rule, Reglets, Furniture, Cutting Sticks, Cabinets, Cases, Etc.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN BOOKS.



GOOD RESULTS

Follow the use of the "ELM CITY" BRONZING PAD, COUNTER, CARD CUTTER, ROLLER COMPO., Etc.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)

The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 21/2 by 6 inches, - - \$2.50 Price, for light work, 21/2 inches square, 1.50

"No Better Goods in the Market."—We are fully aware of the superiority of your goods, and in truth there are none better in the market.—Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, San Francisco and Chicago.



ELM CITY COUNTING MACHINE.



Saves both stock and time: Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

o be obtained.
Counting 100,000, \$10.0

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.

It is so made that a full sheet of cardboard may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, \$10.00.

ELM CITY ROLLER
COMPO., is used and liked
by Ar printers.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE RELIABLE AND POPULAR

Manufactured by G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Chicago Brass-----

Rule Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

BRASS PRINTING MATERIAL,

LEADS, SLUGS,

QUADS, ETC.

000000000000000000

84 Market Street,

J. P. TRENTER, Prop. CHICAGO, ILL.



T having come to our knowledge that other manufacturers or are offering link called * H. D. BOOK, * we hereby give notice that in order to Protect ourselves and X the consumer, we have registered the trade mark * *



** Any Ink of that brand, offered under any other label than ours, is counterfeit, * and parties so offering are im posing on the consumer and infringing on our trade mark. * ** When in need of Ink. order direct from us or * ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ OUR·AGENTS. ※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

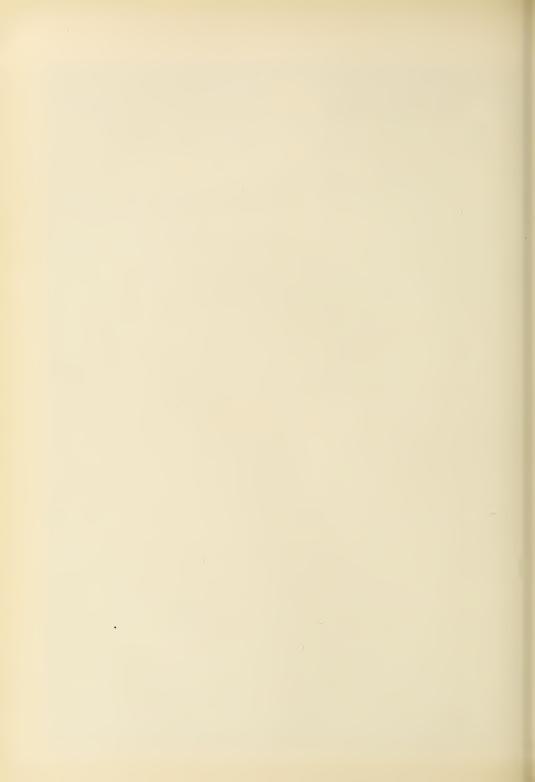
Philadelphia, 434 Walnut Street, - D. E. Hughes, Sole Agent. New York, 194 William Street. - - John Greason, Manager,

Atlanta, Ga., 31 Peachtree Street, - - F. J. Cohen, Gen'l Southern Ag't. Milwaukee, Wis., 59 Oneida Street, - - F. Wahl & Co., Mfr.'s Agents.

Minneapolis, Minn., Kimball & Hatch,

This is printed with our celebrated H. D. BOOK INK. -茶-茶-茶-茶-

COD We manufacture all grades of Lithographic and Letter Press Inks, and guarantee every pound to give satisfaction. *



CULLEN A. RIDER, President. ALF. E. LINDSLY.

Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

ALBERT A. McEWEN, V.-Prest. SAM. G. SLOANE, Manager.

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY COMPANY,

224-226 Walnut Street, ST. LOUIS.

. SOLE ST. LOUIS AGENTS FOR

Babcock Printing and Lith. Presses,

Electrine M'f'g Co's Inkoleum,

Brown's \$30 Stapling Machine,

Howard Iron Works Paper Cutters,

Brown's \$3.00 Breech-Loader Stapler,

Pierce's Subscription List Books.

SEND FOR OUR SPECIMEN BOOK.

METAL TYPE, MORGANS & WILCOX M'F'G CO., PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,

BY APPOINTMENT OF U. S. Type Founders.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE:

Gentlemen,-We have just issued a new and enlarged Price List of Printing Material and Specimen Book of Wood Type which we manufacture. This we invite you to SEND FOR if you have not already received it.

If you do not use Wood Type, send for the Price List ALONE, which illustrates and describes some twenty styles of Cabinets, forty kinds of Cases, fifteen different Racks for Labor-Saving Material, several improved Stands and Tables, and many new and useful articles which we make for printers' uses, as well as other requisites which we furnish.

If you use Wood Type as well as material, ask for the complete book. It shows a number of new and desirable faces, ornaments and borders, as well as the standard styles, which we produce with our superior finish that has won for our Wood Type the name of being the best in the world. Read what is said of it in the note below:

EAGLE PRINTING HOUSE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., November 1, 1886.

MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO .:

Gentlemen,—We have used your Wood Type, as well as Cabinets, Cases and other articles, for a number of years. The former we consider the best in the world, while we believe everything that comes from your factory is as durable as the best skill and material can produce.

Yours truly, HAIGHT & DUDLEY.

Please remember that we manufacture nearly every important article required to furnish a printing office except the metal type and presses. These we handle and carry in stock; also almost every necessary article of supply except paper. You can therefore order from us at a frequent saving of expense in charges.

Having been named as dealers by the Type Founders' Association of the United States, we are able to give our customers the benefit of the same discounts which the founders allow.

Awaiting your commands, we are

Yours very truly,

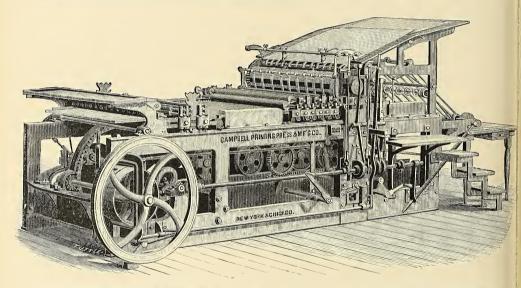
MORGANS & WILCOX M'F'G CO.

NEW PATENT

CAMPBELL

LITHOGRAPHIC

MACHINE.



No.	Size of Stone.	Size of Design.	No. Rollers.	Price.	
0	35×50	33×48	6	\$7,200	
I	32×46	30x44	6	6,400	
2	28x40	26x38	6	5,600	
3	24x32	22X30	4	4,900	

THE CAPTIOUS CRITICISMS OF OUR COMPETITORS IS THE MEASURE OF THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR MACHINERY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES OF WORK FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION TO THE

Campbell Printing Press and M'f'g Co.

160 William Street,

306 Dearborn Street,

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER,

ADDIS M. CARVER, PRINTER AND ELOCU-TIONIST.

BY CHARLES H. BRENAN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, in 1832; his death occurred at Chicago, in 1866, in his thirty-fourth year, and his remains were interred in Rosehill cemetery. He was a man of rare natural endowments, and possessed great versatility of talent. Had his life and energies been devoted to a single calling, whether of mechanics, literature, law, the drama, or statecraft, he would undoubtedly have attained eminence of no ordinary degree.

He was a fine specimen of physical as well as mental manhood, being six feet and one inch in height, erect in form, and weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds. He ranked third in point of age in a family consisting of four boys (all printers), and three girls. But one of the former and two of the latter are living. The surviving brother, Oscar F. Carver, is engaged in the banking business in Minnesota, while one of the sisters lives in Buffalo, New York, and the other in China.

Away back in the early fifties, O. F. Carver held the "first agate case," for upward of two years, on the original Chicago Tribune, Thomas Stewart being editor and proprietor. This was before Scripps, Bross and Spears established the Democratic Press. The two papers were afterward merged into one, under the name of the Press and Tribune, which name was continued but a short time, when the Press was dropped, and the single name, Tribune, adopted, by which the paper is still known. He also set up the greater part of the city directory for Langdon & Rounds, in the early part of that decade, and for upwards of a year was printer of the Universalist paper called The New Covenant, which was owned and edited by Rev. Samuel Skinner. The paper is now known as The Universalist.

When Addis M. Carver was but nine years old, the family moved to Rochester, New York. He never attended school from that i me forward, as, owing to the death of his mother, a few months later, the family was broken up, and he placed for two or three years with relatives, in a distant part of the state, and who, disloyal to their trust, made a drudge of him.

At the age of twelve years he found his way back to Rochester, and at once assumed the "roll" of printer's devil in the Advertiser office. In those early days, to be a "good devil" meant a great deal, for, in addition to making fires, sweeping out, running of errands, rolling, etc., the early delivery of the morning papers devolved upon that indispensable adjunct. Carver gloried in both the title and the performance of the duties the position entailed. His was the longest route in town, and he prided himself on his ability to deliver it in less time than other carriers did theirs. He always slept in the office in those days (usually among the "furniture," beneath an imposing stone), in order to be on hand for emergencies. Like all boys new at the printing business, he lost no opportunity to "ply the stick and rule," and very early became a rapid and accurate compositor. But his taste ran more in the direction of jobwork, his proficiency in which, as he grew to manhood, making him famous with the craft, as our late public printer, S. P. Rounds, and others on the top round of the profession, can attest.

Strange as it may seem, this man, who, almost from the cradle, was without the fostering care of a mother or the protection of a home, and unaided by even a common school education, won, through his own high merits as a printer, parliamentarian and gentleman, the proud title of "President of the National Typographical Union."

He was, indeed, a strange mixture of inconsistencies—always industrious, yet with no well-defined aim in life; void of acquisitiveness, and generous to a fault; of a highly mirthful disposition, yet relishing most the solid intellectual food found in the tragedies of Shakespeare, and other great authors; and always happiest in seeing, or rather, in making others happy, at whetever waste of money or of health or of self; and yet, aimless and drifting, as he seemed, and in many respects was, he possessed another order of talent equally remarkable with that already mentioned. This was in the line of dramatic elocution. The late star, James W. Wallack, once remarked

to the writer, after having listened to Carver's recital of some of Shakespeare's strongest passages: "If I possessed that man's qualities as a reader, in connection with my generally acknowledged merits as an actor, I do not think one could easily be found to excel me."

He manifested elocutionary talent in a marked degree before he could scarce talk plain, and was never more delighted than when called upon to speak his little piece. His parents were happy in calling him their future statesman, and none could question the reasonableness of their prophetic hope, had a most excellent mother been spared to train his expanding intellect, and guide his youthful steps.

At the time of his early apprenticeship in the Rochester Advertiser office, Dean's theater was located on Exchange street. It was there that Julia Dean commenced to bloom into the great and beautiful star and favorite. The allurements of the stage soon led Carver to divide his spare time o'nights between the hard bed under the imposing stone, and the green room, where he soon ranked as first "supe." His natural desire to be useful and to please, combined with a dramatic passion that would manifest itself, soon made him a favorite with Miss Dean and the company, and resulted in minor parts being assigned him on the stage.

He was a thorough mimic, and imitated perfectly the style of reading of almost every actor he had listened to, whether in comedy or tragedy. He was also well loaded with the negro minstrel element—so much so, in fact, that for a while he went by the name of "Bones." Those were the days when the Morris brothers, "Lou," "Bill" and "Charley" (also Rochester boys), and afterward of national fame, wore blue aprons, and together with Carver, who for a while boarded at their home, went through the incipient stages of "burnt-corkism," in an old barn, to the edification of the ladies and children of the neighborhood, at a penny a head, under the tutelage of the veterans Dave Lull and Sime Rockwell.

Those were also the good old days when volunteer fire companies held forth in all their glory, and when it was the ambition of every lad to "run wid der masheen." No boy possessed a more alert ear for the first sound of an alarm bell, nor seized the drag ropes or helped to "man the brakes" with a keener relish than Carver.

Physically, typographically and dramatically our protege continued to develope until between sixteen and seventeen years of age, when, anticipating Greeley's subsequent advice to young men, he went west, returning to Rochester in 1850, at the age of eighteen, a full-grown man. Few youths ever experienced more of the stern vicissitudes of life in a brief year and a half, than he, during his western career. The winter was spent at Mackinac, among the French and half-breed traders, who, being generally very illiterate, gladly seized upon his services in matters of correspondence, etc. His exuberance of spirits, and powers of mimicry and delineation of character, soon made him a very lion among these rude people, and nothing they had was too good for him. He worked among them, hunted or fished with them, and was foremost in all their sports. The wigwam of the full-blood aborigine, or the cabin of the half-breed, was open to him, with equal hospitality. Buoyant with the spirit of adventure, he enjoyed hugely his rough experience among these lowly denizens of the Wild West, so that the memory of friendship formed among these coarse surroundings, warmly clung to him through after life. There were, however, some experiences which Carver underwent, not usually pictured in the roseate fancy of a youthful adventurer, but which, nevertheless, made indelible impressions upon his memory. Toward springtime the effects of exposure to a severe winter climate became distressingly apparent. Both his feet, having been severaly frozen in midwinter, were still annoying him greatly. This misfortune coupled with the use of the rank and poorly cooked food of the natives, seriously undermined his health, the consequences of which manifested themselves in a very painful manner. Almost simultaneously boils broke out upon his body from his knees upward-and for many weeks he suffered great torture, almost out-jobing Job in the multiplicity of his bilious discomforters. From the effects of this affliction he never fully recovered, and ever after, his person bore ugly scars as mementos of the distressing visitation.

At the time of his sojourn at Mackinac, Chanfrau's sensational play of the "New York Fireman," was all the rage; and there were but few boys who were not enthused with the spirit of "Mose," the hero of the play. As soon as he became well enough to travel, Carver left Mackinac, and assumed the role of "Mose," with marked success, upon the boards of a number of western theaters, including those of Milwaukee, Detroit, and other prominent places.

He returned to Rochester, as already stated, at the age of eighteen years, and Young America fairly went wild over their whilom friend, now a six-footer, surmounted by a silk tile perched on three hairs, and arrayed in a blue swallowtailed coat with brass buttons, as he posed, a la Chanfrau, for their edification.

But his visit to Rochester implied more than merely having a good time with the boys. It was by special appointment with a little black-eyed lady named Sarah Plumb, whose heart he won when but a printer's devil, years before, and she a wee fairy behind the counter of her mother's confectionery store. With all his apparent unstableness of character, a truer love never existed than he bore her, nor was love ever more warmly reciprocated than by Sarah, from the day she plighted her troth, till she had borne him six children, and was finally called upon to strew flowers over his grave. She was a model of retiring, domestic virtue, and although the twain were direct opposites in many characteristics, he was perfection in her eyes, and his strong but consistent will, her ever cheerfully accepted law. But one of their six children, Arthur by name, is still living, all the others having died young.

Immediately after their marriage they went to Cincinnati, where they resided for several years-he working at his trade a greater portion of the time, but giving much attention to readings and dramatic pursuits. Cincinnati was also the home of Augustus Asa Addams (he spelled his name with two "d's"), the great tragedian, and the only successful rival of Edwin Forest, when at his best. Although Carver was then but a boy in years, he soon became a strong favorite and companion of Addams, who aided him very materially in the study of elocution; and when that peer of the great Forest, who now shines in history; ave, that superior in many of the finer traits that denote the artist of highest type, died poor and almost forgotten, because of the one only failing that has wrecked many a gifted man, it was the grateful privilege of Addis M. Carver, with the aid of a single male nurse, to be with and to comfort him through his last illness, and on the day after his death, by the help of a few personal friends, to lay him to rest in Spring Hill cemetery. (To be continued.)

GREETING TO OUR READERS.

Readers! before we shall again have the pleasure of addressing you through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, 1887 will have been substituted for 1886, so we take this opportunity of wishing you all—old and young, rich and poor—



ANI



With many, many pleasant returns of the season; and trust that the coming year may bring you, both bodily health and business prosperity.

RECEIVED WITH THANKS.

WE acknowledge with many thanks an invitation to the second annual ball of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, on Thanksgiving eve, at the Exposition Annex of that city. We feel satisfied the "boys" had a good time, and regret that other engagements prevented us from being one of them.

ALSO from Minneapolis Typographical Union, No. 42, to their first annual reception, at Malcom's Hall, on the same evening. Sorry to do so, but must plead inability to be present.

Also to attend the first annual ball given by the employes of the Cleveland Type Foundry, at Curry's Hall, 94 Ontario street, on Monday evening December 13. The invitation card is a beautiful specimen of typography, all the type used being the exclusive production of the above-named establishment.

PERSONALS.

WE recently had the pleasure of a call from Mr. T. B. Morton, of the firm of Morton Brothers, 418 West Main street, Louisville, a wideawake, business, agreeable gentleman.

WE acknowledge the courtesy of a call from Mr. A. D. Wood, steam job printer of Muskegon, Michigan, who was recently in our city looking up a number of improvements he contemplates making in his establishment.

Mr. W. A. Fowler, one of the oldest and most successful of the many paper salesmen traveling for Chicago and eastern houses, will sever his connection, on the New Year, with the jobbing trade, and engage in a general paper commission business on his own account. We wish him abundant success in his new venture; and with his well-known industry, and acquaintance extending throughout the western states to aid him, there is every likelihood of him obtaining it. He has already offers from some of the largest and best-known mills to handle their goods.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Goss Press Manufacturing Company of Chicago, has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

THE Jameson & Morse Job Printing Company of this city, has been licensed to incorporate, with a stock capital of \$50,000.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER inform us, that the pica size of their new Princess Script, will be ready February I. See specimen, on page 186.

THE Graphic Illustrated Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of \$25,000, by Cullen A. Rider, E. Dunton Taylor, and Harrison C. Lewis.

MESSRS. McABEE & KENDIG, two well-known Chicago and Washington printers, have just opened a job printing office at 170 Madison street. We wish them success.

THE Union Strawboard Association held an executive meeting in the club rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel, a few days ago, to discuss the general situation and help maintain prices.

THE National Photo-Engraving Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are Charles Corby, John Gelter, and C. T. Drake.

THE list of prices of paper published in the present issue, will be corrected from month to month, by the J. W. Butler Paper Company. It will be especially valuable to country printers.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, now located at 158 and 160 Clark street, will shortly remove to new and more commodious quarters—327 and 329 Dearborn street.

THE last issue of *The Electrotyper*, published by the Shniedewend & Lee Company, of this city, is one of the neatest and most interesting numbers of that sheet it has been our pleasure to peruse.

THE editor of the Beaver Dam (Wisconsin) Argus has been cited to appear before the Superior Court of this city for alleged libel. Fred. J. Golding, the complainant, claiming damages to the amount of \$20,000 on that account.

THE Orcutt-Killick Lithographing Company, 341 to 345 Wabash avenue, reports business booming and crowded to its utmost capacity. The probabilities are that ere long it will be compelled to move into more commodious quarters.

Messrs. Shniedewend & Lee have just received the sixteenth specimen book of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, consisting of 400 pages, showing all the most improved and elegant faces recently issued by that well-known type foundry.

WM. H. Pellow, a compositor on the Chicago *Tribune*, died November 30, aged 33 years. Typhoid fever was the cause of his death. He was buried by the Typographical Union in the union lot at Rose Hill cemetery, December 2, 1886.

KNIGHT & LEONARD have their temporary business headquarters at 142 Dearborn street. Their composing and pressrooms are located on

Canal street. They have not yet positively decided on a permanent location, but have two or three advantageous positions under consideration.

Mr. Albert Auer, late foreman of the government printing office pressroom, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Stephen McNamara, late pressman with Knight & Leonard, have gone into the manufacture of printers' rollers and roller composition, at 314 South Dearborn street.

THE Butler Paper Company have just issued a handsome catalogue and price list of printers' fancy stationery for the season of 1886-87, in which is given the sizes, styles and prices of ball programmes, visiting, advertising, society, menu and New Year's cards. etc.

THE Scottish Clansman is the name of a neat four-column monthly publication issued by Messrs. Fyfe & Campbell, of this city, devoted to the interests of Scottish clans, a social and benevolent organization, composed of Scotchmen and their descendants. From it we learn there are now twenty-three clans in the order.

CHICAGO IN DEMAND.—During the past few days, Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, have received applications from responsible parties in Bombay and Calcutta, India, to become agents for their firm. They have also been requested to furnish estimates for making tools and matrices for a type foundry about to be established in Assyria.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between John W. Ostrander and Charles Huke, was dissolved November 13, by mutual consent, Mr. Huke retiring from the firm, and Mr. Ostrander continuing the business under the name of John W. Ostrander, who assumes all liabilities, and who will make all collections due the late firm.

WM. C. HOLLISTER, formerly employed at Rand, McNally & Co's, and the well-known secretary of the Trades' Assembly, has entered into partnership with Geo. E. Bardwell, under the name of Hollister & Bardwell, 283 and 285 East Madison street. They advertise themselves as music, society and commercial printers. We wish them well.

A VISIT to our representative type foundries, paper warehouses press manufacturers and printers' supply houses justifies us in making the announcement that without exception all profess themselves satisfied with the state of trade, and also with the business outlook. To give the report of one firm would simply be to give the report of all. Business good, and prospects bright, expresses the situation.

The new discounts on type and printing materials, of twelve per cent for cash in the days, and ten per cent for cash in thirty days, which were adopted at the last meeting of the Type Founders' Association, and went into effect November 1, seem to have met with very general approval. No perceptible falling off in orders has resulted from the late increase in prices over those in force since January 1, but the condition of trade is good, and bids fair to continue so.

THE Chicago dealers in printing materials have perfected a permanent organization, to be known as the "Western Association of Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials." A constitution and by-laws have been adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: S. Simons, president; Frank Barbydt, secretary; Paul Shniedewend, treasurer. The object of the association is the advancement of their business interests, by maintaining uniform prices, and establishing more intimate relations with each other, thus securing frequent discussions and comparison of views, and for obtaining more prompt and reliable information as to the responsibility of those dealing or desiring to deal with them.

THE American Press Association of Chicago, will very soon attempt to reduce the cost of composition by introducing in their establishment several of the "Thorne cylindrical typesetting and distributing machines." The American Press Association has already the machines in operation in their establishment in New York City. The Thorne machine comprises a distributing as well as a setting apparatus, either of which may operate independently, or both work simultaneously, at pleasure. Each machine requires an operator, a justifier, and a boy to place in the machine the type for distribution. Two sizes of machines are made, costing at the present time \$1,500 and \$2,000,

respectively. Forty thousand ems of solid composition per day of ten hours is claimed to be the ordinary work of the machine with good operators. THE INLAND PRINTER will give its readers a fair and unprejudiced account of the workings of this machine, and its probable influence upon the printing trade as well as the compositor, in a future issue.

WE direct the especial attention of the craft, especially the older members, to the advertisement in the present issue referring to the first annual banquet and ball of "The Old-Time Printers' Association" of this city, which occurs at the Matteson House, on Monday evening, January 17. It is the intention of the Committee of Arrangement to spare neither pains nor expense to make the occasion an enjoyable one, and from present indications these efforts will certainly be successful. Ample arrangements have been made for the comfort and accommodation of the guests, both those who bring ladies, and those who leave them at home; those who dance, and those who prefer a quiet chat. The Matteson is situated in one of the most central and convenient locations in the city, and those who come may rest assured of an evening's enjoyment. Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, \$5; single tickets, for ladies only, \$2; to be obtained of the officers, the Committee of Arrangements, and at the editorial room of THE INLAND PRINTER, room 26, 159 La Salle street.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the following puzzler: "What do you consider the best daily newspaper in your city?" In reply we would say, Chicago is proud, and justly so, of her daily newspapers. She is proud alike of the enterprise of their managers, the advertising patronage they enjoy, their circulation, their typographical appearance. and the ability with which they are conducted; and this statement applies as well to our one and two cent morning and evening journals, as to what is known as the blanket sheets. While there is, doubtless, a keen and generous rivalry between them, the truth is each seems to occupy a special field, so that distinction or preference would seem invidious. From a typographical standpoint, however, we have no hesitation in awarding the palm to The Chicago Herald, which is, in our humble judgment, not only the handsomest daily in Chicago, but one of the handsomest-if not the most handsome-published in the United States, and its contents are generally as interesting as its appearance is attractive -and this is saying a great deal.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

RECORD OFFICE, Ada, Ohio. A number of creditable specimens of general every-day work.

W. M. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati. A choice assortment of calendars in colors, all sizes, for 1887.

F. H. Gerlock & Co., Scranton, Pa. One of the most attractive and effective business cards we have seen in many a day.

Geo. W. Baker, Tilton, New Hampshire. A very neat and nicely balanced business card worked in colors. The miters are creditably true.

Ennis & Cook, Hamilton, Ontario. Business cards, on one of which the name of the firm is altogether out of proportion to the other portion of the advertising matter.

C. B. WOODWARD & Co., St. Louis. A very handsome embossed calendar, printed in colors, on engraved blocks. An owl sitting on and surrounded by books is the subject of illustration.

Banner Print, Dundas, Ontario. A number of specimens of creditable every-day work. The jobs are generally neat and in good taste, but there is certainly room for improvement in the presswork.

R. H. D. Hoskins, Bathgate, Dakota. An exceedingly creditable business card executed by a learner. The design is good, but one side of the card is out of proportion to the other, in the character of the type used.

H. RIVKIN, Syracuse, New York. A goodly assortment of general work. Some of the samples are worthy of praise, while others are just so-so. The material seems to have been selected with care and judgment, but we must again protest against crowding every

ornamented font in the office into one job. Such efforts do not appear to advantage even on a billhead. There is such a thing as overdoing it.

HOADLEY & HACKMAN, Lawrence, Kansas. A general assortment of finer class jobs, all of which were worked on a "Baltimorean" press. We can favorably commend both the general composition and presswork.

THE POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Boston, Mass. The Columbia Bicycle Calendar for 1887, an artistic and elegant work in chromo-lithography and the letterpress. Each day of the year is given upon a separate slip, with a cycling quotation, newsy of information, or otherwise interesting.

Purcell Brothers, Broken Bow, Nebraska. Several neatly executed note and letterheads, circulars, programmes, etc., which are a credit to any office, no matter where located. The taste displayed, and workmanship connected therewith—attractive, yet unpretentious—produce the work that customers like, and which ensures continued patronage.

EARHART & RICHARDSON, Cincinnati, Ohio. A superb collection of fine commercial work, which it does a printer's heart good to examine, and which, we trust, will go into the hands of learners who are anxious to become thorough masters of their trade. No matter whether we turn to the highly attractive and artistic colored page of a banquet souvenir, or note the exquisite taste displayed in a circular or business card—the impression is the same—all worthy of the highest commendation. It is almost needless to add that the presswork is as meritorious as the composition.

HAIGHT & DUDLEY, Poughkeepsie, New York. There seems to be an individuality stamped on the work of this house that enables us to tell at a glance where it comes from, without looking at the name or imprint. As a master in coloring, Mr. Haight, probably, has no equal, certainly no superior, in the printing profession in the United States. The effectiveness and harmony of colors, tints, etc., has been evidently reduced to a science in his hands. The happy faculty of blending the negative with the positive is preëminently his forte; but as we did not set out with the intention of writing a eulogium either on him or his productions, we desist. The office calendar for 1887, just received, issued by his firm, is worthy of his reputation, and this is all that need he said

Specimens have also been received from the Tuolumne Independent office, Sonora, California; Burdette Printing Company, Burlington, Iowa; Edward L. Stuckert, Trenton, New Jersey; T. O. Metcalf & Co., Boston; the Record office, New London, Ohio, as also from a large number of other firms, reference to which must be laid over till our January issue.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Columbia River Paper company, La Camas, Washington Territory, has been destroyed by fire.

THE Missouri Paper Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$50,000.

BOSTON parties have been visiting Skowhegan, Maine, looking over the valuable mill privileges with a view to establishing paper and pulp paper mills.

THE Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Gardiner, Maine, which has been making extended improvements in its paper mills, expects to spend \$125,000 on the improvements before the work is completed.

Messrs. D. H. & A. B. Tower, the standard paper mill architects, have prepared plans for the Canada Paper Company for a two machine mill at Windsor, Canada, to take the place of its mill burned there not long since.

A VERY advanced process of embossing fine papers while being manufactured, has been invented by J. E. Taylor, of the Springdale Paper Company, Springdale, Massachusetts. Cheapness and perfectness of the impression are its valuable features.

THE Glens Falls Paper Company, Glens Falls, New York, has completed its new pulp mill, and is putting in the machinery. Six water-

wheels will supply the driving power, and these, together with the casings, boxes, draught tubes and other equipments, will consume about 240 tons of iron. The plant will amount to about twenty-four carloads of machinery.

A NEW paper manufacturing company is being formed at Richmond, Virginia, which is expected to shortly build one of the finest paper mills in the country. This company will succeed the Old Dominion Paper Company, which is closing up its business.

AT a meeting of the American Wood Paper Company, recently held at Providence, Rhode Island, Charles F. Mason was re-elected president, and A. K. Hale, secretary and treasurer. The old board of directors was re-elected, save that Royal C. Taft was chosen to fill the place vacated by Mr. Hall.

THERE is a prospect that the big water power at Lunenburg Falls, Vermont, will soon be utilized. A bond for a deed from the Burlington & Lamoille Company has been secured, and a pulp and paper mill company will soon be formed to utilize the privilege. A plant worth \$150,000 will be established, and a force of seventy-five hands required.

THE Crystal Spring Paper Mill, at Middleport, Massachusetts, was leased for a short time by New York parties for the purpose of manufacturing paper from tobacco stems, under W. W. Bennett's patent. The result is reported to have been satisfactory in producing a very white and strong sheet of book paper. The mill is now being enlarged and improved throughout, and will be ready to start up in about four weeks.

A STRAWBOARD lining machine has been patented by Mr. Arnold W. Schlichte, of New York City. The mechanism is such that the operator is able to sever the web which constitutes the lining material between each sheet of board after the material has been pasted and pressed to place upon the board, the parts being so arranged that sheets of board of varying size may be used without changing the adjustment of the machine.

SULPHITE PULP.—A London correspondent writes as follows to the Paper Trade fournal: "From what I see and hear, sulphite pulp has not fulfilled, as it was scarcely likely to do, the extravagant expectations formed of it. Several mills on the continent and in England have given it up, throwing out the plant they had erected for its manufacture. The enthusiastic reception, amounting even to a craze, given to this process in America will, I think, be somewhat discredited when results come into play. Paper makers in England don't think nearly so much of it as they did, and I believe the majority of them would much rather buy it than make it. The results are extremely variable from all the processes, and the details most awkward and unsatisfactory to work."

ONE THOUSAND QUAINT CUTS.

We have received from Messrs. Field & Tuer, London, through Schmer & Welford, New York, a copy of "1,000 Quaint Cuts from Books of Other Days." As the name signifies, it is a volume of impressions made from wood cuts engraved between fifty and sixty years ago; some, however, belong to the last of the seventeenth century, and a few are by living artists. The accompanying specimens therefrom may prove of interest to our readers. The selection includes amusing





illustrations from children's story books, fables, class books, etc.; also, pictorial initial letters and curious designs and ornaments from original wood blocks. To those specially interested in the study of the growth of wood engraving, we can earnestly commend the work. For sale by the above named firm. Price, 40 cents.



Specimen of a Reproduction of Steel Engraving by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

St. Louis contributed \$200 to the Childs-Drexel fund,

A New York printer (?) advertises to print 20,000 handbills for \$6.

Public Printer Benedict does not pay over \$1.50 per pound for any ink now, and buys most of it for less.

THE St. Paul *Globe* is erecting a ten-story structure, which, when finished, will be one of the finest offices in the country.

SINCE the close of the last session of the International Typographical Union, sixteen new unions have been chartered.

THE Boycotter, of New York, has changed its name to that of The Union Printer. We think the movement a wise one.

THE employing printers of St. Paul have formed an organization for mutual benefit, protection from deadbeats and correction of trade abuses.

MR. D. M. PASCOE, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, was married on Thanksgiving eve to Miss Annie Marion.

RAMSEY, MILLETT & HUDSON, printers and binders, Kansas City, Missouri, have recently moved into a new five story and basement building at 224 and 226 West Fifth street.

W. H. HICKMAN has been reappointed as assistant foreman of the Congressional Record. This daily congressional thermometer has been resumed, and many compositors are happy thereby.

A LARGE number of publishers throughout the Northwest, during the recent snow blockade, were obliged to resort to the old wrappingpaper scheme, or abandon their issues for the time being.

THE plate printers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, have received an advance from \$6 to \$6.25 per thousand for printing the registered backs of the United States notes.

At the recent annual election of No. 6 (New York) Typographical Union, 2,686 votes were cast, the successful contestant for president, Mr. Glackin, receiving 1,483 votes, to that of 1,174 cast for his opponent, Mr. Flinn.

Some time ago a boy had his foot cut off in a Campbell printing press in the establishment of W. H. H. Rogers, 51 Leonard street, New York. The boy sued for \$20,000 damages, and has just recovered a judgment of \$5,000.

CHARTERS have been issued by the International Typographical Union as follows: Vincennes, Indiana, No. 142; Fresno City, California, No. 144; Carlisle, Pennsylvania, No. 147; Wichita, Kansas, No. 148, and Boston Press Feeders, No. 2.

PUBLIC Printer Benedict made three important appointments in his office on the 13th ultimo, Mr. James E. Bright being made foreman of the jobroom, Mr. G. A. R. McNeir foreman of the *Congressional Record*, and Mr. Albert G. Sardo foreman of the pressroom.

At a recent meeting of Columbia Typographical Union it was resolved to restore the scale of prices on newspapers. To this end a circular was sent to the different publishers stating that after November 25, the union would demand 50 cents a thousand on newspapers.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between W. B. Thomas and C. J. Miller, Newcastle, Pennsylvania, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Thomas will locate in Los Angeles, California. The business, however, will be continued under the firm name of Miller & Van Gorden.

DANIEL CHRISTIAN, ex-treasurer of Huntington county, has brought suit in the Huntington Circuit Court against the Huntington Herald Publishing Company for libel, claiming damages which aggregate \$40,000,—a rather large sum for the proprietor of a county newspaper to have on deposit.

For some time past there has been an effort in progress to organize a union of the printers of New Albany, and, after considerable agitation, the organization was perfected December 10, with the following officers elected: Theodore G. Dyer, president; Nelson R. Petrey, vice-president; Ed. White, recording secretary; Ben. Strickland, corresponding and financial secretary; Mr. McPheters, treasurer. The organization

will be known as New Albany Typographical Union, No. —, and starts out with sixteen charter members. Monday night, December 20, is set for the next regular meeting, and it is expected a deputy organizer will be present, when an application for charter to the International Typographical Union will be made.

MESSRS. REED & HALPIN, both well-known printers of Chicago, formerly employés of Rand, McNally & Co's, have just started a very creditable appearing and edited sheet at Crossville, Tennessee, called *The Crossville Times*. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them abundant success in their new enterprise and field of labor.

QUICK WORK.—The Union Printer, of New York, of Saturday, November 20, contains the following:—"Last Saturday night the stereotypers on the World cast and finished ninty-eight plates in just forty-nine minutes. They used three casting-boxes, and I think take the lead, although they have often done as well before."

An enterprising subscriber sends us a specimen of job (?) printing from Anselmo, Nebraska, with the suggestion that it would be well to have it framed, a hint we respectfully decline to act on, as we can put our money to better use. Besides, we don't need to go to a Nebraska village for blacksmith work. We can find that nearer home.

THE Craftsman, of Washington, says: "Chief Organizer David P. Boyer has been consulting with President Aimison of the International Typographical Union in regard to the 'plate' question that is causing so much trouble in various portions of the country. He thinks that the question at issue between the parties who manufacture the plates and the typographical unions can all be adjusted without any trouble."

THE following will be the officers of Topeka Typographical Union, No. 121, for the ensuing year: W. R. Goodenough, president; D. H. Christophel, vice-president; Frank C. Scott, financial secretary; I. P. Groome, recording secretary; Franklin Barnes, treasurer; Ed. MacLennan, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Della M. Sloan, J. F. Blake, J. J. Johnson, H. M. Ives, K. U. Whitted, M. A. Miller and D. M. Peffer, trustees.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet, with the caption, "Rules for Composition on the New Orleans Picayune," containing instructions to the compositors on that sheet, as to the rules to be followed on capitalization, spelling and divisions, punctuation, abbreviations, figures, quotations, italics, roman and small caps, credits, dates, tabular work, etc. It may do very well for compositors holding regular "sits," who have time to study it, but the poor devil of a "sub," ignorant of its contents, is to be pitied, who goes to work handicapped by its eight solid pages of rules, many of which are in direct contrariety to those followed in the leading printing offices of the United States. But we suppose they have cranks—proofreading cranks—in New Orleans as well as in New York or Chicago.

THE last issue of The Craftsman contains a communication from Mr. C. Drummond, secretary London Society of Compositors, denying in toto the statements of an American compositor, lately visiting England in search of health, who charged the secretary with threatening to "kick him out of his office," when asking for work. He also as emphatically denies the correctness of Mr. Caton's statements regarding the scale of prices paid, system of measurement, etc., and cites facts to sustain his denial. While we sincerely regret that any unpleasantness should have arisen in the premises, we are pleased that Mr. Drummond thought the charges of sufficient importance to warrant him in placing himself in a proper light before American printers, under his own signature. We have too many compositors in the United States who have come from the other side of the pond, who are treated as well as those to the manor born, to allow such accusations as Mr. Caton's to be passed in silence. American printers demand reciprocity, and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

FOREIGN.

THE French Federation of Printers was founded in 1881, and consisted of ninty-nine unions or sections representing nearly 7,000 members. Each section had its own rules, and its own executive, which is in permanent relation with the central committee, and necessarily their rules are in accord with the general rules which govern the

whole associations. They have no general fund for out of work, sick or invalid members, but several of the sections have funds for these purposes.

THE balance sheet of the Hobart branch of the typographical association shows that the receipts for the half year ending June 30, were £186 98, 1d., while the expenditure amounted to £114 1s., leaving a balance of £72 8s. 1d.

PERSIAN books, in a decorated style, are now produced in the new native printing houses of Constantinople. Some of the copies are sent to Teheran, but the greater part of them are designed for the local school of Persian scholarship.

A GENERAL strike of the compositors in Berlin is threatened. The men contend that the tariff recently decided on is proving unfair, and they give their employers until January 1 to consider the matter. The impending strike will involve almost every newspaper in the German capital.

RARE books and manuscripts in the National Library of France are to be photographed, so that in case of fire or theft they can be reproduced. Besides copies can thus be furnished to other libraries in France and foreign countries, from the sale of which the expense of the undertaking may be defrayed.

The London Musical Publishing Company, limited, invite applications for an issue of £20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company was established in 1883, and the shareholders having recently decided to increase the capital from £10,000 to £100,000. It is a portion of this enlarged capital that is now offered.

THE Australasian Typographical Journal states that trade at Melbourne has been exceedingly dull, and the list of unemployed has been largely augmented by arrivals from New South Wales and South Australia. The increase of two cents on morning and weekly papers has caused an influx of compositors for whom no work can be found. In Adelaide also, trade is very quiet.

PROPORTIONALLY great has been the increase in the membership of the London Society of Compositors, the total number being now 6,580, or 170 more than a twelvemonth ago. Eighty-one members are on the superannuation list, fourteen have emigrated, and thirteen have been removed by death. The aggregate ages of the latter amounted to 642 years, the minimum and maximum being respectively twenty-six and seventy-three. The average age of each of the deceased was forty-inie years and nearly five months.—The London Printing Times and Lithographer.

Herr A. Hallauska, an enthusiastic disciple of Gutenberg, residing at the small Austrian town of Hallein, has perfected his process of "Selenotype" in a really wonderful manner, and surpassing by far the original "Chaostype." The work has such a variety of figures and beauty of colors that it becomes really artistic printing, and it is securing the rapidly increasing interest and admiration of the trade. Herr Hallauska sells sets of his plates, and would also sell the secret of his proceedings at moderate terms. His address is that given above.—

London Printers' Register.

RUSSIAN POSTAL AUTHORITIES AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS .-- A few days ago a copy of the London Standard of the 26th August, which had passed through the Russian postoffice, was exhibited in the Exchange newsroom, Liverpool, and created a very great amount of interest from the fact of its treatment at the hands of the Russian authorities. The first of the leading articles was completely obliterated. It was a little over a column in length, but from one end to the other not a single word could be discerned. The apparatus used for the obliteration of the article was evidently one made expressly for the purpose, as care had been taken not to infringe on the matter next to the objectionable article. It was not mentioned which part of Russia the paper had come from. The mere fact was announced that it had passed through the Russian postoffice. The article on which the vigilance of the Russian authorities has been so unmistakably shown commences as follows: "The success of the Russian conspiracy for the dethronement of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, has been as shortlived as while it lasted, it was scandalous,"-Scotsman.

HOW TO GET THE WEIGHT OF PAPER.

When paper of irregular size must be ordered, and it is important to retain a certain thickness, as in case of enlargement of form of ordinary 24mo. to 32mo., or in case of its reduction to a 16mo., the proper weight of the size wanted may be determined by a simple calculation, thus: The difference between twenty-four and thirtytwo, or between twenty-four and sixteen is eight, or eight twentyfourths, or one-third. The size of paper wanted should weigh onethird more for the 32-page form, or one-third less for the 16-page form. When the proportion between the sizes is not regular, as in the above case, the desired weight may be found by reducing both sizes (the paper in use and the paper desired) to square inches. making a question in simple proportion. For example: To find the weight of a ream of paper 20 by 30 inches, of the same thickness as a ream of paper 24 by 38 inches, weighing forty pounds. Multiply together the length and width of the smaller size, 20 by 30, which gives six hundred square inches. Multiply the length and width of the larger sheet, 24 by 38, which gives 912 square inches. It is now a simple question of proportion. As 912 is to 600 so is forty to the answer, which is twenty-six and one-third.

THE EARLY USE OF WOOD IN PAPER MAKING.

The application of wood to paper making is by no means new. In 1800, Matthias Koop patented a method of manufacturing paper from different kinds of wood.

It is nearly ninety years since a paper mill in Fairhaven, Vermont, made wrapping paper from basswood bark (*Titia Americana*), and about fifty-six years since one Beard, of Frejus, in France, invented a mode of making paper from wood.

Early in 1826, the brothers Cappucino, paper makers of Turin, discovered the means of supplying the want of rags by the fabrication of paper from the thin bark of the poplar, willow and other kinds of wood. The Academy of Sciences having examined the specimens of writing, printing and wrapping paper thus produced, acknowledged their goodness and praised the inventor. The king granted the inventors an exclusive privilege for ten years for making paper from ligneous materials. In 1838, James Vincent Desgrand took out a patent for making paper and pasteboard with wood reduced into a pulp; of the different white woods he found poplar to answer the best. In 1855, William Johnson was granted a patent for improvements in the application of various substances containing woody fiber to the manufacture of white paper pulp, such as the inner bass of the lime tree and other Tiliaceae, the willow, birch and elder. From that time to the present numerous other patents have been granted, both in Europe and America, for reducing wood fiber to pulp suitable for paper.

At the London International Exhibition of 1862, Wurtemberg contributed several samples of paper made from wood pulp mixed with rags, the proportion of the former varying from ten to eighty per cent; the paper was reported to be serviceable, although of a low quality. The wood was simply rubbed down against the periphery of a wheel prepared with a rough face.

At the Paris Exhibition in 1867, was to be seen in action one of the large machines of fifty-horse power, working the process of Henry Voelter, of Heidenheim, Wurtemberg, for making wood pulp for paper. The exhibitor, who was the first to carry on the manufacture, has developed it on a large scale, and greatly reduced the price of all kinds of paper, by introducing from thirty to sixty per cent of wood pulp in the material; and now there is not a journal published in Germany which does not contain more or less wood pulp in the paper used, —Exchange.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

351,830.—Printers' use. Combined machine for. C. D. Fish, Ansonia, Conn. 351,991.—Printing machines. Sheet-delivery apparatus. C. B. Maxson, Westerley, R. I.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

352,248.—Printers' forms. Lock-up for. W. Lloyd, Chicago, Ill.

352,402.—Printing machines. Sheet-delivery apparatus for. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

352,237.—Printing press. M. Gally, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 16, 1886.

352,854.—Printers' galley. F. P. Butman, Holbrook, Mass. 352,653.—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. R. Michle, Chicago, Ill.

Issue of November 23, 1886. There were no printing patents included in this issue.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

353,576.—Printing machine registering device. F. L. & S. G. Goss, Chicago, Ill. 353,312.—Printing machine. Web-perfecting platen. W. N. Kelley, Hoosic Falls. N. Y.

353,555.—Printing machines. Rotary cutter for web. F. L. & S. G. Goss, Chicago, Ill.

353,527.—Printing wheel. W. R. Bacon, London, England.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JOSEPH PULITZER'S profits for 1886, as proprietor of the New York World, will, it is said, reach \$600,000.

DURING the past ten years two presidents of the New York Club have been elected to congress from city districts.

IT appears that highly compressed paper of a suitable thickness has been found to make excellent beds for billiard tables.

It is alleged that paper is about to be used for driving belts. It undergoes several processes for this purpose, including a treatment with acid.

THE Omaha, Publishing Company (not incorporated), Omaha, Nebraska, has been succeeded by a corporation bearing the same name.

The new Scribner's Magazine, Charles Scribner's Sons publishers, will appear about December 15. Numerous literary novelties are promised.

THE Cleveland Type Foundry has just issued a catalogue containing specimens of their newest designs in ornamental type, borders, ornaments, etc. Send for a copy.

MR. ELLIS PATTEE, who has been with the Des Moines Register since 1856, left that city a few days ago, with his family, for San Diego, California. He goes with the hope of regaining his health and strength.

Miss Elizabeth Hoe, daughter of Mr. Robert Hoe, New York, of the well-known press manufacturing firm of R. Hoe & Co., was married on Thursday, November 11, to Mr. Frank Sherman Benson, of Brooklyn.

To make silver ink use: White gum arabic, one part; distilled water, four parts; silicate of soda in solution, one part. Triturate with the best silver bronze powder sufficient to give the solution the required brilliancy.

To preserve marks of the ordinary lead pencil, two plans are proposed: coat them over with a solution of collodion, adding two per cent of sterine; or immerse the paper containing marks in a bath of clear water, then flow or immerse in milk a moment, and hang up to dry.

To make an elastic mucilage: To 20 parts of alcohol add 1 part of salicylic acid, 3 parts of soft soap, and 3 parts of glycerine. Shake well, and then add a mucilage made of 93 parts of gum arabic and 180 parts of water. This is said to keep well, and to be thoroughly elastic,

We have received from Messrs. Golding & Co., Boston, the first issue of the new series of the *Printers' Review*, a quarterly sixteen-page journal, devoted principally to the interests of the firm publishing

it, but which also contains a deal of interesting information to the craft at large. It is a model of typographic neatness, the paper and presswork corresponding therewith.

THE new South Boston Recorder offers a number of novel inducements to subscribers, among them a policy of insurance against fire for \$25, on any dwelling house, furniture or wearing apparel not covered by insurance. Family Fiction offers subscribers a life insurance policy of \$50.

To copy printed matter on any absorbent paper, damp the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and press in an ordinary copying press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper by wetting with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

In reply to a number of inquiries received, we are authorized to state that the price of the treatise on photo-engraving and photo-lithography, recently published by W. T. Wilkinson, Otley, Yorkshire, England, is \$1.50 per copy. It is well worth the money. See advertisement of Gayton A. Douglass, page 232.

To make a good ground tint, use three pounds of magnesia ground up in a half a gallon of plate oil. This forms a transparent mass from which, by the addition of colors, as black, vermilion, lemonyellow and bronze-blue, innumerable tints may be manufactured, such as green, brown, lead, gray, buff, salmon, flesh, pink, purple, etc.

REMARKABLE things are found in books sometimes. Here is a list of a few discovered in a Koran that was stripped preparatory to rebinding by a well-known London binder a short time ago: a flea, beetle, spider, fly, louse, several seeds, some grains of corn, and yet another mysterious insect, which no one has been yet able to identify.

FROM the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, we acknowledge the receipt of several samples of the Orvis feed guide, a very useful little article. It is adjusted by cutting a slot in the tympan sheet, about one-fourth inch long, and one-fourth below the feeding line, for the insertion of the guide. Price 25 cents per set

To separate the leaves of charred books or deeds, a French official has devised the following means: Cut off the back of the charred book so as to render the leaves absolutely independent from one another, then soak them, and dry them rapidly by a current of hot air. The leaves will then separate, but must, of course, be handled with extreme care.

An official return of the manufacture of playing cards in England, shows that at the present time there are nineteen manufacturers in the United Kingdom, each paying a license of twenty shillings, and producing last year 800,000 packs. Half as many more were imported from Austria and America. The stamp duty on those cards last year amounted to nearly £15,000.

It is reported in French trade journals that Messrs. Soldati & Dessart, lithographers and printers, in Batna, Algiers, have discovered in that vicinity large quantities of lithographic stone. Aid from the government in getting out the stones was asked, but refused. Permission to quarry them was, however given, but under such restrictions as to practically prevent the work going on. The matter is much talked of in Europe.

A MONTHLY publication called *Work and Wages* has just been started in Holyoke, Massachusetts, by Clark W. Bryan, publisher of the Paper World and Good Housekeeping. The object of the new journal, as declared in the prospectus, is the promotion of better relations between capital and labor. The first number, now before us, presents an excellent typographical appearance, and contains many instructive and interesting articles alike to employer and employé. We certainly wish it abundant success.

A TILTON (New Hampshire) correspondent thus describes his modus operandi for preparing lines cut from pine boards, which will no doubt prove of value to a large number of our readers: "After inking and taking a proof and trimming up the inequalities in the letters, I take a piece of wiping waste or soft cotton, or woolen cloth, and give the board a thorough rubbing with either kerosene or linseed oil.

When this, with the ink which was on the face of the line, has been rubbed in thoroughly, I shellac the same, using only a small enough quantity of it to be rubbed in, as was the oil, before it dries hard."

STHE blank book manufacturers of New York have organized an association to be known as the American Blank Book Manufacturers' Association, with the view of improving the condition of the blank book business, and for the protection of the mutual interests of each member of the association. Wm. B. Boorum is president; J. M. Fairchild, vice-president; Frank Bowman, secretary, and Alexander Agar, treasurer.

To give printing and lithographic inks a bronze or changeable hue, take one pound of gum shellac and dissolve it in five pints of spirits of alcohol (95 per cent) for twenty-four hours; then add about nine or ten ounces of analine red. Let it stand for a few hours and it will be ready for use. Add this to any good black, blue or other dark ink as needed, and in quantities to suit. The result will be a rich, dark or changeable hue.

To give printers' dark ink a bronze or changeable hue, take one and one-half pounds gum shellac and dissolve it in one gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol spirits of cologne for twenty-four hours; then add fourteen ounces aniline red; let it stand a few hours longer when it will be ready for use. Add this to good blue-black or other dark inks, as needed, in quantities to suit, when, if carefully done, they will be found to have a rich dark or changeable hue.

Paper and Press, of Philadelphia, has changed hands, and will in future be published by Mr. W. M. Patton, a gentleman well and favorably known to the paper, stationery and printing trades. It is proposed to widen the field, and enlarge the scope of usefulness which this journal has heretofore occupied, and THE INLAND PRINTER sincerely trusts that the efforts of its manager and editor in this direction will be crowned with abundant success.

THE Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, are now turning out their New Style Noiseless Liberty Job Printing Press, which is unsurpassed in simplicity of construction, speed, durability, register and clearness and evenness of impression. It has an entirely new throw-off, ink fountain, distributing arrangement and noiseless gripper motion. It is built on the interchangeable plan, and any part can be had at once, fitting exactly the one to be replaced.

THE name of Mr. George Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, having been prominently mentioned and favorably received as a candidate for mayor of that city at the ensuing election in February, under its amended charter, that gentleman authorizes the statement to be made, that, while he feels grateful for all such expressions of good opinion, he desires to have it distinctly understood that he cannot, under any circumstances, accept either a nomination for or an election to that or any other office. Sorry that such is the case.

MR. ROBERT LUCE, of the Boston Globe editorial staff, has just issued a very instructive and useful little work, under the caption of "Writing for the Press," being a manual for editors, reporters, correspondents and printers. It has been specially prepared with a view to instructing writers for the press in the art of preparing copy for the editor, and the author has succeeded admirably in his endeavor. It is a multum in parvo, and literally worth its weight in gold. By all means send for a copy, the price, prepaid, for which is twenty-five cents.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA, manufacturers of printers' rollers and roller composition, 49 and 51 Rose street, New York, who were awarded, at the recent "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition," held in New Orleans, the first prize gold medal, possess the oldest and largest establishment of the kind in America. They have over two thousand molds in use, embracing every conceivable length and diameter for any kind of press ever made. Rollers received by them one morning are generally ready to return the day following, if boxed. Correspondence solicited.

THE Lithographer Publishing Co., New York, is about to issue a directory of the lithographic and allied trades, the first edition of which will consist of 5,000 copies. The selling price of the book will be \$3, if subscribed before publication. As soon as issued,

the price to non-subscribers will be \$5. We feel satisfied the undertaking is in good hands, and that a reliable and valuable directory will be produced as the result of their labors. Parties desirous of advertising in or subscribing for same should address, The Lithographic Publishing Company, 12 Centre street, room 5, New York.

The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, of Newark, New Jersey, was organized and incorporated on the 11th of November with a fully paid up capital of \$200,000. The officers and board of directors are well known and responsible citizens of Trenton, and are as follows: J. L. Murphy, president and treasurer; Wm. Cloke, secretary; Ellwood Parsons, Jas. C. Taylor, Wilson I. Haven, constituting the board of directors. The company is specially organized for the purpose of carrying on extensively the printing and publishing business, and the publication of a valuable and popular line of works of business and commercial references, with branch offices, agencies and correspondents in all the principal cities in the United States, Canada and Europe. The price of the work will be \$3 per copy. The Philadelphia office is at 527 Chestnut street.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Baltimore.—State of trade, good; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Have prospect of having composition on morning papers increased to 45 cents.

Chicago.—State of trade, not as good as it should be at this season; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Chicago is still flooded with printers.

Columbia.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for one month; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 for fifty-four hours; job printers, \$18 to \$20. Prospects for subs good until adjournment of legislature.

Dayton.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Home printers all employed.

Denver.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, 521.
Town is full of idle men.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, §4.4. No demand for printers at present. There are now too many newspaper men here.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for one month; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, 512 to \$15. A fair chance for a sub now and then until after the holidays.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12. Demand about supplied.

Mobile.—State of trade, very good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Keep away; demand fully supplied.

New Haven.—State of trade, pretty fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Keep clear of New Haven; more here than needed for the present.

Omaha.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Town is full of idle printers.

Sacramento.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

South Bend.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$t.4. All resident printers employed.

Springfield.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, §5. Good men can generally get work.

St. Louis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, \$18 per week.

Toronto.—State of trade, somewhat better; prospects, encouraging: composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than previous report; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Keep away from the Canadian Northwest. A general tendency to reduce wages. The probabilities are that an increase will be asked on morning papers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary makes a magnificent holiday present, and no library or counting room is complete without it.

Messrs. Van Allen & Burroughs, printing press machinists, 59
Ann street, and 17 and 19 Rose street, New York, are now offering to
the trade one of the finest and largest lots of late style printing presses
ever presented, second hand. Parties desirous of obtaining bargains
should address them as above.

Messrs. F. W. Redfield & Co., of Fair Haven, Vermont, offer to the trade a slate imposing stone, which, it is claimed, is far stronger than marble, and is, at the same time, furnished at one-fourth its cost. Testimonials as to its durability and adaptability for the purpose named have been received from a large number of purchasers. See advertisement.

From the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York, we acknowledge the receipt of a handsome price list of printers' material, and condensed specimen book of wood type, containing many new and attractive faces and articles, samples of which will appear in subsequent issues of The INLAND PRINTER. It is gotten up in the highest style of the art, and is from the well-known establishment of Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie.

WE direct the especial attention of printers and pressmen to the advertisement of the Electrine Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul, in regard to their Inkoleum. From all quarters come words of recommendation, and it seems to be attracting the attention of printers throughout the world. Among some of the latest orders received are applications from Melbourne, London, Madrid and Lisbon.

THE new high-pressure motor manufactured by the Tuerk Hydrau-lice Power Company, of Sycamore, Illinois, advertised in the present issue is highly recommended for printing-press power, being now in successful operation in more than three hundred printing offices. It is claimed to have a higher percentage of power than any other motor or water engine; it is also safe (there being no danger of explosion), durable and cheap—points to be remembered. Write for a catalogue.

The various makes of Paragon Paper and Card Cutting Machines, manufactured by Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine street and 327 New street, Philadelphia, are recognized as among the very best in the market. Among them may be mentioned the Paragon Front Lever (30 and 32-inch) Cutter, which gauges to three-fourths of an inch of the knife; the I4-inch Lever Cutter, which cuts 2½ inches of thickness of paper, and the Paragon Paper and Card Cutting (22½ and 25-inch) Machine, which gauges to within a half-inch of the knife. Write for descriptive circular.

Among the many manufacturers of roller composition none occupy a more prominent position than Wild & Stevens, proprietors of the largest roller casting establishment in New England, located at 8 and 12 Hawley Place, Boston. Their "Improved Standard" and "Anglo-American Composition" are recognized in every respect as equal to the very best in the market, and are each manufactured in grades adapted to various presses, classes of work, speed and temperature. Furnished in quantities to suit, nicely boxed, with full directions for use, the former at 30 cents, the latter at 50 cents per pound. He must be a fool indeed, who prefers to bother with "casting rollers," when such material, as provided by this firm, can be obtained at such rates. See advertisement.

THE Thorp-Gordon Press Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, under the laws of the State of Ohio, with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the manufacture of the Old Style Gordon Press, with Mr. Thorp's patented improvements. Patents embodying over thirty claims having recently been granted to Mr. Thorp. Among these are several very important improvements, which, it is claimed, will render the presses manufactured by this company, very popular. The company is now putting in a very extensive plant of the latest improved machinery and tools, designed expressly for the purpose, which will enable it to turn out a press superior in many features

to those now on the market. The superior facilities for the rapid manufacture of these presses possessed by the company, will enable it to furnish them at a very reasonable price. It expects to have the first lot out in about sixty days.

THE celebrated Sanborn "Star" paper cutting machines seem to have an ever increasing popularity. In addition to the hundreds already in use, the following well-known firms are among those who have recently added these cutters to their establishments: Western Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati; Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville; Short & Foreman, Cleveland; Poole Bros., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago, and many others. Messrs. George H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York, will gladly send catalogues of their machinery to all prospective purchasers.

PHOTO-ZINC-ENGRAVINGS.

We direct the especial attention of our readers to the two pages of beautiful specimens of photo-zincography in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, from the well-known establishment of A. Zeese & Co., electrotypers and photo-zinc-engravers, 119 Monroe street, Chicago, illustrating as they do, the practical and highly satisfactory results, secured by this process, which emphatically combines simplicity, rapidity, and cheapness—three important essentials which must commend themselves to those who have work of this character in almost daily requirement, while the appreciation with which it is regarded, is attested by its increasing popularity and growth.

When ordering, customers would do well to observe that prints and pen drawings, and most steel-engraved and lithographic prints can be reproduced direct, with fidelity, and satisfactory results. The copy furnished, however, must be in clear black lines or stipple, and on perfectly white paper. This is reproduced with photographic accuracy, so that as a rule, only minor defects can be remedied. Of all photographs, pencil sketches, and designs in pale lines, pen and ink drawings must be made in thoroughly black ink on best white bristol board before, engraving; but such drawings should not be made more than twice the length and width of the plate wanted. Photographs and tintypes can be used in the usual manner, but should be of convenient size, showing plainly all parts of the objects—in portraits especially those of the eyes and mouth. When copy is to be either reduced or enlarged, the relative proportions are preserved. Estimates carefully and promptly furnished.

MORE PROGRESS IN INVENTION.

An eastern exchange says: A company of printers and mechanical experts assembled one day last week to witness the operation of a new printing press, invented and constructed by one of the leading printing press inventors, Mr. Gally, of New York, who is well known to many of our readers as a distinguished inventor in other branches of scientific mechanics and the arts. Mr. Gally was the inventor of the "Universal Printing Machine," which has been for many years the leading press of its class, and largely used in all countries of the world. He is still proprietor of the Universal Press business, and it would seem that a press so good, and having such a world-wide reputation, would need no improvement. Wishing, however, to do still better, Mr. Gally has produced a press, which so far surpasses the "Universal" of a year ago, that it will supersede it at once, and give to his business a new lease of life against all competition. Some of the patents on the old press are about running out, and manufacturers have been anxiously waiting for the opportunity when the patent protection would cease, to adopt the devices for their own benefit; but the appearance of the "New Universal," so far surpassing anything of the old, puts an end to all temptation in that direction. It is often the case that inventors, especially in large undertakings, after spending years in perfecting their inventions, and then putting all their means into the business of placing them on the market, find their patents expiring, and manufacturers and capitalists ready to step in and take away their reward. We are glad to see that for once, at least, the inventor is ahead; that his market is safe, and that if manufacturers wish to do anything at all, it will be to manufacture for the inventor.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

In our advertising columns will be found a description of the Bagley & Sewall Company's New Cylinder Presses, which are a new series built under the patented inventions of Andrew Campbell, whose name and improvements in printing machinery are too well known to the trade to need any introduction, though in these, his latest inventions, he has far surpassed his former triumphs, and produced a machine from which all the defects of the old ones have been eliminated, and new and live ideas introduced. This company is now manufacturing several styles of presses, embodying these improvements; under which we might mention "The Plain Country," which can be run either by hand or steam, "The Complete Press," "The Job and News Press," "The Job and Book Press," "The Book Press," and "The Lithographic Press." No pains or expense have been spared, either in material or workmanship, to make these machines models of mechanical perfection, and we feel satisfied that a practical test of their merits is all that is necessary to secure them a wide and deserved popularity. Address, The Bagley & Sewall Company, Watertown, New York, or Thos. H. Senior, 26 Beekman street, New York City.

THE KIDDER PRESSES.

Since the appearance in these pages, last August, of a description of the Kidder presses, many inquiries have come to us touching their design, construction and practicability; and numerous questions as to the possibility of obtaining paper in the roll, as needed. The writer has taken pains to inform himself, both by observation and inquiry, and can assure all that the Kidder press fulfills its design completely, is carefully, thoroughly and strongly built, as a fast-running press must of necessity be to endure, and is practical in every sense.

It is our privilege to commend all effort to improve printing material, and thus reduce the cost of printed matter, and increase the printer's profit. A press upon which a form can be made ready and two thousand labels printed in fifteen minutes is surely an advance on former methods. And the wonder increases as one stands before the same press and sees coming from it local railroad tickets, printed in two colors, consecutively numbered in a third color, scored, cut up, piled and counted without the least confusion or hitch of any kind, at the rate of 70,000 per hour. In a single color the press would have a capacity, for example, of from 50,000 to 200,000 finished labels, per hour, according to size. Such marvelous execution gives to the Kidder presses an exclusive field of their own, in which no one who has witnessed their operations will care to compete by the old methods.

But here let us say that it is an error to suppose there is no corresponding advantage in the "Kidder" for "short runs." In the way of labor-saving appliances nothing, apparently, has been spared, and the presses are made ready and started with such surprising quickness that we see no reason why the advantage does not obtain on any class of plain or two-color work for which paper is available.

As to the supply of paper in the roll, we find here in this market only news and manilas regularly in stock, with some of the paper dealers, while in Boston, where a large number of the Kidder presses are in use, nearly every kind of paper, except "loft dried," may be had in the roll as readily as in the sheet. When the Kidder Company first began the manufacture of their presses, they found among paper dealers such a lack of faith in self-feeding job presses, that they were obliged to guarantee one house against loss before they could induce it to put in a stock of paper in the roll to meet a demand not then created. Subsequent results justified the company's faith in their idea. They were never called upon to make good their guarantee. It will hardly be questioned by any one who studies the signs of the times, that a vast amount of job printing in future is destined to be done, in many lines, from the roll upon the self-feeding press. The enterprising printer will not, we opine, be slow to see this.

From the history of roll paper for the past few years, in the East, we conclude, decidedly, that for self-feeding job presses there is an established and steadily increasing demand—a demand which is all the more stable and reliable, in that it has been reached in the face of much prejudice, and in spite of the serious difficulty, which for a long time existed, of obtaining paper in the roll.

AN EXCELLENT THING.

The attention of our readers is called to the fact that a new through line between Chicago, and Marshalltown, Iowa, has been established via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in connection with the Central Iowa Railroad. A train leaves Chicago in the evening, and runs solid between that point and Marshalltown, via Keithsburg, Oskaloosa, and Grinnell, arriving at Marshalltown about noon. Returning, leaves Marshalltown the latter part of the afternoon, arriving at Chicago the next morning. Through coaches and sleeping cars on both trains.

For further information, call on, or address any railroad ticket agent, or Paul Morton, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago.

HIT HIM AGAIN .- About five weeks since, H. P. Hall, a St. Paul "patent inside" printer, sent a hatful of type and a broken-backed press to Devil's Lake for the purpose of publishing a paper, in which to advertise certain mortgage foreclosures. The first issue of the paper contained eight or ten foreclosures printed from plates prepared in St. Paul. One of the mortgagors, whose land is to be foreclosed by Hall's "patent" process, has asked for and obtained an injunction out of Judge McConnell's court against the sale taking place, on the ground, first, that the required publication has not been made in a newspaper, but in a handbill or circular having no circulation; and second, the attorneys whose names appeared at the bottom of the "patent" foreclosure plates, are not attorneys of record in Dakota, as the law requires they should be. Thus has the scheme of Mr. Hall, the alleged "printer's friend," to take important and profitable advertising away from local printers and the home newspaper, been nipped in the bud. Hall's "patent" foreclosure business, if successful in Ramsey county, would take root and grow up like a mushroom all over Dakota. Boys, let's pass Hall around on the injunction. There is no "patent" on it .- Hanson County (Dakota) Advocate.

A GOOD OPENING for a practical man, with ambition, energy and pluck. On account of failing health will sell the best equipped, longest established and best paying newspaper and job office within a radius of fifty miles. In a small city with large prospects. Address G., care of IMAMO PRINTER.

"FAVORITE" ELASTIC PADDING COMPOSITION—Warranted not to adhere to the edges of sheet torn from the pad. Send 35 cents in stamps and we will mail you recipe for making same at a cost of 10 cents a pound. UPRIGHT PADDING PRESS CO., Merden, Conn.

POR SALE.—A complete outfit of electrotyping machinery and shop appliances for first-class electrotype foundry. Machinery good as new—used but a few months. First-class make, Reasonable terms. Apply at 99 to 100 W. Monroe street.

FOR SALE.—A well equipped, small, steampower job printing office. No old truck. Proprietor wishes to retire from business. Address F. A. HAYDEN, 65 Genesee street, Auburn, New York.

FOR SALE.—Job and newspaper office in Chicago, doing a good business. Price \$1,400; \$400 down, balance on long time. Address F, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \hline {\bf P}{\rm OR} & {\rm SALE}. \\ -{\rm Several} & {\rm hundred} & {\rm pounds} & {\rm Farmer}, \\ {\rm Little} & \& & {\rm Co.} & {\rm agate} \\ {\rm quantity} & {\rm of} & {\rm railway} \\ {\rm guide}; & {\rm most} & {\rm of} & {\rm this} \\ {\rm type} & {\rm isgodas} & {\rm sev}; \\ {\rm also} & {\rm eight.birl.bar} & {\rm Hoe} \\ {\rm chases}, 25 \\ {\rm by} & 38\% \\ {\rm inside}. \\ \hline {\bf P}{\bf R}{\rm ICE} \\ {\bf E} & \& {\rm CO.}, \\ {\rm New Haven}, \\ {\rm Conn.} \end{array}$

POSITION WANTED—As manager of a printing business, by a competent man, well up in composition, proofreading, presswork, purchasing material, giving-estimates, etc. Capable of filling any position. Good references. Address, "CAXTON," care Editor of IsLAND PRINTER.

PRESS WANTED.—I have a half-medium Globe press, 13 x 19½ inside chase, fitted for steam, in No. 1 order, which I desire to exchange for a good second-hand pony cylinder press of about 22 x 30. J. S. HOERNER, High-land, Ill.

PRESS WANTED—I want a small cylinder press: cash. Address, with particulars, J. A. WAYLAND, South Pueblo, Colorado.

4-2-2t

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED.—A Washington hand press in exchange for ink of our own manufacture, at net prices. BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED.—The address of employing printers wishing the new specimen book of general materials issued by THE MORGANS & WILLOW MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING

ON ZINC AND COPPER

IN LINE AND HALF TONE AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL BY W. T. WILKINSON, WITH AN APPENDIX.
LONDON, 1886.

ADDRESS.



Price \$1.50, Postage free, by mail.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET AND BALL

OF THE

Old-Time Printers' Association

OF CHICAGO,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

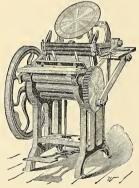
Matteson House, Cor. Wabash Ave. and Jackson St.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17th, 1887.

Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, \$5. Each additional lady, \$2.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12,

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.



Whiting Paper Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

DAILY PRODUCT:

TWENTY TONS

OF FINE PAPER.



WADE'S

Standard · Printing · Inks,

H. D. WADE & CO.

117 Fulton St., New York.

UNIFORM IN QUALITY. ECONOMICAL IN USE.

reliable in every way.
—— The Best is the Cheapest!—

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
MARDER, LUSE & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE ONLY PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT SOLD.—INDORSED BY HUNDREDS.

COSTING FROM \$25 TO \$150

MOLDS OF OVER 500 VALUABLE CUTS, DESIGNS, JOB DISPLAY TYPE, ETC., GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE TO THE PURCHASER.

M. J. HUGHES, AND MANUFACTURER, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

The Improved HUGHES' STEREOTYPE OUTFIT as now manufactured, in connection with late patented improvements, is guaranteed to be the only reliable and practical outfit sold. Testimonials and indorsements furnished from hundreds of the best printers and publishers from all parts of the Union. Eight separate and distinct patents, embracing every conceivable method of casting exact widths, type-high, or level thin plates sating and blocking by the use of wooden cores, strips, or filling, at one and the same operation, is embodied in what is known as the HUGHES' STEREOTYPE OUTFIT. Beware of infringers. Certain dealers in printers' supplies, in order to secure a higher per cent on sales than I could give and do justice to the purchaser, are palming off an inferior outit, which is an infringement upon one of my patented methods. Legal notices have been served, and both seller and purchaser will be held to a strict account.

Send for Descriptive Certains and Specienne Sheet of Clus, Job Type, ctc.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

W. C. GILLETT, Treas



LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER,

RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS. Send for Catalogue,

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

A SPECIALTY.

Genuine Gordon and Universal Presses, of all sizes and styles, Gem Paper Cutters and other Standard High-Grade Machines, furnished direct from the factory, at list prices, on the popular system of time or successive payments, and on terms to meet the reasonable requirements of customers.

PRICE LISTS AND PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

WILSON FISKE.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' -MACHINERY

102 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

CYLINDER, JOB AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES. AND FOLDING MACHINES.

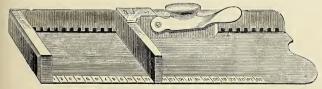
Exclusive Eastern Agent for the Machines of the Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y., including Power, Hand and Lever Cutting Machines, Book Trimmers, Hydraulic and Standing Presses, Embossers, Smashers, Backers and Stabbers.

Detailed Catalogues on application.

Rebuilt Printers' Machinery

Having neither machinist, workshop nor second-hand warerooms, and dealing only in genuine machinery of standard makers. I send second-hand machines to the shops of their own manufacturers for rebuilding, or to the best available expert on each machine, whose name in every case will be given, whose guarantee goes with it, and on whose premises it is open to the examination of purchasers or of their expert.

Some years of dealing on this basis have shown that no other can be more satisfactory to customers or to myself.



IN USE IN NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.

- "Your sticks are giving us excellent satisfaction."—SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, Chicago, Ill.
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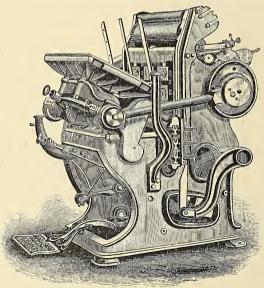
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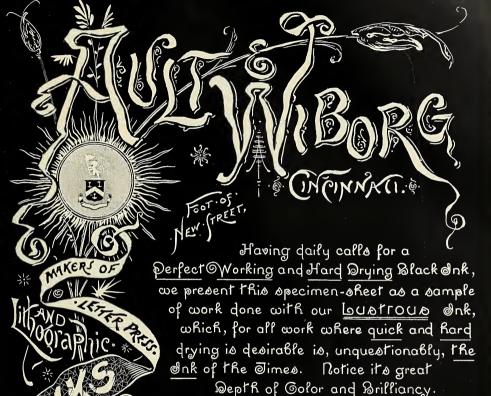
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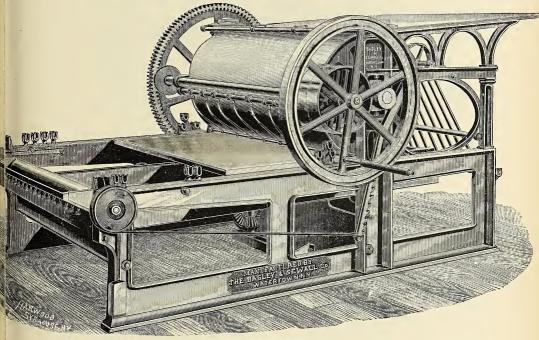
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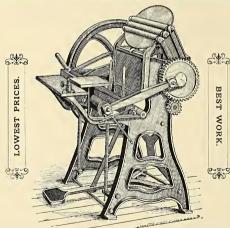
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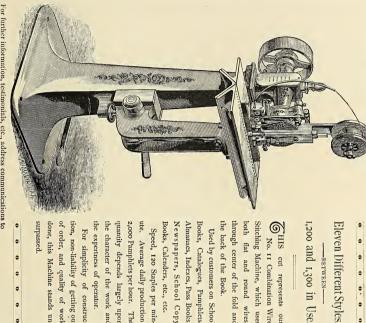
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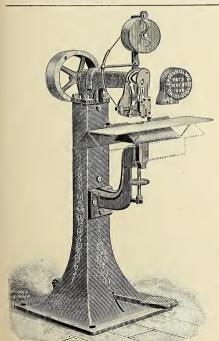
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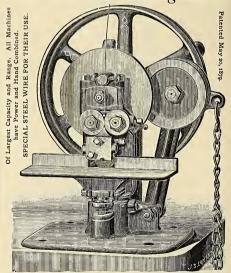
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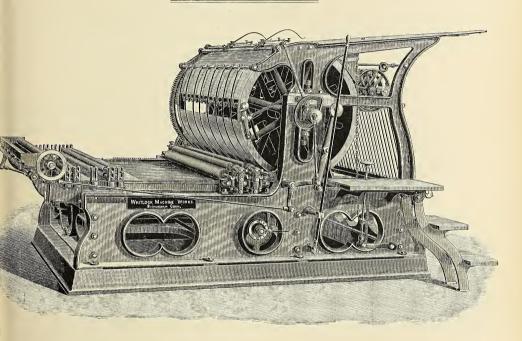
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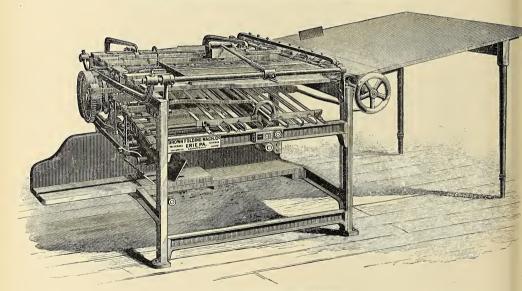
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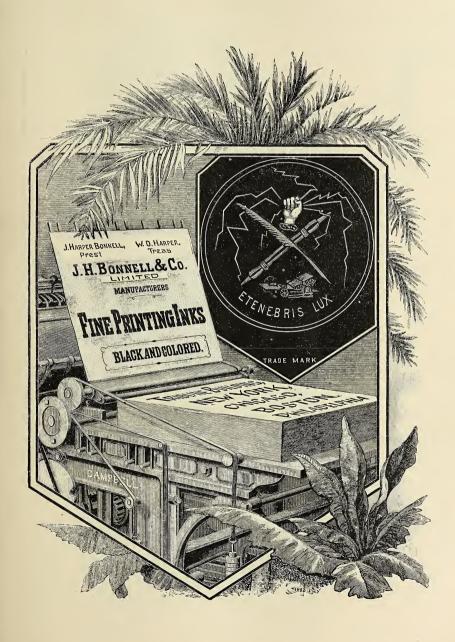
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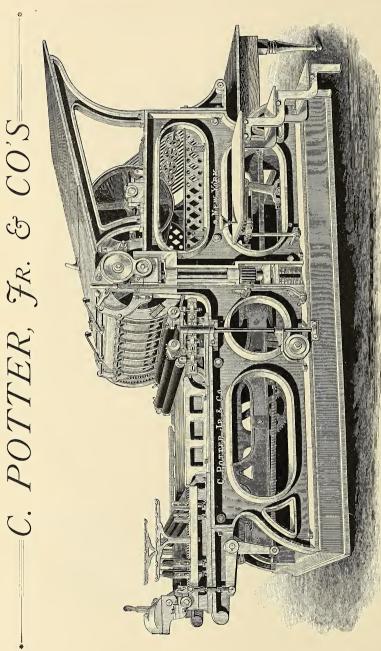
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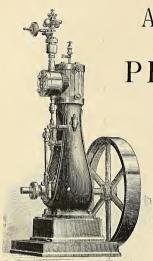
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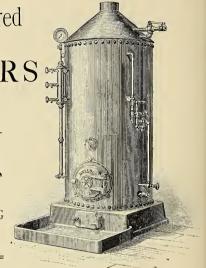
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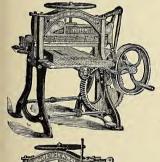
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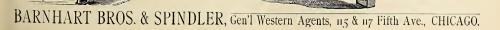
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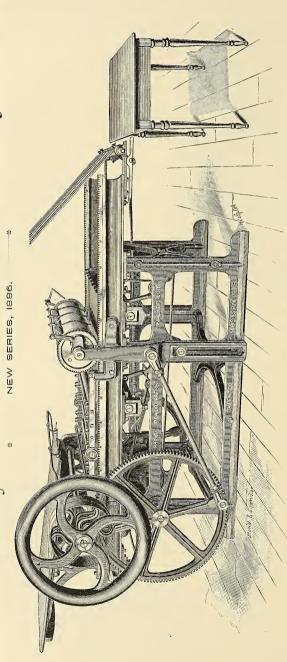
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CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1887.

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CAUSE OF THE EVIL — THE REASON WHY — HARD TIMES ONCE
MORE.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

[ARD times! These two words have almost become stereotype phrases, within the boundaries of conversation, among business men. As a rule, political changes in the government have from time to time given new hopes that they would soon be stricken from the vocabulary of American citizens, and still we have not yet reached this point. Yet they are hovering above our heads; still we hear it daily, hard times! hard times! Do we wonder that the printer's trade is also subject to the terms of the general depression in the business world? While the effort is made to elevate the trade, to educate the workman, to bring him to the pitch of utility, to enable him to do the very best in his line, one frightens before the responsibility loaded upon oneself by encouraging a person to devote his time, brain and labor to acquire a knowledge, which, even in the very best case, in case of the so-called independence of being a proprietor of a printing establishment, will hardly guarantee him more than an existence, full of trouble and work, with but little chance to make more than a living. This, so we are assured, is the present state of the printer's business. Have these men, whom we induce to follow this vocation, not a right to demand satisfaction, after having spent the best years of their lives to acquire a training which but renders them a pittance after they get through with it? What will they who have encouraged them to choose the printer's trade, to remain in the ranks when almost every circumstance advised to quit the case, to throw the stick in a corner, leave the press and take hold of something else which will prove more remunerative than the art preservative, what will they who are charged with such encouragement by those who trusted to their words, to their writing, answer?

They will answer, the general depression of business, whether in consequence of political or politico-economical circumstances, cannot be blamed upon their shoulders, and the reasons, therefore, may be looked for by national economists; that their trade is, in general, not more subjected to disadvantages caused by the commercial depression, than any other trade or business. In fact, the printer's business is less endangered by tariff politics than many other branches of business, the productions of which are liable to be suspended, if advantages of a free trade guarantee a profitable importation. And what discomforts and special troubles may otherwise arise to the printer cannot be pushed in the shoes of those who preached, to be wholly what one choosed to be; they are, as a rule, a consequence of individual miscalculations or misappropriation of the knowledge which one has acquired. Let us investigate the evils which cause so many master printers to complain about the depression in their business, to charge unjustly a hundred different factors, the workingmen, the unions, excessive competition, etc., with the cause of their discomfort.

Among the number of these partly actual, partly imaginary, causes are:

- 1. The amateur printer.
- 2. The man who undersells.
- 3. The man who tries to catch a customer (vulgarly spoken) by underestimating.
 - 4. The printer whose calculations are untrue.
 - 5. The pressure of unions upon the master printers.

The first of these grievances, although often put up as a damaging factor, is actually but an imaginary ghost. Which real printer, who has learned his trade and knows what experience is wanted to be a printer, will ever fear the amateur? He is, in comparison to the real printer, not more than one of these neat miniature houses cut from a block of wood by the hands of a "Nürnberger" citizen, to the magnificent mansion which is the outgrowth of civilization, the fruit of genius and study, such as but a well-trained builder can erect. The amateur is no danger to the trade. He who fears him will do better to leave the ranks and be contented.

The second factor in question, the printer who beats his opponent without regard of profits, is also but an imaginary hinderance to the welfare of the trade. A man cannot last very long if he sells goods below actual cost. Let him do so if he desires; remain idle until he blows out his own light. It will not last very long until this happens. You can well afford to wait.

Further, we find the printer who will offer to sell your goods at a lower rate than you will be able to furnish them. This is but a coup d' etat to catch the trade, as it is called. What a poor policy! I know of cases where such ungentlemanlike and unbusinesslike bearing has been sadly punished, the printer in question having been permitted to print the work at prices quoted, but has not been given any further chance to make up the loss. Do right to your customers and they will do right to you. Make your work good, and furnish it as low as you can without losing, so low that you would not care to do the work if wanted at a lower price. Advise your customer to go and have it done at the other place. Ten to one he will soon see into the game, and return again to his old home.

A fourth enemy to consider is the printer who will undersell you, unconscious of the damage he is doing to himself and his bank account. He will soon see that he is working for glory, and quit his foolish proceedings. The pressure of the working men, backed by a union, upon their employer is also at times mentioned as a factor which makes it impossible for the master printer to work with profit. It need not be especially explained that in most cases where union pressures have been applied, it has not been done to keep the master printer from any pecuniary (righteous) profit, but, as a rule, merely to protect the workingmen from disadvantages, often caused by the reckless business principles of their employer, and often to protect the latter.

I remember, some time ago, that a committee of the German Typographical Union of New York City (No. 7) went the rounds to investigate the business manner of the master printers, as far as their rates were concerned, that is, to find out which offices did not pay union rates to their men. This was done, as I have been assured by the committee, to protect such offices as pay the union rates from a damaging opposition, the union refusing to send any help to any office whose men were paid below the stipulated union rates, thus forcing a number of master printers who formerly only paid union prices to their piece hands, whenever they needed such help, to introduce the union scale throughout their office, if they ever depended upon any help by union hands. In this manner the prices demanded for work by master printers soon became more uniform, as no one with common sense accepted any work below the union rates, and a reasonable profit added. The above teaches us that all the reasons assigned are actually not existing. They are but momentary grievances, which a solid house, with good principles and a sound system, need not fear, and which it can avoid.

Another question is the demand for cheap work. There are very few customers nowadays who ask for good work. Cheap, cheap, and once more cheap, is the watchword of the day. Who of the great mass ordering printing asks: "How good can you do it without regard to cost?" They all ask: "How much?" Everything must be estimated

before an order is given. It is estimated by a dozen offices, and the lowest bidder gets the job. A printer, especially in the first years of his existence, seldom puts all his outlay in stock, work and time in consideration when a job is to be estimated. He quietly hopes he will push it through in such and such a time, and bases thereupon his calculation, When the job is finished he will find that he must charge so much more, or be the loser. As a rule the labor of the foreman and such workmen as earn the most, who get paid by the week, not by the job, whose time and work cannot be measured by ems, is often put in by the estimating printer far below the actual cost. How many dollars must one be out of his pockets until he learns to figure exactly, and rather let the job go than charge for five hours' work, which will any time take double the amount. Still it is more profitable to remain idle than to give work away below cost price, or even at cost. No dealer in commercial goods will consent to such a business transaction, and, alas! how often do we meet with it even in well-regulated, well-managed printing establishments!

As far as cheap work in opposition to good work is concerned, I have been taught by years of experience that at the end it pays better to adhere to the principle: good work, and no sacrifice for it, whatever. In course of time the printer, whose imprint stands below good work only, will find himself and his business patronized by a number of customers who do not desire any slop work. They expect good work, and are willing to pay what is right. Customers desiring work done at a trifle, no matter how its appearance may be, will not find themselves at home in such an office. There will, perhaps, be no rush, push and overwork - alas! the so erroneously believed signs of prosperity - but the printer will get out of the capital invested in his business a well-deserved interest. Such an office, governed by the principle, GOOD WORK at the lowest price for GOOD WORK, will bear the stamp of satisfaction upon its every particle. Every man in the office will earn an acceptable living in a clean, neatly-kept workroom; he will not tumble over ink-pots and sweepings, not breathe the foul air of dirtily-kept premises, so kept because there is no time to clean up and bring things in order. Every minute, every second, must be coined out to make up for low prices and cheap work; and if neither rush nor push, neither scolding nor hurrying, nor even the disregard of all cleanliness, can make up the difference in the profit and loss account, when at last this cheap printer finds out that his material, and often his health, diminishes in a frightfully speedy manner, in no comparison whatever with the percentage of his profits, he blows up his cheeks, takes his breast full of wind, and runs down his trade, or blames the hard times as the only reason why he is not as prosperous as he ought to be.

Hard manual labor must be esteemed by all who can appreciate it; but manual labor, deprived of the necessary government, by common sense and good business tact, can righteously be considered a case for the insane asylum.

What a broad back these hard times must have! They must bear an awful lot, as every sin of omission or commission is attributed to them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND LAZINESS.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

OCCASIONALLY in a heated political contest a spark of truth flashes up from the heavily-beaten anvil of misstatement. "There is no conflict between capital and labor, but there is between labor and laziness," said a candidate for a high office, recently, and there is ample food for thought in the epigrammatic sentence.

The proposition, taken per se, bears upon its face the solution of a very difficult problem, one that has vexed the world since the establishment of a mental value, and will as long as man and money remain distinct forces and antagonistic. But it must be taken with a considerable allowance of salt, at least so far as bearing upon the knights of the stick and rule—a most goodly brotherhood.

Speaking for the craft in general, we deny the assertion of "laziness," except as by a parity of reasoning, all of mankind are born with inclination for idleness, and that matter is created inert and has to be forced into action by mind. In all classes and conditions there are those inclined to take their ease, and will do so except when driven by the sharp spur of necessity. in many forms. For the first place, love, in its highest and best development, and love of money, in its most sordid form, will contend. For parents, wife, and children, human muscles will be ceaselessly strained, and human brains unceasingly racked. With these incentives there will be nothing of sloth. The requirements of shelter, food, and clothing are powerful agents to drive men to toil. Pride is often a factor to the same end, and those suffering from the curse of cenomania will exert themselves to the utmost, for a time at least.

As a rule, we venture the assertion, and believe facts will sustain us, that there are as few lazy men to be found connected with printing as with any other occupation that can be named. It is a business that requires quick movement, rapid thought, prompt decision, and constant attention. From its ranks lazy men, by the natural order of its workings, are soon eliminated. The printing office is not the place for them; they speedily learn it, retire to something more congenial, and the ranks are purged of drones. With them there is no conflict, never has been, or will be. They care nothing for capital, save as a means of self-sustenance and selfgratification. The proposition, then, of a conflict between the two named unseen but powerful forces falls to the ground, for labor is seldom performed by laziness, and laziness will not labor when there is any possibility of escape.

If, then, these premises are correct, labor has nothing to fear from its opposite, except as it may come from example, and the influence exerted upon the natural bent of mankind to take things easy, and too often, like Falstaff, "in mine own inn." That there is such an influence, a vile and pernicious, a degrading and demoralizing one, cannot be denied. The idle man inherently hates to see another at work. It is a serious

reflection, and a stinging commentary upon his own actions. He hates prosperity just in proportion to his own lack of it, and sneers at sobriety the more he is sunk in dipsomania. Unwilling to exalt himself, he seeks to drag others down to his own level, and his satanic highness, who is credited with finding employment for idle hands, keeps him constantly toiling (and much harder than he would do in legitimate business) to debase others, and make them slaves to poverty, and its long train of inconveniences and discomforts.

This is the very reverse of labor. It was ordained to elevate, ennoble, and bless, and everything antagonistic is contrary and detrimental to its perfect development, the carrying out of the Divine plan for man's better estate and harmony with his fellows.

Except, then, as judged from a strictly moral standpoint, there is no conflict between labor and laziness. The very nature of the case forbids such a consummation. With the former, rightly considered, there can be little of the latter, and with the latter little of the former. With the advent of the one, the other ceases; and save for the influence balefully exerted, the proposition is not worth considering. And this, for weal or woe, rests with the man himself. He is the controller of his fate in this respect, and the sole builder of his present and his future greatness or misery.

In this respect we are forced to acknowledge the conflict; farther, we deny its application. Yet that is sufficient to cause a man having the good of his fellows at heart to seriously reflect and regret. And how much laziness has influenced labor to its own undoing can never be estimated. An exhaustive statistical report is beyond the possibilities. There can never be a tabulated statement of human suffering. But the streets, the sorrowful homes, the wan, pinched faces, the unclothed forms, the records of police and other courts are all that is required. The evidence of the eyes are sufficiently convincing. More would be useless, and it is a sorry commentary upon what should be when nature has given smiling skies, fructifying rains, bountiful harvests, and enterprise waits impatiently for brain and muscle for the development of its plans.

Of all the busy workshops of the world, that of printing is the last for any disturbance of labor by laziness, for any influence of the latter over the former-the last place in which it should be permitted. Interest upon the capital invested, insurance, rent and other expenses connected with it go steadily on, and every hair of idleness is loss. It is an implied, if not a written, agreement that the employed shall do all within his power for the benefit of the employer, and an honest man will not attempt to ignore the obligation. For a certain wage he has morally pledged himself to devote his skill and his time-all of it during working hours-not to fritter it away, and do as little as is possible. And this is just as binding upon him as that of the employer to fulfill his portion of the contract, and promptly pay a just sum for the work performed.

In no well supervised printing office is laziness tolerated—should be in none. It is fatal to the efficiency

as well as the morale, is destructive of manhood, and an unfair drain upon capital. It is a disease of rapid growth, and fundamentally opposed to progress; a fungus and parasite growth that should be ruthlessly destroyed, and the sooner the better for both parties to the contract.

Labor has to pay the wages of laziness and with no stinted hand. Everyone not self-supporting, not individually a bread winner, becomes a load that has to be carried—an old man of the sea upon the shoulders of the faithful toilsman. Directly or indirectly, labor is forced to support laziness, and here a just, proper and highly beneficial conflict might—aye, should—arise and be carried on to extermination.

Otherwise, save as above stated, in a moral point of view, we fail to see the contest between the two, and hold it to be simply the glossing over of a greater and more perplexing issue.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHROMO-PHOTOTYPE.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

THE great progress brought about by the photomechanical engraving process, in the typographic arts, has recently been extended to color printing. No artistic work in colors could be produced by the printing press, until a short time ago a French process-worker began to use the photo-mechanical methods as described in THE INLAND PRINTER, as the Meissenbach, Ives and kindred processes, for the reproduction of pictures in their natural colors, on the type press.

Photographs have been printed in natural colors for fifteen years past, by Albert, in Munich, by means of the Lichtdruck process, and the reproduction of paintings old masters, in natural colors, by means of photography, at the Paris International Exposition, in 1876, has been admired by everybody.

Today quite a number of French, English and German newspapers contain pictures printed in colors on the type press, which are very artistic; and it is to be hoped the process which enables them to do so will shortly be introduced in this country.

The drawing or photograph to be colored or photographed directly from nature, in the manner described hereafter, is copied by the same method as is employed in the Meissenbach process, by which a positive is taken of the picture. This is covered with a fine network of lines and dots, and a second negative is taken from it. From this an electrotype is made by the chrome-gelatine process.

It is well known that all colors are a combination of the three primary colors—red, yellow and blue. For chromo-phototype the picture is first photographed in the regular manner; then dissolved into lines and dots, and an electro taken from it. Next a red glass is inserted in front of the lens of the camera, and a negative taken again. As the plate has to be highly sensitized for this purpose, the best and most rapid working dry-plates must be used; and even then the exposure averages about four minutes, but the exact time must be governed by the

strength of the sunlight. The picture should be placed in such a position that sunlight or electric light falls directly upon it. The negative obtained by this method will contain a copy of all the colors derived from red, such as pink, lilac, orange, etc. The camera ought not to be changed while the negatives are being taken, to prevent the pictures getting out of focus.

Another negative is then taken with a yellow glass in front of the lens; and lastly, one with a blue glass. The time of exposure with the yellow glass is only half a minute, while twenty seconds is ample exposure for the blue. These three negatives contain the respective tints of all the colors in the picture, and are dissolved into dots and lines, as described. As dry plates are used, and the negatives must be perfectly opaque at the places where the sunlight should act through the chrome-gelatine film, care has to be taken when they are densified with mercury. An electrotype of every negative taken has to be made by photoengraving, whereupon they are ready for the press.

The first plate where the red glass has been used is printed first, with red ink; next comes the yellow plate, which is printed upon the red picture, with yellow ink. When dried, the plate in which the blue glass has been used is covered with blue ink, and the print is finally finished by using the first-made negative, without any glass,

printed with black ink.

It is self-evident that by this method all the original colors of the drawing or photograph copied will come out to the finest details and shades, etc., with striking effect. Of course, care has to be taken to secure the best shades of the red, yellow and blue inks; also to have the lines and dots of the electrotype printed in black, very open, which may be accomplished by etching the plate deeper than is required when it is only printed in one color. For the reproduction of the negatives by photo-engraving, any of the methods described in the pages of The Inland Printer, during the past few months, can be used to advantage.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A SUGGESTION TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

BY T. B. BROWN.

A LATE number of the *Printers' Register* (St. Louis) acknowledges the receipt of "a batch of various kinds of high-class printing, some of which are accompanied by the names of the compositors and pressmen, in the imprint of the house."

The above brings forth a suggestion: It is the custom among artists and engravers to imprint their work, sometimes with the name of the concern publishing the same, and always with their own name. Several of the leading magazines, the *Century* and *Harpers'*, for instance, have apparently taken great pains to bring their engravers into prominence, by the constant use of their names in connection with their work, thus securing to them individually their full share of the praise or adverse criticism bestowed upon the picture. This serves not only to gratify, in a measure, the ambition of the workman, but also acts as an incentive for the production of superior work. It makes the workman responsible before the public for either a

good or a bad job, and a comparison of the current issue with that of five years back, of either of the magazines named, will show very plainly the results accruing from the policy as followed there.

Strictly speaking, the good job printer is an artist, and my suggestion is, that publishers and proprietors of printing establishments also adopt the policy of coupling the name of the compositor with that of the firm in imprints, something after this fashion:

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, PRINTERS - Smith, Comp.

This might not be practicable on jobs requiring the work of several compositors, but in the majority of cases it could be done without detracting one particle from the beauty of the job or the glory of the firm. It would give the compositor an additional degree of pride in his work, and would also tend to the production of a better class of composition. The writer knows of a couple of establishments that have adopted this plan, and they express themselves well pleased with the results.

Master printers! give the boys a share in the imprint, and, my word for it, you will be the gainer thereby.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TRADE IN CANADA.

THE printing trade in the Queen's Dominion for some-I time past has been particularly good. Reports all round, and from the most authentic sources indicate a largely increased consumption of printers' ink, and glad we are to chronicle such an important event in the history of a people with whom we are so intimately associated, and who have sprung from the same common heritage as ourselves. Good times for the craft mean a good deal more than what lies on the surface. The expression not only implies that our workmen are regularly and profitably engaged, but it goes considerably further, and lies deep in the recesses of the human understanding. It is evidence that the public mind has reached an important epoch in the history of the nation, and while, of course, assuming the cares and responsibilities of life, have resolved through the agency of an enlightened press to grapple intelligently with all the difficulties of the social and political problems that may arise, and are likely to engage the attention of the executive of the country. Such is the position of the loyal and intelligent Canadian of today; and it is worthy the respect and emulation of our own people. He is a worker; laziness is an unknown element with him, and there is not a grain of selfishness in his character. He is intensely patriotic, and to be a man and to make his country stand high in the councils of the world, is his most ardent hope and desire. Canada is especially dear to him. It is the land of his fathers, and is his own dear native land. It was within her fair borders that he first saw the light of day, and now in the sprightliness of his "glorious youthful prime," the strength of his opening manhood, and the clear justice of his strength of purpose, he hopes to mold her society after the patterns of the good and the great, and thus to increase her influence among the nations, and make her great, glorious, and free.

The people of Ontario, especially, are our good neighbors; and with them we have always lived on terms of an

intimacy amounting even to kinship. Their progress during the last decade has been somewhat remarkable. Their advancement hitherto had been slow, but of late it would appear as if they had got out of their swaddling clothes, and arisen, as one man, from their slumber, to a just conception of their own value and importance, and the consequence has been a general rising all along the line. The Queen City of Toronto, lying on the brow of lake Ontario, has, of late, made wonderful strides; at least doubled her population in a comparatively short time, and greatly increased in wealth. It has always been an acknowledged railway, banking and manufacturing center, but of late, large as these investments had previously been, they have now eclipsed their former proportions by at least five hundred per cent, and still the city goes on at wonderful pace, extending in all directions, and many branches of manufacturing industry are being constantly added to the present thrifty and frugal population. Other cities have followed in the wake of this new order of things, and have already given unmistakable signs of the "good time coming." We have every reason to believe that prosperous times are on the eve for the Dominion, and that they will be as enduring as they are now brisk. There is nothing of the spasmodic character connected with them. They are founded on experience and the requirements of the country; and we rejoice with the Canadians on their greatly increased development and general prosperity.

The population of the Dominion is now nearly five millions, all told; but it is spread over a larger area than that of the United States, which, of course, in one way, has a weakening tendency, for as sure as "knowledge is power," so "union is strength," and to have our friends around us in troublous times, especially when international disputes are on the boards, is a positive advantage. The public works of the Canadians have always been signalized by their boldness and extent. The enterprise of the Canadian Pacific railroad is an example, to wit: It is the largest railroad, under one management, in the world, extending from the rugged shores of the Atlantic coast to the quiet and peaceful seas of the Pacific. It has been a large undertaking, and has been rendered conspicuous by the numerous feats of engineering skill, which, in common justice, let us say, has been successfully managed by Canadians. Of course this railroad is largely built by English capital, loaned however, at low rates of interest, but guaranteed by the Canadian government; and this will tax the energies of her people for some time, but it will act as a powerful incentive toward drawing immigration and fostering wealth, and in building up a country and people second only in extent and population to our own on this continent.

The press of Canada has always been its pride, its hope, its strength. Conducted, as it has been, on the wide principles of justice to all, it has never failed in its intention to promote the best interests of the country, and the people, in turn, have always well sustained the efforts of that powerful agency. For the most part the newspapers are either conservative or liberal in politics. No middle men or independents are encouraged, and they fight the

battles of their respective parties with tenacity, determination, and great ability. However, since the confederation of the provinces, numerous departments have been detailed to the work and care of the local legislatures, and such have tended to modify the heat and impetuosity of former times. The newspapers in Ontario especially are quite a match for the very best in our own land. Their leaders have always been recognized by that dignity and justice which exalts a people, and are the distinguishing trait of the scholar and the gentleman; and they have often been so quoted by the very highest authority in the old world. Their enterprise is alike conspicuous and commendable. The morning dailies, as a rule, carry the full telegraph dispatches, are very handsomely printed from the fast webb presses, and in many cases from the INTER-CHANGEABLE type of American manufacturers.

Book printing and publishing are somewhat extensively carried on, and have become quite an industry in Canada; and year by year go on with increasing velocity and importance. Here, too, the work of the artistic job printer is heartily encouraged, and the workman, we understand, is well paid for his labor. There are quite a number of first-class workmen in Canada, and at times their specimens have graced the columns of The Inland Printer.

That our neighbors may righteously advance in the art preservative, and in every good word and work, is our most ardent desire, and that they may ever remain as "the brightest jewel in the crown of Britain" is our most sincere and latent hope.

A DAILY PRAYER FOR PRINTERS.

M. W. BLADES, in his "History of Printing," and referring to the year 1740, says the devotional element was the prevailing feature. Did a German workman, passing through a town, wend his way to the printing office, his common salutation upon entering was: "Gott grüss die Kunst" (God bless the Art). Was a boy bound apprentice, his first lesson was that honor and devotion were due to the heaven-born art, and to God, the Giver. Even the instruction books, in which the technicalities were explained to apprentices, bore the same religious tone, as the following quaint prayer, translated from "Die wohleingerichtete Buchdruckerei," of Ernesti, dated in the two hundred and eighty-first year since the discovery of printing, will show:

O Lord, Almighty God, printing is a noble art-a blessing thou hast reserved for mankind in these latter days, an art by which all conditions of men, and especially thy Holy Church, are greatly nourished. And since, Good Lord, thou hast of thy free grace given to me the opportunity of exercising an art and craft so exalted, I pray thee to guide me by thy Holy Spirit in using the same to thy honor. Thou knowest, dear Lord, that great diligence, continued care and the accurate knowledge of the characters of many languages are needful in this art. Therefore, I call to thee for help, that I may be careful and earnest, both in the setting of the type and in the printing of the same. Preserve my soul in the constant love of thy Holy Word and Truth, and my body in sobriety and purity, that so after a life here befitting a printer, I may hereafter, at the last coming of my most worthy Savior, Jesus Christ, be found a good workman in his sight, and wear the everlasting crown in his presence. Hear me, dearest God, for thy honor and my welfare. - Amen.

JAMES A. ST. JOHN.

A SUCCESSFUL REPRESENTATIVE TYPE FOUNDER.

WE are indebted to the *Printer's Review*, of Boston, for the following sketch of the career of a gentleman well and favorably known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER:

James A. St. John was born in the town of Harbor Grace, in the Island of Newfoundland, September 23, 1841, and is the youngest son of W. C. St. John, a writer and publisher, and a man well known for his scholarly learning and fondness for scientific study.

The family removed to the United States in 1853, and Mr. St. John's father and elder brothers, in company with J. S. Bartlett, started an English literary paper called the Angio-Saxon. In 1856 James A. graduated from his school and entered the Angio-Saxon office, but the



panic in 1857 put an end to the Anglo-Saxon, and the subject of our sketch sought and obtained employment in the Boston Type Foundry, where his mental and physical activity in a few years won for him a responsible position. In 1869 he was elected manager of the concern, which position he retained until 1871, when he resigned this place and the highest salary ever paid a type founder in the United States, and removed to St. Louis, starting a branch of the Boston Type Foundry. The success of the new venture was great, and in a very few years the branch supplied every daily paper in St. Louis, and many of the largest offices in the Southwest. In 1875, with Mr. C. Schraubstadter, Mr. St. John bought out the branch of the Boston Type Foundry, and began manufacturing in St. Louis, changing the name to the Central Type Foundry. This concern has grown under his management to be an immense establishment, having agencies in England, Australia, and every large city on the continent. Many of the styles brought out by the Central Type Foundry are of Mr. St. John's own design, and for which he has received patents. He has also invented many useful appliances for printers' use, all of them having met with great success. Mr. St. John is editor of the Printer's Register, and is very fond of literary work; this trait, in fact, is general in the St. John family, his brothers and sisters having all written for the press. His elder brother, C. Henry St. John, has published two volumes of poems of a high order

Mr. St. John is the patron of all athletic exercises, and finds much enjoyment in rowing, fishing, cricket, and other field sports. He is either president or vice-president of about every athletic society in about St. Louis, and has been liberal in the support of various clubs. He is the warm personal friend of Hanlan, Trickett, Ross, and scores of professional oarsmen and athletes, all of whom are delighted to

engage his services as referee in their contests. Three years ago he brought out Gaudaur, the oarsman, who, it will be remembered, won two important races on the Charles river, in Boston, on July 4, 1885, and who is now champion of America.

Whatever Mr. St. John does he does with enthusiasm; the result is success. His life has been full of sunlight, and he often tells his friends: "Let us have a good time while we live, for we will be a long time dead." Mr. St. John is married, and has a son in his sixteenth year, "a chip of the old block." His house is always open to his friends, and the family are never happier than when entertaining a houseful. He intends staying in this world as long as he can, and in dying will have the consolation that no one can rob him of the fun he has had.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SERMONS IN OUR CHAPEL.

BY PHIL. OSIFER.

HYPOCRISY.

RETHREN OF THE CRAFT: Men seem to glory in finding fault with the church. They talk as though the fact that a man stood out and openly desired to do his duty by God and man, was sufficient to entitle him to disapproval and blame. Their chief charge is that the church is full of hypocrites. No one denies that there are many hypocrites in the churches, but there are certainly more hypocrites, in proportion to the number of the whole. in the world. A hypocrite is a person who is a dissembler. one who is insincere, one who leads a double life. Many who profess to most sincerely despise hypocrisy are themselves great hypocrites. Here's a man who, because he makes no profession to try to live a pure and noble life, thinks that at least he is not a hypocrite. But this same man, who lives a life contrary to what his conscience tells him is right, who indulges in all kinds of licentiousness and beastly habits, whose mouth is like the mouth of a demon - belching forth slander, curses and blasphemy; who is so ready to believe everything against a clergyman or any Christian, without any inquiry, will live for years a double and most hypocritical life. Oh, yes! He hates hypocrisy, and but for its prevalence in the churches would try to do better himself (?). And yet this man of noble sentiments and villainous life can be as mild, as pure in sentiment and words, as polite and kind, when in a company of ladies, as he certainly is not among those of his own kind; and many such a man passes among good people for years as a sincere gentleman, who is nothing but what he professes to despise - a most insincere hypocrite. Everybody nearly has seen Puck's illustrations of every-day hypocrisy, and must recognize their truth. The fact is, that a man who takes his stand openly, and throws his influence with the conservators of morality and religion, is entitled to encouragement and praise, instead of criticism, and is in so much more sincere than the man who talks with so much flourish about his freedom from hypocrisy, and his belief in morality without religion, and so on, and then acts directly opposite from his theories -at home, a gentleman; abroad, a licentious devil.

Shakespeare says, that "of all the cants which cant in this canting world, the cant of hypocrisy may be the worst, but the cant of critics is the most tormenting." Therefore, brethren of the craft, find no fault with a man if you have no better reason than that he has joined the church, and is trying to live a Christian life, but rather encourage him; and, if you sincerely hate hypocrisy, look out that you yourself are not hypocritical. Some men are fond of saying that printers are very bad as a class. That is granted; but they are no worse than men in other professions. A man who would point out and jeer at the mote in his brother's eye, while the beam remains in his own, is a great hypocrite. No man is a true man who is a villain in his conversation, even though his life may be better than his words, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." No man is a true man who claims to see great sins in others, which he excuses in himself. Oh, that we had less fault-finding hypocrites!

AMONG THE FRENCH PRINTERS.

Not long since, your gossiper took a trip to France, and in Paris he found during his stay many printers, some of them English. "Birds of a feather flock together," as may be supposed, and so our French fellow-craftsmen and your obedient scribe "foregathered," as the Scotchmen say, and with the editor of Typologie Tucker, and the author of "Color Printing," rested in an English (?) refreshment bar, where the only English ever spoken is by those globe-trotting Britons who go there and speak it.

In charge, alternately or jointly, of Monsieur Tuckaire and Mr. Fred Noble, we got along very well, and saw some printing processes and some printing people; much to be pleased at, and something to remember. And here, in this special column, he desires to thank those gentlemen for their great kindness toward him during his stay in Paris.

Curiously enough, the author of "Color Printing" used, when in this country, before his visit to our Gallic neighbors, to print in colors for the French book-market, and, while over in Paris, he used to print for the English book-market, because French printing is so superior to our own! That is rough on those fanciful gentlemen who prefer French printing to English, and a little hard also on those super-excellent French printers, who are deemed capable of printing good enough color work for us but not for themselves! That we must do. Fancy goes a long way, and whims and hobbies help France along, until even great lengths are sometimes reached.

There may be no royal road to learning, but there are pleasant ways of getting information, and seated at a cafe near the Grand Opera House in Paris, sipping coffee, and slowly consuming cigars, with the "Société de Gutenberg" for a topic, is not at all uncomfortable. Our Anglo-French friend sat with us, and, crammed as he is with the very information we sought, we did not have a bad quarter of an hour there.

He gave us to understand that the condition of the printing trade in Paris is very similar to that in London, generally as well as particularly, and in the two points that there is much competition and not enough work, the resemblance is complete. For the past twelve months this has been so, and when a machine attendant loses his employment it is no easy matter for him to get another appointment. As it may not be without some interest to Englishmen to know the working of the French machine-minders' society, we culled a few particulars for our readers.

The organization of this Parisian society ("Société de Gutenberg") has been made to aim at somewhat different results to the one in London; its members are not nearly so numerous relatively to non-society men, and at least half the machine minders do not belong to the society. These non-society men do not work for less wages than the society men receive, and there are no non-society, houses in Paris. Such a state of things is not recognized by them, and society men and non-society men work amicably together, without allowing trade differences to interfere with them, as the whole body is governed

by the same rules, the non-society men conforming cheerfully to the society's customs.

This Société de Gutenberg is a mix up of trade and benefit societies; its trade section recommends its members for any vacancies as they occur, applications for men being made to the secretary, but it gives no out-of-work pay. This may appear strange, but the plan works well. On the other hand, should a member fall ill he has a claim on the funds during a certain time, just as our sick clubs here allow. A translation of an "Avis Importants," which our friend of the boulevard cafe, our Anglo-French fellow-craftsman, Mr. Noble, has placed at our disposal, may be read with interest:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The monthly subscription of each member living in Paris is three francs; this can only be modified in cases of urgency by the decision of a general meeting, Members living beyond the walls of Paris pay twopence-halfpenny per month in addition to the ordinary subscription, as compensation for the non-performance of duties required of all members living in Paris.

Any member allowing himself to get ten francs in the society's debt shall not be entitled to any assistance until a clear month has clapsed after he has paid up. If he owes twenty francs he may be expelled.

In the case of sick members, the member living nearest to the sick man shall visit him; it is therefore in the interest of all that the address of every member should be distinctly known, so that there may be no hindrance from this cause to the duty of visiting the sick.

Therefore all members who have not sent their addresses, are requested to do so at once, or they will be fined one franc.

Members without work for thirty consecutive days must write their names on a special form, set apart for the purpose, when their subscription will be allowed them.

Every sick member is requested, when declaring on the club, to forward the name of the member who lives nearest to him.

In virtue of a decision of a general meeting, every member in arrears with his monthly subscription shall be fined fivepence for each month in arrear.

Any sick member returning to work without having given notice to the secretary shall be fined five francs.

Subscriptions will be received on the first Sunday of the month, between one and three o'clock, and on Wednesdays between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, at the offices of the society, No. 1, Rue Guisarde.

The number which precedes the name of each member indicates the year of his entry into the society.

Members become entitled to the benefits of the society one month after they have been admitted as members.

These rules show that, with one or two exceptions, they would run alongside any we have here, but we forget, if ever we knew, how many weeks the Société de Gutenberg pays a sick member his eight francs. With respect to the rates of wages there seems to be a great difference as compared with our scale. For instance, machine minders employed in bookhouses, where jobbing is done, receive from seven to ten francs a day, but men engaged on fine cut or color work receive payment varying between ten and fifteen francs a day, being equal to eight or twelve shillings in English money. The layers-on, pointers and takers-off are a long way ahead of their brethren in England, good layers-on always commanding five francs a day, takers-off having to rest content with three. By this system it is no unusual thing for a boy of fourteen years of age to be earning fifteen shillings a week for doing that for which half the money would seem ample reward in London.

The internal organization of French printing-machine rooms does not differ very materially from our own, except in one or two points. Hiring is nearly always by the day with mechanics, and always so with helpers, all such labor contracts being terminable on either side at the ending of any day, not an hour's notice being given or expected. There are certain differences of detail in making ready a job on the machine which may be new to some of our readers, as it was once to ourselves. Everywhere the layer-on is expected to help the minder in a way which in this old island would bring him to instant grief. Over in France this helper is allowed to pack or dress the cylinder, screw on or loosen the plates, alter for register, and stick up the overlays! Not bad for a layer-on!

Most, if not all the French machine-printers, use more paste than we do, and our Anglo-French friend says he is always reminded of bill-sticking when he sees the paste pot and brush, which our Parisian fellow-workman uses on every possible occasion. He uses it to paste his sheets to the cylinder of his machine, to paste his underlays to his plates, and to paste his strips of paper which he patches his impression

with. When the French machine-minder has pulled a sheet for impression he sits down before a slanting board, and his layer-on keeps him supplied with strips of pasted paper. In packing the cylinder these worthies, machine-minder Crusoe and laying-on Man Friday, frequently use six sheets pasted all over and allowed to dry hard. This is equal to using a six-sheet card, but the impression is not so regular.

Another difference is found in cutting overlays for engravings, the Frenchman often using thick cartridge paper, or a smooth card, which he shaves off to get the varying thicknesses. A real cutting-out knife is a marvel, and it is a marvel, too, how anybody can ever use it. It is a clumsy looking instrument, with a wide blade three inches long, and to an Englishman's idea more suitable for opening oysters than for making overlays.

In the matter of keeping time at business the French are most precise and exacting, the master being frequently, and the managers always, at the office at seven sharp, to receive the men as they come trooping in, encouraged by example to keep military time. The week's work consists of sixty hours, and overtime is paid to the men at one-third extra per hour, and to the hands is given three halfpence an hour extra, after the sixty hours have been exceeded. In the ordinary course of things, business begins, as already stated, at seven in the morning. At twelve, an hour's halt is allowed; again, at four o'clock a quarter of an hour is usual, and if work is continued until eleven at night, another quarter of an hour is granted at seven.

Thus is the ball kept rolling in printing Paris, and thus do our fellow-craftsmen manage their society. No doubt we are better off here, for our expenses are not so heavy, neither are our hours, and we work under, for the most part, better conditions.

Talking together thus, we and our friend, Mr. Fred Noble, sat at the cafe until the long panorama of carriages and people passed, so with a few more remarks about the Société de Gutenberg, we strolled along the boulevards until we reached the Faubourg Poissoniere, where we were invited inside to see some color printing which was going on, and which was afterward sent to England as French workmanship, done by an Englishman.—London Press News.

GROWTH OF PRINTING IN NEW YORK.

The immense proportions which printing and bookmaking have attained in the United States are not more wonderful, says the Paper Mill, than their rapid growth in New York City. Here they appear to have doubled every thirteen years for the last century, while the population has only increased in a twofold ratio in eighteen years. It is probable that the number of journeymen, pressmen and compositors here did not exceed thirty in 1786, while the only other branch then carried on in the town was that of binding.

In the first decade after the opening of the century, ink came to be manufactured, and one or two dealers kept a small stock of printers' material. At this time, also, wood engraving began, while copperplate engraving was a little older. During the next decade stereotyping, type founding and press making were carried on, and in the one which included the completion of the Erie canal, lithography was introduced and power press building was begun.

Between 1830 and 1840, newsboys were added, little job printing presses were invented and stocks of paper were kept on hand in warehouses, a thing not previously known except in isolated cases. Rollers also began to be cast for the trade. Between 1840 and 1850, electrotyping was introduced, and newspapers attempted to insist on a cash basis.

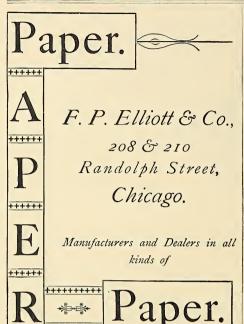
Since then, changes have been very rapid, the number of workmen and employers having steadily grown, while the value of the product has increased still more, although every labor-saving device has been utilized. No estimate can be made of those now employed in giving New Yorkers and out of town residents printed matter, but it cannot fall below 20,000. In the new directory-there are given of firms of advertising agents, 118; book publishers and booksellers, 532; book and job printers, 425; plate printers, 17; printers' materials, 21; manufacturers of printers' rollers, 4; printing-press makers, 20; lithographers, 27, and paper dealers, 105.



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To answer the many inquiries for mark assistance of The Inland Printer Co.) to 1	tet quotations on staple papers, in the way of ist our regular stock and make prices on same,	of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the					
month to month on the market value of stand	• •						
PRINT PAPER. PER LB. Acme Mills News	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB. Crane Bros. All Linens 20 per ct. dis.	Second Quality, X. In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.					
Standard Mills News 6c Sussex Mills News 5½c	Carey Linen 22C Royal Crown Linen 25C	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 61/2 is in half-thousand boxes.					
Frie Mills News	Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis.	NO. SIZES, 6, 61/4					
Colored Poster. 6½c White Poster. 6½c	Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis. L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms., 20 per, ct. dis. Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger)	314 Fawn Laid					
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid 180	334 Amber Laid					
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove	374 Canary Laid					
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove	Second Quality, XX.					
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint	No. 1 White French Folio\$1 15	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the					
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors)	Size 6½ is in half thousand boxes. No. SIZES, 6. 6½.					
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors). 2 40 No. 1 White Double French Royal	306 Melon Laid					
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb. 585 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. 4 50 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats PER LB.	326 White Laid 1 80 1 90					
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb. 3 15 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb. 3 15 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb. 2 25	Parchment Writing Manila 7c	356 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90					
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb 2 25 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb 180 No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	ENVELOPES.	376 Canary Laid 1 80 1 00					
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.	386 Corn Laid					
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X. Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	Manila.					
Puritan Mills Blotting, white	sand boxes.	Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.					
Florence Mills B'otting, white	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80 234 Amber Laid 1 80	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.					
CARD BOARDS.	244 Green Laid	280 Manila New Gov't					
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY,	First Quality, XX.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20					
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90	Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-	440 Manila Full Gov't					
Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00	thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.	88o Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55					
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)\$3 50	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove\$2 15 \$2 25	Official Sizes — First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes,					
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)	226 White Wove	No. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 126 White Wove\$3 50 \$3 90 \$4 85					
No. 7½ Blanks 3 75	276 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 2146 Blue Granite. 2 25 2 35	226 White Wove 3 70 4 10 5 00					
No. 10 Blanks 4 00 No. 12 Blanks 4 50	2106 Azurene Wove	256 Blue Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00					
No. 12 Blanks 4 50 No. 14 Blanks 5 00 No. 17½ Blanks 5 50	2136 Duplex (Blue Lined)	276 Canary Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00 286 Corn Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00					
No. 18½ Blanks		Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.					
No. 5½ White China 400 No. 8 White China 650 Thin Colored China (six shades) 225 Thick Colored China (fourteen shades) 250	Full Gov't No. 2, XX. In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Govern-	No. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 426 White Wove\$3 30 \$3 60 \$4 45					
Thin Colored China (six shades)	ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 61/2.	436 Amber Laid 3 30 3 60 4 45 Official Sizes—Manila.					
Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades)	406 Melon Laid \$1 90 \$2 10 416 Fawn Laid 1 90 2 10	Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced					
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 5 00	426 White Wove	are not kept in stock. NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11.					
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 6 oo Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28 1 55	446 Green Laid 1 90 2 10 456 Lt. Blue Laid 1 90 2 10	350 Manila\$1 80 \$2 00 \$2 45 360 Manila					
Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28	466 Azurene Wove	380 Manila Ex 3 25 3 70					
Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28 2 05 Show Cards (five shades) 5 50	486 Corn Laid	770 Manila					
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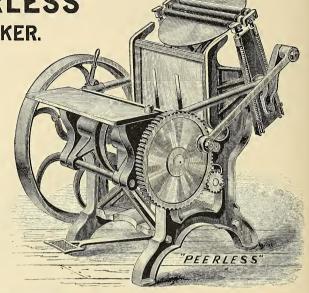
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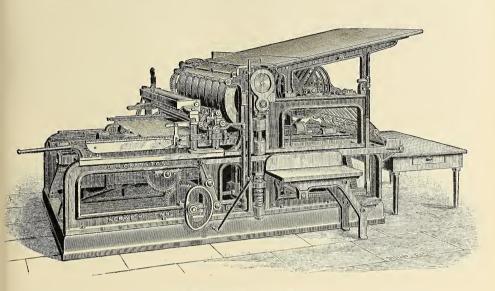
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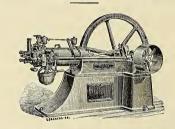
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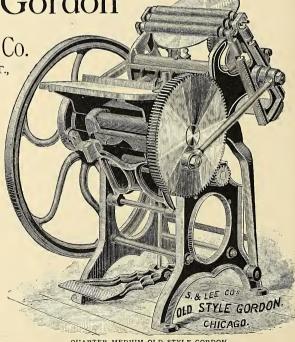
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THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, news pertaining to the craft in their section of the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1887.

A WARNING TO SPONGES.

THE postal law of the United States makes it larceny to take a newspaper from the postoffice and refuse to pay for it. A publisher in this state, a short time ago, brought suit against forty-three subscribers who would not pay their indebtedness, and obtained judgment in each case for the full amount of the claim. Of these, twentyeight made affidavit that they owned no more property than that allowed by the law, thus preventing attachments. They then, under the decision of the supreme court, were arrested for petty larceny, and bound over in the sum of \$300 each. All but six gave bonds; the others went to jail. Served them right.

PRINTERS VERSUS TYPE FOUNDERS.

OMMON law is common sense," said the recognized expounder of common law. "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it," said the master of the art of war. Business is business, if conducted on business principles, but a copartnership—business vs. philanthropy—in which the last named plays a leading role at the expense of the former; or business vs. cut-throat competition, will fail on the same principle that oil and water will not mix. Not more assuredly does the path of glory lead to the grave than that a continued, unwarranted and necessarily unprofitable competition, whether indulged in by individual, firm or corporation, leads to the bankruptcy court, the longer purse test being a question of time rather than a question of principle. Marshal Bosquet is reported to have exclaimed, when witnessing the charge of the Light Brigade, at Balaklava, "That is magnificent; but it is not war." So with equal truth and significance it may be stated that the unhealthy, excessive competition, recently indulged in by many of our type founders, ultimately injurious to buyer and seller, while partaking of a quasi bravado, can be justly placed outside the pale of honest, legitimate business. We remember the time when passengers were carried from New York to Albany, without cost, with a dinner thrown in; from Detroit to St. Louis for \$2, and from Chicago to San Francisco for \$14.50, but even the temporarily benefited by these ruinous rates, outside of the speculator or deadbeat, breathed freer when the unhealthy rivalry was ended.

We have been led into these remarks by the letter of our Brockport correspondent, published in our last issue, in which exception is taken to the recent action of the type founders in canceling the ruinous twenty-five per cent reduction schedule, and substituting therefor a basis just alike to the founder and the printer, which, if lived up to, will prove of material benefit to the welfare of both. Anxious as we are at all times to advocate or advance the interests of the craft, we cannot forget there are mutual interests to be considered, and that there is such a thing as "paying too dear for the whistle." We believe that ninetenths of the trade are satisfied with the action taken, and propose to show our eastern friend, as well as several Chicago growlers, why they should be equally satisfied, requesting them to keep in mind the important fact that the competition referred to extended to time as well as to prices, and brought into existence a brood of adventurers which have been the curse of the profession, who, on the principle of "nothing ventured, nothing won," have cut and undercut all estimates furnished by reputable, obligation-paying establishments.

"Your arguments are well enough so far as they go; but, remember, I bought my office to keep, not to sell, a fact which you evidently forget," said a printer, the other day, who thought he had presented a clincher. Perhaps so; let us see. The direct effect of the twenty-five per cent reduction was to depreciate the value of the material of every printing office in the United States, to that extent, minus the amount bought under the new rates, reminding us of the old shinplaster times, when a man went to bed in possession of a bill worth \$20, and awoke to find its value

had depreciated to \$15. To illustrate, a firm which had invested \$10,000 in equipping a composing room, a year or a month before the reduction, realized, without warning or redress, that a competitor could confront them with entirely new material, obtained at three-quarters the price paid by them, payable on terms, too, which the purchaser had dictated, and to that extent had been handicapped by an insane competition, which meant ruin to all concerned. We are not now referring to exceptional cases, but to an almost universal practice.

But this talk about "buying to keep" is the sheerest twaddle, because all men are the creatures of circumstances, and frequently circumstances beyond their control. In cases of forming or dissolving partnerships, the wrong of the system is brought directly home, and if the objector, to whom we have referred, who was bitterly complaining of the unprofitable character of the business, was compelled, through failing health or other causes, to dispose of his establishment on the discarded schedule basis, we opine he would be one of the first to protest against the dishonesty of such a proposition. Or suppose that in case of its destruction by fire, his policies were declared depreciated to the extent of twenty-five per cent, as they undoubtedly would, he would be very apt to look at the matter through different colored spectacles.

The reduction in wages referred to cuts little, if any figure, in the case, as we do not believe it exceeds five per cent during the past ten years. In conclusion, we insist founders and patrons have alike reason to be satisfied that the ruinous "diamond cut diamond" policy has been abandoned, as both will reap the benefits therefrom. The former have been taught a lesson they are not apt to forget, while the latter, surveying the situation in all its aspects, are just as certain to be content to let well enough alone.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

WHILE a number, a large number, of the specimens which reach this office are worthy of commendation, and an honor to the compositor and establishment producing them, many, too many, verify the adage that silence is golden; or, in other words, the efforts and the ambition which direct them do not correspond; and that, as a matter of course, words of praise connected therewith would be entirely out of place. This fact, however, in and of itself would scarcely furnish a valid cause for fault-finding were it accompanied by an evident desire to profit by the failures of the past. But, unfortunately, this does not seem to be the case; and as our advice on such matters has been solicited, and trusting they will be accepted in the spirit in which they are given, we desire to present a few hints and suggestions, the practical recognition of which we have reason to believe will redound to the interests of those observing them.

While it is laudable to aim to succeed, such ambition should be based on reason and common sense. A number of the specimens referred to have evidently been modeled after those which have appeared from time to time in the columns of The Inland Printer, but which can only be successfully attempted or copied when the indispensable

aid of curving or mitering machines have been called into requisition. To attempt to reproduce them without their services would be the height of folly, even in the most skilled job compositor, much less in a comparative novice; and in every instance where the attempt to do so has been made, a lamentable failure has been the result. Persistence under such circumstances is simply a tribute to stupidity, and may be compared to a spavined hack competing (?) with a Derby winner, or a calciminer with a first-class artist. The days of the "file" genius have passed; mathematical precision has been substituted for the handwork of the expert, or the guesswork of the "smart aleck;" and what is more, the mechanism which has brought about this result, and profitably and advantageously dispenses with his service, is placed within the reach of the humblest country job printer. There is now no reason why a curve should be out of proportion or a miter out of joint when the agency by which absolute perfection is attained, can be secured at an almost nominal outlay, an outlay, too, which will repay itself in three months, in any office where good work is turned out. Our reply to all inquirers is that an investment in a curving and mitering machine will be found one of the cheapest investments, and to keep on the old jog trot is to adopt a pennywise and pound-foolish policy. If you are determined you will not invest in these indispensables, in heaven's name don't attempt the impossible, and offend good taste by producing an abortion, expecting you will be patted on the back for so doing.

But this is not the only fault we desire to refer to. Many of those who send for examination, what they term every-day work, fail to realize the value of correct spacing -spacing between lines. Frequently, title pages, circulars, and even business cards, submitted for inspection, are absolutely spoiled through failure to observe this essential to good work. Some compositors seem to have as much comprehension about the division of space required to display a job to advantage as they have about the milky way; and many of the apologies offered for defects betray a lack of judgment rather than a lack of facilities or material. But a bad excuse is better than none, and these makeshifts are simply a repetition of the old, old story that a bad shearer never gets a good hook.

Yet another and prolific, perhaps the most prolific source of annoyance and drawback to good work, and the last to which we shall at present refer, is bad or careless presswork. The qualified pressman can partially redeem the poorest specimen of typography, and the careless one can ruin the best. If printers realized, as they should realize, the important part good, clean presswork plays in making a job acceptable, much more attention would be paid to it. The cheap and nasty competitor, who has no character to jeopardize, who can not appreciate good work if shown it, and whose customers are like himself, can palm off rubbish which no man who has a reputation at stake dare imitate. Before us lie two specimens which tell their own tale. One is a programme in blue and red, just received, the composition of which is worthy of praise, and, properly worked, would be a credit to any office, but which the pressman has evidently ground off in the same

manner that an Italian organ grinder dispenses music, and the result is a most offensive daub. Here, also, is a magnificently bound and embellished volume of 834 pages, the typography of which is unexceptionable, and the paper all that could be desired, spoiled in the presswork. The illustrations have evidently had as much care bestowed on them as is conceded to a comic valentine, and many of the pages remind us of a natural freak who exhibited himself a short time ago—a negro—dun-colored on one part of the body and black on the other. We might cite sample after sample, because our supply affords a goodly number, which can be placed in the same category, but we forbear, as we propose to again refer to this subject in a future number.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

UR attention has recently been called to what we consider a very reprehensible, dishonorable and unbusiness-like practice, indulged in by a number of would-be-considered reputable firms, in securing estimates for printing, which cannot be too severely condemned. The methods employed are dishonorable and reprehensible, because the representations put forth are misleading, and the estimates are secured under grossly false pretenses. Let us illustrate the point, for though the mal-practice is somewhat prevalent in our midst, we have good reason for believing its operations are not by any means confined to the city of Chicago. A contract, apparently satisfactory, is made to print a manuscript work, requiring, in all likelihood, reading, correcting, paragraphing or punctuating, and containing tables, extracts, sub-titles, illustrations, etc., which must be mapped out before it goes into the hands of the compositor. Now to do this requires time, labor and knowledge. As a matter of course the man who does business on business principles, when making an estimate, allows for this absorption of time, and charges accordingly. He knows that he has to pay for the work performed by the foreman or proofreader in making these changes, corrections, classifications or additions, and proposes that the customer shall do likewise, because it is just as legitimate to charge for preparing and mapping out the work as to charge for composition, presswork, or binding.

The work progresses, and, by exertion and unremitting attention, is finished by the date promised, despite all drawbacks; although it is well-nigh certain that in order to accomplish this, other jobs have been delayed and other customers disappointed, for, as a rule, a slovenly author or careless publisher generally makes amends for lost time, and delays the work with eliminations or alterations which should have been effected before it was placed in the hands of the printer. And when the bill is presented for settlement it will frequently be found that "Mr. So-and-so has offered to do the job so much less than you have charged." And here is where the contemptible trickery makes its appearance. The growler didn't ask Mr. So-and-so to estimate on a similar work in manuscript, or tell him that if the specimen he held in his hand had been given to the world as furnished by the author or publisher, it would have been a disgrace to both. To be honest, he should tell the truth and shame the devil, by saying "I want an estimate for a *sinister* purpose; an estimate based on this reprint, without taking into consideration the time and labor which has been expended on it to make it presentable."

If this exposure of a disreputable method of transacting business shall be the means of calling the attention of the trade to an evil, which is growing, and putting employing printers on their guard in future, in similar instances, our object will have been fully accomplished.

FROM THE TREASURER.

THE expense connected with the publication of The Inland Printer prohibits gratuitous distribution; we therefore, once and for all, wish it distinctly understood, that in future no application for sample copies will be recognized unless such application is accompanied with a remittance of twenty cents. A word to the wise is sufficient, as no exception to this rule will be recognized under any circumstances.

WE are pleased to note, from an examination of our British exchanges, a growing determination on the part of old country printers to secure the adoption of a uniform and interchangeable system of type bodies, similar to that recently adopted in the United States. Its positive and many advantages over the present so-called system, which permits every type founder to be a law to himself, are so apparent that our British cousins, now that they are waking up to its importance, may safely be relied on to eventually bring the recalcitrants to terms. Gentlemen, there is no use to longer kick against the pricks. Unless you act, and act promptly in the premises, the American type founders will outsell you in your own markets. Mark the prediction.

THE letter of our St. Louis correspondent in reference to the selection of delegates to the forthcoming convention of the International Typographical Union, contains good, solid, sound advice, too long neglected, which the members of the local unions would do well to remember when voting for representatives. It has the ring of the true metal, shows that he has formed a correct appreciation of the situation, and does credit alike to his head and his heart. He that has ears to hear let him hear.

WE should be less than human were we to omit to frankly acknowledge, with many thanks, the kind commendations of THE INLAND PRINTER which have reached this office since the advent of the New Year. These kindly notices will, we trust, spur us to more strenuous exertions to make it worthy of continued commendation. More than this we cannot say.

A NEW weekly has just been founded at Vienna, under the unchivalrous title of *Der Frauenfeind* (The Enemy of Women). It professes to write against "the exaggerated worshiping of women." What's the matter with the old curmudgeon, anyhow? Is it a case of noseout-of-joint, or sour grapes?

THE INLAND PRINTER believes in practicing what it preaches. It is unalterably opposed to unwarranted rate cutting, under any circumstances. It believes in honorable competition, good work, good prices therefor, and good wages. It is in favor of the type founder and all coördinate branches of the trade adopting the live-and-let-live policy, and intends at all times to exercise its influence in this direction. And as it aims to be consistent, we kindly desire to remind several inquirers that its advertising space is for sale at its published rates, which are net, and that no proposition for a reduction therefrom will be entertained. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Ohis "1" theory, which he has a perfect right to do, but the same letter which contained his communication also contained a circular calling attention to a typewriter series, recently added to his establishment. A count of its display and body type gives the following results: "1's" used (cap and lower case) 21; "a's" 37; "t's" 43; "o's" 31. Rather a poor corroboration of our friend's claim that a font containing 4 "a's" should contain 5 "1's."

ROM the appearance of a large number of the publications which have reached this office, from the Northwest during the past two weeks, we should infer that the weather in that direction has been *very*, VERY cold, or that the rollers used have seen their best days.

WRITTEN FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE DAVIS' CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS, PATENTED JULY 28, 1885.

SOME five years before his death, Merwin Davis, whose invention of the Oscillator press has already been fully described, while convalescing from an accident which compelled him to remain indoors for a period of a month or six weeks, invented the cylinder machine illustrated on next page.

As soon as able so to do, Mr. Davis, having full faith in his improvements and their importance, committed the care of his printing office to his wife and daughter, both educated by him in the art, and set about the construction of a working model, embodying his ideas. We do not know the exact length of time consumed in this "labor of of love," but probably not less than one year was necessary to produce a working model of his invention, capable of printing a small form, say two inches by two inches.

When done, the model was a curiosity in an inventive as well as a constructive sense, for in the making of it with his own hands, and under adverse circumstances, the inventor had been compelled to avail himself of the material best adapted for his purpose. Of course, the leads, dashes, galleys and brass rules of the printing office were largely drawn on, and the patterns for the castings to form the frame and other parts, were made as well by the inventor.

The model over which the inventor spent so much time, and into which his friends claim are embodied his best thoughts in connection with cylinder presses, founded on his experience in connection with the Oscillator press, and a so-called Crescent press, (never completed) was finally finished, and exhibited with a view to the procurement of capital to advance the press, a desideratum never accomplished by Mr. Davis, whose death from apoplexy, while his application for patent was pending in the patent office, temporarily put a full stop to success in this respect.

Although no full sized machine has yet been built, embodying Mr. Davis' invention, a description of the same, as illustrative of many new ideas in cylinder presses, may prove of interest. The machine under notice may be said to form an example of what might not inaptly be termed the "Proof Press" style of cylinder, that is, a press employing a stationary bed, and a moving cylinder, or segment of a cylinder.

Prominent members of this class are the Newbury, Princeton, Degener, the present example, and the Prouty cylinder, at present built by Walker & Co. But Mr. Davis sought to make his machine one affording the pressman all the advantages possessed by the cylinder presses of other makers, and in many respects the superior of them.

The bed, as stated, was, at the moment of impression, stationary, but provision was made for its movement in a right line away from the position it occupied at the moment of impression, beneath the cylinder, that the form might more readily be placed upon it, and "made ready," as demanded by the character of the work. With the bed was employed a counterbalanced segment of a cylinder, provided on its ends with circular heads, cog wheels, and held and carried in a carriage. This segment of a cylinder was provided with sheet-taking nippers, receiving the sheet to be printed from the feed-board, carrying it through the machine that it might be printed, and finally disposing of it as more fully stated.

The segment of the cylinder was counterbalanced, as the impressing portion was of greater radius than the other portion, and it was desirable that the part of smallest radius should equal or counterbalance the larger side, in order that the segmented cylinder should revolve as if it was a cylinder of equal density throughout.

The cog wheels engaged with racks upon the sides of the frame, and by this engagement the segmented cylinder, carrying the sheet to be printed, was caused to revolve over the form, that the printing might be accomplished. After this full revolution was completed, the counterbalanced segment of the cylinder was mechanically locked in position in the frame or carriage, and in this locked position was carried back to receive the succeeding sheet to be printed, effecting its own clearance in its return movement.

In connection with the counterbalanced segment of a cylinder, means for suspending the impression, and for suspending the operation of the nippers (in case of misfeed), were availed of.

Want of space prevents a full description of the mechanism to accomplish these results, but it will be observed that the excellent feature of suspending the impression,

which had proved so serviceable in the Adams press, was found in this machine.

In addition, if desired, the segmented cylinder, having returned in its locked condition, might be allowed to continue locked in its forward movement, and thus the distribution of the ink might go on with no printing or presentation of the sheet to the form.

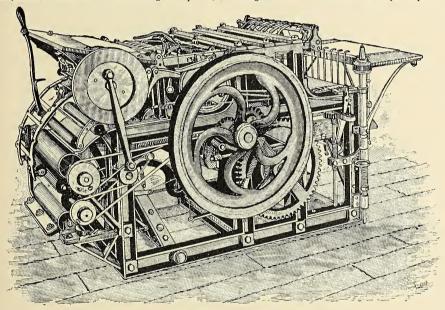
The distribution of the ink was accomplished by means of cylinders placed at one end of the press and arranged to vibrate simultaneously, one from right to left, the other from left to right, a messenger roller, a fountain, alternating rollers moving between the cylinders, a reciprocating roller (the position of which to the outer alternating roller could be varied by hand), the form rollers and their rider rollers, and a forward and rear distributing table placed,

nippers of the segmental cylinder, and deposited upon a sheet carrier.

To this carrier, a rising and falling movement was imparted—rising that its clamps might bear upon the margin of the printed sheet, and, as the carrier should fall, and the supplemental nippers were opened, receive the printed sheet.

The sheet was then transferred to a sheet lifter and carrier, to which a rising and falling movement was imparted—rising to lift the sheet from the first carrier, then falling, and moving in a direct line to the pile table, upon which the sheets were piled, printed side up.

This pile table (as in a machine patented by Adams) had a gradually falling motion imparted to it, so that after a given number of sheets had been piled upon it, its



THE DAVIS CYLINDER MACHINE,

one at one end, and the other at the opposite end of the machine—the form rollers and their riders were carried in the segmental cylinder carriage, in advance of the segmental cylinder. Thus it will be seen that ample provision was made for ink distribution.

The most novel feature of the machine, aside from the construction and operation of the counterbalanced segmental cylinder, was found in the delivery of the printed sheet; the problem presented, the delivery of the same, printed side up, without the employment of the well-known fly and tapes.

After the sheet had been printed, a series of supplemental nippers were opened, and then closed upon the margin of the printed sheet; and, as the segmental cylinder commenced its return movement, the printed sheet was gradually withdrawn (printed side up) from the

relative position to the sheet delivery portion of the machine was the same as at the commencement, the table having fallen a distance corresponding to the sheets of paper piled upon it.

A cam was employed in connection with the carriage of the segmental cylinder, to give a dwell or period of rest to the carriage, and necessarily to the segmental cylinder, when taking the sheet, and delivering it to the supplemental nippers. Necessarily, the description of the machine is meager, but we have set forth what to us seem its distinctive and novel features. What would have resulted, had Mr Davis lived, is purely a matter of conjecture, but we doubt not the press would have proved a success and a source of remuneration to the inventor, who may be said to have put his life's blood and his best talents into it.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXVIII .- BY S. W. FALLIS.

ALMOST every class is represented in this wonderful volume. The king, at his well-spread board, is served by Death, who fills his bowl. Behind the cardinal's chair, Death is taking off his hat, while the petitioner hands him a document with five seals. The queen, walking with her ladies, is accompanied by Death, dressed in female attire, and thus, throughout the various positions, professions, occupations and conditions of life, Death is ever on the alert, and ready to reap the harvest of life.

Several additional subjects were introduced in later editions, all of which are original and carry out the most minute details and studied conceptions, though occasionally a lack of anatomical knowledge is apparent, a failing, however, very common with artists of this period.

In every edition the series closes with two special cuts, one of which is the "Last Judgment," in which Christ, represented as seated on a rainbow, with his feet resting on the world, appears in judgment on the risen figures of saints, who, with upstretched hands are praising God, all appearing reconciled; and a peaceful feeling is apparent. Christ alone is partially covered with a mantle, while the other figures are without attire. The other, or concluding cut, is a curiously arranged shield, bearing the arms of death, a death-head, the hourglass, which forms the crest of the helmet, and two death's-hands holding stones, occupy the center. The figure of a man on one side, and on the other that of a woman, are supposed to represent Holbein and his wife.

In connection with this famous series of the "Dance of Death" we must refer to the almost equally renowned "Alphabet of Death," which are equal in design to the larger cuts of the renowned "Dance of Death." Many of these miniature designs which comprise the Alphabet are taken from the larger cuts, and again, many are original. Each letter of the alphabet is inclosed in a small square, and around and behind each letter these noted scenes of death are graphically portrayed, without detracting from the plainness of the letter, in all of which we plainly trace the keen sympathy of Holbein with the movement of the Reformation. The rich and the powerful are invariably depicted as struggling against the last mortal enemy-Death. The ecclesiastical dignitaries are keenly satirized, whilst the neglected, feeble and poor are as tenderly treated as is consistent with the object of the work, which carefully and conclusively reminds all that there is no escape from the certain end of mortality. Holbein also introduces two skeletons, symbolic of the death of body and soul.

Three more alphabets, perhaps not so well known as that of "Death," but still very effective both in design and execution, are also ascribed to Holbein. They are the "Peasant's Alphabet" and the "Sport of Infants," and an ornamental alphabet, consisting of but twenty-three letters.

His illustrations for books are also well known. One of the first Basel undertakings, with a title page marked in abbreviation of Hans Holb., appeared as early as 1516, or possibly a year earlier, printed by Johann Froben. Another title page has a representation of an altar, on which sea gods and little children are depicted; of the date of 1515, and still another, bearing the initials of H. H., having for its subject an incident in ancient history, and another, still more elaborate, gives the "Fable of Cebes." This is particularly full of human life and humor, and is decorated with the author's monogram. In the year 1518 Froben published Moore's Utopia, the title-page of which was designed by Holbein. In 1521, the Reformation created considerable excitement in Basel, and the year following saw the first issue in this town of Luther's translation of the New Testament, for which Holbein designed a magnificent page.

Between 1515 and 1528, Holbein was engaged in illustrating books for no less than five printers at Basel.

The earliest German copy of the New Testament had scarcely appeared before Adam Petri reprinted it at Basel, and Holbein designed the initial letters and many of the illustrations. The title, however, is from the hand of Urs Grof. So numerous were Holbein's designs for books at this period that it would require too much space in these notes to enumerate all. The following Fig. 44 is a fac



FIG. 44

simile of a cut of Cain killing Abel, from the first complete English translation of the Old and New Testament, without name or residence of printer, but supposed to have been printed at Zurich, by Froschover, in 1535, and although no name appears on the cut, it is ascribed to Holbein. Other



F1G. 45.

cuts in this volume are better engraved, and in point of design are not unworthy their ascribed author, Holbein. Following this line of illustrations, in which Holbein plays the very important part of designer or illustrator, is "Cramee's Catechism," a small octavo, printed in 1548, with twenty-nine illustrations, all of which are ascribed to Holbein, but only two of the number bear his imprint. Fig. 45 is a reduced fac simile of the one entitled, "Christ Casting out Devils." This cut speaks for itself. How well Holbein has illustrated his conception of the subject in a manner easily to be understood by the general reader.

In an edition of the New Testament, printed in 1554, at Zurich, by Froschover, we again see the talent and conception of Holbein displayed in the following Fig. 46, which is a reduced fac simile of his illustration of the "Generation of Christ," first chapter of Matthew:



Fig. 46.

This was published the year of Holbein's death, and though there is no name or imprint to the cut, there is little doubt of its authenticity.

(To be continued.)

CONCISE AND TO THE POINT.

Spartan brevity of speech is still sometimes amusingly illustrated. A most worthy man, unaccustomed to public speaking, being suddenly called upon to address a Sunday school, rose to his feet, and, after vainly struggling for utterance, at last hoarsely muttered: "Dear children, don't ever play with powder." The following gallant toast was lately given at a dirner in Carolina: "The ladies—our arms their protection—their arms our reward."

"Don't eat stale Q-cumbers. They will W up," is the terse advice of some wit. Announcements on shop signs expressed in the succinct style of one connected with a certain restaurant in New York, should serve as startling advertisements: "Lunch, 75 cents; square meal, I dollar; perfect gorge, I dollar and 25 cents." In the same city, a shopkeeper is said to have stuck upon his door this laconic advertisement: "A boy wanted." On going to his shop next morning, he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label: "Here he is!" A penny-a-liner would hardly find much employment on the Kansas paper which informed the public that "Mr. Blank, of Missouri, got to owning horses that didn't belong to him, and the next thing he knew he couldn't get his feet down to the ground." Lynched, probably. A western writer, speaking of a new play just written by a gentleman of Cincinnati, says: "The unities are observed admirably; the dullness which commences with the first act never flags for a moment until the curtain falls."

The characteristics of several nations have been summed up in the following concise form: The first thing a Spaniard does on founding

a colony is to build a gallows; a Portuguese, to build a church; an Englishman, a drinking-booth; and a Frenchman, a dancing-floor,

A cobbler visited one of the large manufactories the other day, and for the first time in his life saw shoes made by machinery. "What do you think of that?" asked the foreman. "It beats awl," was the laconic and significant reply. A "sensible" woman, as Dr. Abernethy would have called her, was discovered by a shy man, who made her a rather original proposal. He bought a wedding ring and sent it to the lady, inclosing a sheet of notepaper with the brief question, "Does it fit?" By return of post he received for answer: "Beautifully."

It is related that Makart, the great Vienness painter, is even more tacitum than Von Moltke, the man who is silent in seven languages. An American, who had been told that the best way to get on friendly terms with the artist would be to play chess with him at the café to which he resorted nightly, watched his opportunity, and when Makart's opponent rose, slipped into his chair. At last his dream was about to be realized, he was to spend an evening in Makart's society. The painter signed to him to play, and the game began, and went on with no other sound than the moving of the pieces. At last the American made the winning move, and exclaimed, "Mate!" Up rose Makart in disgust and stalked out, saying angrily to a friend who asked why he left so early: "Oh, I can't stand playing with a chatterbox!"

The expressions used by some boys and girls if written as pronounced would look like a foreign language. Specimens of boys' conversation like the following may be called shorthand talking: "Warejego lasnight?" "Hadder skate." "Jerfind the ice hard 'ngood?" "Yes; hard'nough." "Jer goerlone?" "No; Bill'n Joe wenterlong." "Howlate jerstay?" "Pastate." "Lemmeknow wenyergoin, woncher? I wanter go'n showyer howto skate." "H—m, ficoodn' skate better'n you I'd sell out 'nquit." "Well, we'll tryerace 'nseefyercan."

The well-known answer of the Greeks to the Persian king before the battle of Thermopylæ, was rivaled by the dispatch of General Suvaroff to the Russian Empress: "Hurrah! Ismail's ours!" The Empress returned an answer equally brief: "Hurrah! Field-Marshal!"

The message from Lord Charles Beresford to his wife from the fort near Metemneh was pithy enough: "Quite well and cheerful. Privations have been severe; thirst, hunger, battles desperate; but things look better."

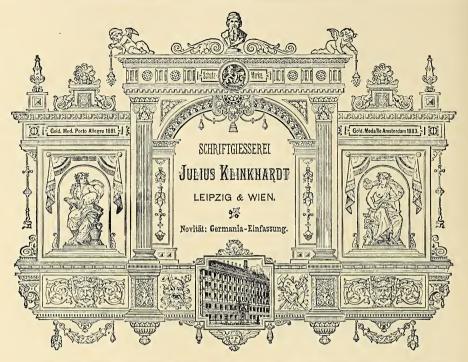
There are some quaint and pithy epistles on record. Quin, when offended by Rich, went away in resentment and wrote: "I am at Batlı." The answer was as laconic, though not quite so civil: "Stay there."

Sibbald, the editor of the Chronicles of Scottish Poetry, resided in London for three or four years, during which time his friends in Scotland were ignorant not only of his movements, but even of his address. In the long run, his brother, a Leith merchant, contrived to get a letter conveyed to him, the object of which was to inquire into his circumstances and to ask where he lived. His reply ran as follows: "DEAR BROTHER,—I live in So-ho, and my business is so-so. Yours, JAMES SIBBALD."

a Concise and to the point was the curious letter sent by a farmer to a Concise and an excuse for his son's absence from school: "Cepatomtogoatatrin." This meant, kep' at 'ome to go a-taterin' (gathering potatoes). A Canadian freshman once wrote home to his father: "Dear Papa,—I want a little change." The fond parent replied by the next post: "Dear Charlie,—Just wait for it. Time brings change to everyone."

Briefer than these was an epistle of Emile de Girardin to his second wife, with whom he lived on most unfriendly terms. The house was large enough to permit them to dwell entirely separate from one another. One day Madame de Girardin had an important communication to make to her husband. Taking a small sheet of paper she wrote: "The Boudoir to the Library: Would like to go to Switzerland." M. de Girardin, imitating her concise style, responded: "The Library to the Boudoir: Go." That was all.

One of the most laconic wills on record ran thus: "I have nothing; I owe a great deal—the rest I give to the poor." A similar terse epitaph to the following would have suited that will-maker; "Died of thin shoes, January, 1839."—Exchange.



THE above is a specimen of typography from the establishment of Julius Klinkhardt, of Leipsic, Germany, composed of what may be styled the Germanic Architectural Ornament Series. In its arrangements it shows both taste and versatility, and from it some of our readers may obtain ideas which may prove beneficial.

THE CHILD IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Who is the man that is looking so hard at the piece of paper? He is an intelligent compositor. Why does he hold the paper so close to his eyes? Because the correspondent who wrote it makes hen tracks. What is he saying? He is saying, "I can't make out this stuff." And who is the other man going to the case? That is the furious foreman. What does he want? He is going to help the intelligent compositor to decipher the hen tracks. Do you think he can do it? I don't know; he can do most anything, but I guess that will be too much for him. Now I see another man coming; what is he going to do? That is the precise proofreader; he is going to cast his eagle eye over the hen tracks, to see where they lead to. Do you think he can find out? No; not without a guide or a calcium light. Now, here comes another man: who is the man? That is the able editor. Where does he come from? From his den. Now all the men are close together - see, their heads 'most touch - and they are looking, every one, at the piece of paper; what are they doing that for? Because they are concentrating their giant intellects upon the piece of paper, to see what the hen track correspondent means by his hieroglyphics. Have they found out? No, they are "stumped." Now they are going away from the case. Yes. And one of the men chucked the piece of paper into the stove; why does he do that? Because he can't read the hen tracks. Who is the small boy that has a grin on his face and his hat turned up in front? He is the office boy. What is the able editor saying to him? He is telling him to go after the long-range shotgun. What for? Because the able editor wants to go hunting after the hen track correspondent. Will he hurt him? Yes, he will, if he catches him. Do you think the correspondent ought to be killed? Certainly.—M. Halstead.

A STRANGE FREAK OF INK.

A valued correspondent, a practical pressman, sends the following: "One of the strangest freaks of blue-black ink I ever heard of, was brought to my observation a short time ago, and I would like to learn the opinion of other pressmen as to the probable cause. In printing a catalogue in blue-black ink, it was found that after the printed matter had dried for a little while, it turned purple. On cuts that required the largest amount of ink, it was simply exasperating. In fact, it was so notable, that it was only by making concessions that the customer would receive the job. The only feasible reason I have heard advanced as yet is that in grinding the ink, aniline red had been ground in the mill just before, and the mill had not been properly cleaned. I would like to hear from some one else on the subject. One is tempted sometimes to read the riot act to some of these ink firms, when you have to contend against some of the stuff they palm off onto you for ink."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Papier Zeitung* recommends the following for printers and others as a gum substitute: Take one kilogram of good dextrine, pour over it one-quarter liter of cold water and stir vigorously for about ten minutes; when the dextrine is thoroughly soaked put it over a fire and leave it under, continually stirring for about five minutes. The substance will then be of the consistency of milk. This condition is reached when bubbles begin to rise, and the solution looks as if beginning to boil; boiling, however, must be carefully avoided. Now cool the liquid in a shallow, wide vessel and add about fifty grams of glycerine, and it is ready for use.

Ronaldson Series.

LONG PRIMER OLD STYLE, No. 4.

James Ronaldson, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intimacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospects. The natural result was the formation of a copartnership

NONPAREIL OLD STYLE, NO. 4.

NONTABELI OLD STYLE, NO. 4.

AMES RONALDRON, the son of William Ronaldron, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he sarrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intinacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospects. The natural result was the formation of a copartnership between them, beginning Novemburgh and the same of the same provious of the capital, and assumed control of the financial branch of the business in Edinburgh, contributed his tools, stock of metal, and types, and superintended the mannfacturing department. The connection proved mutually advantageous, and 1234567890 1234567890

MINION OLD STYLE, No. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intimacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospects. The natural result was the formation of a copartnership between them, beginning November 1, 1790, establishing the first permanent type-foundry in the United States. Ronaldson furnished the greater portion

1234567890

SMALL PICA OLD STYLE, NO. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance soon

BREVIER OLD STYLE, No. 4.

James Ronaldson, the son of William Ronaldson, was born JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a friendly intimacy, and they soon learned each other's views and prospeds. The natural result was the for-1234567890

BOURGEOIS OLD STYLE, No. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1796, so that he found himself out of an occupation. It is related that about this time he encountered Binny in an ale-house; their acquaintance ripened into a 1234567890

PICA OLD STYLE, No. 4.

JAMES RONALDSON, the son of William Ronaldson, was born in 1768, at Gorgie, near Edinburgh, and died in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1794 he came to Philadelphia, in the sailing-vessel Providence. Shortly after his arrival he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Archibald Binny, whom he had previously known in Scotland. For a year or two after his arrival in this country Ronaldson carried on a biscuit bakery

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35 The Poetic Muse 78

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Welcome to Peace and Happiness

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THE OUT CAST
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12 point, Pica; 18 point, 3-Line Nonpariel; 24 point, Double Pica; 36 point, 3-Line Pica.

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→ Camels * wanted * Horns * and * Ears • €

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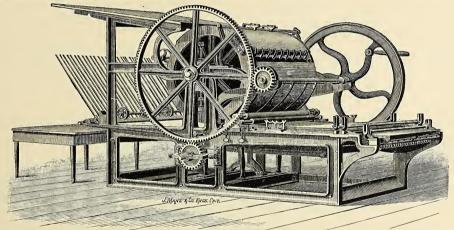
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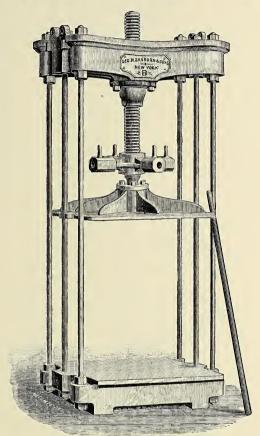
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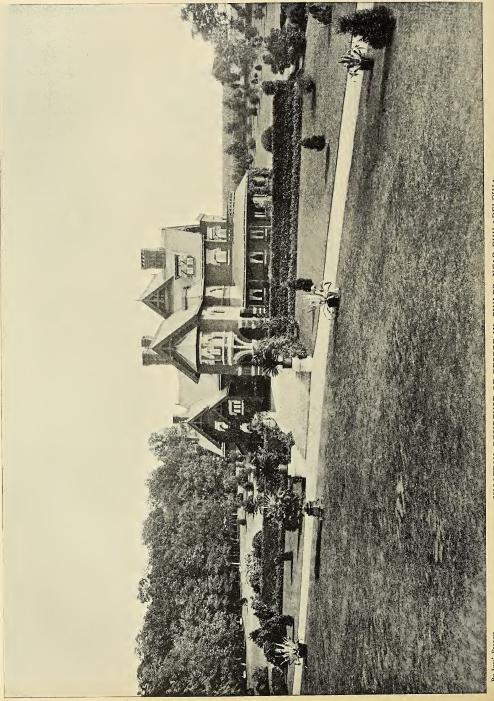
Diameter of Screw, 3¼ inches; Size of Follower, 21¼ x 29¼ inches; Size of Bed between Rods, 21¼ x 29¼ inches; Greatest Space between Bed and Follower, 4 ft. 4 in. Weight, 1,300 lbs.

Price on Cars at Factory, \$90.00.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

PERHAPS.

To the Editor:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29, 1886.

In your December number, under "Answers to Correspondents," a Boston party wishes to know the reason for quads, etc., pulling up. The same question came up in our own office but a few weeks since, and, through the kindness of a friend, we found that we had too much packing, or tympan, on the cylinder. We changed that to conform with bearers on cylinder, and have had no trouble since (even on same form). I mention this, as in your answers, or suggestions, given you do not mention this, which, I think, he will find the cause.

L. & O.

[If our correspondents will look again at our answer, they will observe that the reason they assign, was one of the reasons given in our reply, the bearers not being absolutely true to the cylinder.—EDITOR.]

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

To the Editor:

LIMA, January 5, 1887.

We have five offices in this city, one German and four English, two of which publish dailies, the Morning Republican and the Evening Times.

Trade good; prices low; prospects fair; wages, \$8.00 to \$12.00 a week; more apprentices than journeyman printers. Composition, 25 cents on *Republican*, the only office paying by piece; no "rings," no "standing time."

We have no union, but the K. of L. are growing rapidly, there being three assemblies here. Lima has furnished the Springfield, Ohio, rat shops with four of the long-tailed species, leaving but one in our midst. We are hopeful.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, December 31, 1886.

Will Mr. Twombly please advise a reader, if the card press, referred to by him, was exhibited in the building on the southeast corner of Fulton and Nassau street? If so, was it not the Orcutt press, built in Boston, and was not the printer in charge named A. N. Sherman, formerly of Albany and employed at Van Benthuysens?

INQUIRER.

In answer to the foregoing we have received the following:

READING, Mass, Jan. 11, 1887.

The card press referred to by "Inquirer" was in a small frame building that then stood one or two removes from the corner of Nassau street, on the southwestern or right-hand side of Fulton street, going to the East river. It is only a supposition of mine that the press was made by S. P. Ruggles because he was the only inventor of rotary presses that I had heard of then. Do not know who the printer in charge was.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. TWOMBLY.

FROM OSHKOSH.

To the Editor:

OSHKOSH, December 27, 1886.

Oshkosh Typographical Union, No. 211, at its last meeting appointed a committee to arrange for a number of entertainments to be given during the winter. The object is to procure a benevolent fund to aid members of the union in case of sickness or accident, or to pay funeral expenses, in case of death. Efforts are being made to secure the celebrated colored orator, B. K. Bruce, to deliver a lecture on the race question. Other entertainments will follow, and a regular course formed, if possible. Our union has already won many friends among the citizens of this place, and is not considered such a terrible "secret organization" as was first thought. There has been no trouble between

the employer and employé so far, and as long as both continue to do the fair thing there will be none.

The printing business here has been good for the past two months, but may not be so good for a time hence, as the holidays have passed. Printers coming this way, however, if they carry a card, are sure of a few days' subbing. Scale of prices, 28 cents for morning paper composition, and 23 for evening papers; \$12 per week for week work.

W. H. L.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor :

To the Editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, January 10, 1887.

Trade is dull here at present. No demand for any more printers, nor is there likely to be for some time to come. The holiday trade was hardly up to former years. The sales in Christmas cards fell far short of last year, while the sales in fine stationery were not nearly so large. The legislature, now in session, may have a tendency to help the trade somewhat, but I hardly think it will be as good a year as usual, on account of the peculiar condition of affairs, the house and senate being so divided that legislation will be extremely difficult. The chances are that the time will be mostly taken up in wrangling over the election of a United States senator, and but little time devoted to the making of much needed laws. Printers are not clamoring very hard for any laws in particular, but are satisfied with anything that is fair and just.

Mr. William Goodnough, a member of Pressmen's Union No. 17, employed by Gaff, Gent & Thomas, at Columbus, Indiana, met with a very painful accident a short time ago. While putting packing on a small Campbell press, it got started up in some way, and caught his left leg, and severely injured it, laying him up for four weeks; besides, it will cripple him for some time, if not permanently.

Mr. Amos Oberly, for a number of years shipping clerk for Mr. William B. Burford, died very suddenly on the morning of December 29, of a complication of rheumatism and a cold on his lungs, that had troubled him for some time. On the morning of his death he seemed as well as usual, and ate quite a hearty breakfast, after which he complained of a severe pain in his side, and expired in a few minutes. He was one of the best posted men on the county printing and stationery of the state, and of the different county offices, of any man in the city, and his services will be very sadly missed in this establishment.

J. M.

FROM GUELPH, ONTARIO

GUELPH, January 3, 1887.

Trade, for the last month or two, has been particularly good in this locality, and even now continues so. We have had on us the work entailed by the provincial elections, which are now happily over, having resulted in the return to power of the liberal government of Hon. Oliver Mowat. We are now confronted with a general election of the Dominion Parliament. Both parties are in high glee, and confident in each other's ability to march to victory. The reins are now held by Sir John Macdonald and his party. They are swarthy politicians and able men, and have ruled Canada, with but short intervals, for the last forty years. Sir John is a politician of a very high order; his long experience and distinguished services to his country have won the hearts of his countrymen, and repeatedly secured for him marks of the royal favor. On the other hand, the liberals are now thoroughly organized, and better led than they have ever been, and are in hopes of being able to "hoist" the hated tory, and place themselves in control of the patronage and money bags of the Dominion. They have succeeded in carrying the local governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and now of Ontario, and with their vast patronage enlisted in the liberal cause, it is expected that Sir John will have a hard road to travel.

Meantime, as the fight goes bravely on, the poor printer gets his share of the spoils. Their stories of trenchant abuse of power, misuse of the public moneys, and flagrant robbery in connection with the public works of the Dominion; and, on the other hand, the inexperience and utter incompetence of the opposition to occupy the treasury benches, and all the other grievances which human flesh is heir to, have to be chronicled on black and white, and settled at the polls. Thus the printers here are more than occupied, and the extra coin won at this

inclement season is especially welcome. Job printing has taken quite an onward move here lately. The work produced by the Herald and Mercury in that relation has ever been very unsatisfactory. They have both printed from old, fossilized, worn-out type, and depended upon the influence of their papers to carry the job printing trade. This was very unsatisfactory to the merchants, whom, it was openly alleged, never got fair value for their money. Mr. James Hough, Jr., the crack job printer, has entered the field to meet the emergency, and will, undoubtedly, produce first-class work at fair rates. His entire office has been fitted out by Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, on their original point system, and is undoubtedly one of the largest and best selected offices in the Dominion of Canada.

TYPE FOUNDRY LITERATURE.

To the Editor:

TOPEKA, January 5, 1887.

A country foreman writing to a type-foundry journal complains that "in order to get hold of specimen sheets," etc., he has often to "fish them out of the waste-basket or exchange pile." From personal experience, I know such complaints are too often well founded, and are by no means restricted to the "country districts." It sometimes seems the proprietor is afraid the "boys" will see some new face, and possibly ask for its purchase, or else will catch onto some new-fangled idea, and spend a little extra time talking about it or trying to work it out. Of course there are exceptions, but the above fits entirely too many men in the counting room. Type founders expend a good deal of money on specimen pages, sparing no expense in the way of first-class composition, stock and ink, and it is not right that productions representing so much money and skilled labor should find their way into the wastebasket, unread. That is not what they are issued for. The working printer of today will be the employing printer of the near future, and his abilities or inclinations will then be just what his past education accomplished for him. Our trade is making wonderful strides, and to remain apace with it, the workman must keep himself well posted if he has any ambition to stay at the front. To do so, he must first read his trade journals, exchange opinions and experiences with fellowworkmen, and next, mentally devour every type-foundry specimen sheet and price list of printing material that comes within his reach.

Two of our most wide-awake foundries, the "Central" and the "Cleveland," and also the Messrs. Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, have undertaken to arrest this premature destruction of type foundry literature by mailing their specimen sheets, etc., direct to such actual and worthy journeyman printers whose addresses they can get, thus putting copies thereof where they will certainly be appreciated, and where, I believe, they will ultimately do the most good. New faces or novelties are generally purchased on the suggestion or demand of the foreman or workman, and one order so secured by the foundry would repay postage expended.

I would like to suggest to all foundries and to manufacturers of printing material and inks to revise their mailing list so as to embrace the resident job men in the various towns. Try the experiment, and you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that you are a potent factor in the production of a happier and technically better educated class of printers.

What say you, Mr. Typefoundryman?

T. B. B.

FAULTY FONTS AGAIN.

To the Editor: STERLING, Illinois, December 29, 1886.

In your November number you had the kindness to publish my article concerning the faults of type founders in proportioning their fonts of type. You also honored the article with an editorial criticism, in which you termed it hypercritical, and sought to prove it by reference to localities where extra allowances of "A," "S" and other letters besides "L" would be necessary.

I am not yet, by any means, convinced that the article was other than justly critical; and I thought that in it I made it entirely clear that locality had nothing whatever to do with the scarcity of "L" in the fonts, for all the illustrations given were such as occur every day in all places where type is used. When I showed that in the two large fonts of body letter used for stories, poetry and all the ever-varying matter of a newspaper printed entirely at home, together with general book and job printing, were uniformly short of lower case "1" as well as caps, for ten years, the fair conclusion seems to be that, regardless of locality, those fonts had not their proper proportion of that letter

But my chief complaint is regarding the job fonts. The same rules will not always apply to job and news or book fonts. Now, you say that the system in vogue in this country gives three "L's" to a four "A" font, and that this is founded on a practical experience, etc. If that is so, how is it that the more modern foundries have seen fit to increase the proportion of that letter? How is it that William H. Page, who probably makes more large display letter than any other maker in the country, has increased his allowance of "L"—both upper and lower case—to four in a three A font, and fixe in a four A font? Whose experience is worth the most to us of today? that of the old printers of a century or two ago, who fixed the schemes that the founders complained of still work by, or that of founders and wood type makers and printers of the present age?

Since writing the former article, I have had an additional proof of the correctness of my criticism. In setting matter for a book of some two hundred pages, considerable "full face" type was required, and the font was doubled, and doubled again, and yet the lower case "1" was the first letter exhausted, the only peculiarity of the "matter" being that it demanded an unusual number of cap. "A's."

Again, you say that: "The font (I) referred to was too small for the demands made on it." And yet it was plenty large enough with the addition of two or three each of upper and lower case "L's." Why should one be compelled to pay \$12 for a six A font to do his work when a four A font at \$8 is all sufficient, with the addition of ten cents' worth of a certain letter, to make its proportions correct? Have other printers not some experience to relate on these points?

T. H. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1887.

Of course, it is old news, but, nevertheless, it is a satisfaction to repeat the information which has reached you heretofore, that, dating from yesterday, the price of composition on Washington morning and evening papers is 45 and 421/2 cents, instead of 40 cents. This happy result was not reached by arbitration, but by a conference between the Associated Publishers of Washington and a committee of the Union. To Mr. A. P. Wharton, the chairman of the committee, much of the credit in the matter is due. The close of the holiday season will curtail somewhat the work in newspaper offices, but the book and job offices will be busier than they have been. It is to be hoped, also, that now that the remainder of the annual appropriation becomes available, the public printer will reinstate as many of his old force as possible, it being acknowledged that there is an ample supply of copy for a much larger force than now employed. A rumor prevails just now that an immediate change in the office of foreman of printing is contemplated. Mr. E. W. Oyster will, in such an event, probably receive the appointment. I understand that Mr. Mark L. Crawford is a candidate for the foremanship, and if he should be booked for the place, I should shed no tears. But I do not believe that the position will be given to anyone totally unacquainted with the routine of the government printing office, and it strikes me that the best thing my friend Mark can do is to get his backers to request his appointment, "vice Oyster promoted." The difference in salary is only \$300.

On the whole, the public printer has been fortunate in his appointments. Briggs is a success, Oyster emphatically so, and Furlong and Bright are also highly spoken of. I am sorry, though, that I cannot say the same of the new foreman of the pressroom, Mr. A. E. Sardo. From all accounts, this man has a mania for turning out a great quantity of work, regardless of the manner in which it is doon Making ready is one of the lost arts in the pressroom, and jobs are turned out which would ruin the reputation of even so obscure an establishment as the Ellenville Gasatte, whence, as you are aware, the new public printer was transplanted. Mr. Sardo depends on his qualifications as a "rusher," and a conscientious, painstaking

workman, who has forgotten, perhaps, more than Mr. Sardo can ever know, as a pressman, is by him rebuked for taking the time required to turn out a creditable job. I write this from no unkind motives toward Mr. S.; but I think he is not fit to have charge of the government pressroom until he realizes that a fair quality of work is quite as important as a reasonable quantity, and I have never in my life hesitated to express my thoughts.

Mr. Benedict's eligibility, under the law, is much discussed here. The law requires that the public printer shall be a practical printer, which Mr. Benedict is not. I, for one, do not see how the senate can confirm him, and it strikes me that, in view of the government printing office being exclusively a workshop, whose superintendent in no sense participates in the affairs of state, it is as little as President Cleveland, as little as any president, could do, to select the public printer from the ranks of the 30,000 craftsmen who constitute the International Typographical Union, As the incumbent is not allowed to have an interest in any printing office or type foundry, I rather think it was the intention of the legislators, who framed the law, that the appointee should be taken from the rank and file. I hope at the session of 1888 decisive action will be taken on this matter, and steps. taken to poll the presidential candidates as to whether, in case of election, a member of the International Typographical Union (which, of course, means whole membership) will be given the place.

I would like to state for the benefit of those who think that the government is the only employer here which can offer inducements to first-class printers, that this is not the case. The enterprising firm of Gray & Clarkson have just "absorbed" the chief proofreader of the Congressional Record, Mr. William F. Dunn, whom many of your readers know as a good printer and a clever gentleman. I suppose the firm named was able to offer better inducements than Uncle Sam.

I infer from Brother Smith's letter, in your last number, that Denver thinks she should be considered at the next session of the International Typographical Union. I am inclined to agree with Denver, and would advise her to send "Yank" to Buffalo, to see that it is done. If fortune favors, and free passes are given discriminatingly, I may be there too. AUGUST DONATH.

[Our correspondent is in error as to Mr. Smith being the author of the communication referred to .- EDITOR.]

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor : PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1887.

Everybody agrees that in the way of business incidental to the holiday trade, the season through which we have just been passing has been an exceptionally brilliant one. Our thoroughfares have been crowded with buyers, and for days it has been almost impossible to get along on such streets as Eighth and Chestnut, so great has been the throng of those anxious to purchase gifts for relatives and friends. But all seem happy now, except, perhaps, some close-fisted pater familias, who shows by his paralyzed look, that he was unable to retain his hold on those slippery, Bland dollars.

In one of my former letters I spoke of a portion of our city known as the "Neck." As I write (January I) the "Neck" is alive with masqueraders of every description. Perhaps there is no section of the country where this business is carried on to a greater extent than it is right here in the "Neck." Here, I believe, it originated, and dates away back. Here, as soon as one New Year's day is passed, they begin to get ready for another turn out the following year. It is certainly interesting to watch them, and note the time and study it must have taken to enable them to caricature all classes and characters.

In the way of printing, I notice a slight slacking up, but I do not think it will last long.

The employés of the Reading railroad, at Port Richmond, had a slight misunderstanding with the company, but are at work again.

About twelve hundred brewers are at the present time on a strike; some of them have been ordered back to work by the K. of L., but refuse to obey.

I notice in the Craftsman, that the donation of \$500 made by the International Typographical Union, at its last session, to a subordinate union in Florida, has not been paid; also that the strike fund is only available against a reduction of wages. To my mind this don't look well for the International Typographical Union. If it has not the money to pay these bills with, why are appropriations allowed to be

Philadelphia Pressmen's Union will celebrate Franklin's birthday on the 15th of this month. We know that the 17th is the proper date, but the 15th comes on Saturday, and in that way suits all the hands

Philadelphia Typographical Society (beneficial) celebrated its eighty-fourth anniversary this evening.

Childs Brothers, printers, after a short career, have retired.

The News, commencing today, will reduce its price to one cent. We have now five first-class newspapers published at the minimum price of one cent, namely, the Times, Record, North American, Star and Nerus.

Your idea about a home for infirm printers of good repute, is firstclass, and I hope will be pushed. It would certainly strengthen the International Typographical Union far more than the present plan. By your plan, a printer of the class to be benefited, would stand some show of getting a look at such a structure, no matter if he did live, say as far away as San Francisco, which, by the present plan, I don't think he will ever get.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

To the Editor :

LOUISVILLE, December 25, 1886.

The printing trade is improving in this vicinity and bids fair for a good winter's trade. Pressmen's Union No. 28 was established during the past summer,

with twelve charter members; the number has increased until, at this writing, it has nineteen members. Its inauguration has not caused the slightest ripple of trouble with employers, as is frequently the case. The minimum of wages has been fixed at \$18 per week.

One of the most important events of the past month was the sale of the material and outfit of The Frankfort Yeoman, which has quite a little history in connection with it. Its proprietors had the state printing of Kentucky for eighteen years, and made considerable money out of it, but as it flowed in easily it also flowed out with the same free hand; and having the election of the state printer so long in their possession, they came to the conclusion that they owned it. Much to their surprise, however, the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, which is practically a part and parcel of the Courier-Journal, set forward in their interest a Mr. Woods, who was quite popular, and by means of the assistance, obtained the coveted prize some two years since. Thus ended the prosperity of The Yeoman, and in the course of a year some disagreements arose among the partners, and the office went into the courts for liquidation, which resulted in its sale on the 16th instant. It was bought by the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, through Mr. Davidson, for the sum of \$6 300. The office originally invoiced about three times that sum, but being run constantly for a number of years, the type was of very little if any use, the sum realized being its full value at the time of sale.

Typographical Union No. 10 has in contemplation the idea of abolishing plate matter entirely, from use in this city, unless paid for in full as composition. The Sunday Argus is at present the only paper using it, and the union has been tossed by doubts and fears as to the propriety of allowing this use, for fear some of the other offices may employ its use to the detriment of the employés on weekly papers.

The Gazette Printing and Publishing Company purchased the Pony Campbell press which they had in the Southern exposition this fall, and now have the same in operation. This company have also a No. 6 stop-cylinder Hoe press on the road. They are doing a growing business, being pressed with orders all the time, having but lately embarked in the job printing line.

The Farmers' Home Journal, published here, has consolidated or swallowed The Spirit of the Times, a farmer's paper of Nashville, Tennessee, and thereby augmented its circulation considerably.

The Daily Commercial of this city has just overhauled, partially rebuilt and generally renovated its building, and added a Hoe Presto press to its outfit. It is generally understood that the Evening Post, which is largely under the same ownership, will be placed in the building, as the *Evening Times* and *Courier-fournal* under similar circumstances, now are.

The Sunday Argus and the New Argus have also clasped hands, and will hereafter sail under the cognomen of the Sunday Argus.

There is a prospectus out for a new republican weekly, to be called the Louisville Republican, under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee. The publishers will be John W. Finnell and William Brown. The first named is an old and experienced journalist. It is also understood that Colonel Kelly, until lately managing editor of the Commercial, will have a pencil in his hand. The first issue will be out about January 15.

The Courier-Journal Job Printing Company have lately added a Cottrell front-delivery press, with which they are well pleased.

THE INLAND PRINTER is appreciated throughout this section, and you may expect some additions to your already large list from this quarter.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, the employés of the Louisville Argus filed into the office, and Mr. C. H. Smith, editor of that paper, called Mr. Charles Francis, the business manager forward, and in a neat little speech, on behalf of the employés, presented him with a very handsome gold-headed cane, which bears engraved on it the following legend: "A token of esteem to Mr. Charles Francis from the Louisville Argus, Christmas, 1886." Mr. Francis endeavored to respond, but owing to the completeness of the surprise, said but very little, stating that his feelings of appreciation must answer for him.

REPORTER.

CONCERNING FALSE TRADITIONS.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, January 10, 1887.

Who is there that has not opinions planted in him by education, time out of mind, * * * * * which must not be questioned, but are to be looked on with reverence, * * * * when these opinions are but the traditional grave-talk of those who receive them from hand to hand, without ever examining them.—John Locke.

A very common remark is too often made by ill-minded people about a giddy woman.—"She is no better than she should be." The utterance is, perhaps, not intended to convey a direct charge of wanton or improper conduct in the individual case; but thoughtlessly said and passed from tongue to tongue, the saying increases as it goes, until the person of whom it is spoken loses reputation, and is named as one of a class which all pure minded people shun. And this process of slander continues, while its object is, or may be, as free from taint of sin as a habe.

Similarly has the tongue of the traducer, from time long back, been heard to proclaim the printer as "no better than he should be;" meaning, to say plainly, that he is a disreputable, dissolute man,—per se, a drunkard. So easily is the tongue of slander set going, that its constant repetition fixes it as an opinion,—a traditional verity—believed in and revered by many otherwise well-intentioned people.

To attempt the work of dispelling this unjust conception and to convince the traducer of his error, is a task for which one may well feel his incapacity, when he thinks of the extent to which this calumny has spread. Too often has it, in common speech and in finished writing, been permitted to go unrebuked. The printer who is loyal to himself and to his fellow men in the same profession, must adopt the motto of Scotland,—Nemo me impune lacessit—and make it his duty vigorously to refute the heresy, reject the insult, and show to all who shall wound him by false and absurd talk, that it cannot be continued with impunity.

To assert that the printer is essentially a drunkard, a tramp, a lazy fellow, is simply to beg the question. Mere assertion proves nothing. And when the half-slander is repeated, even in a reputable publication from the city which once contained Ben Franklin, one's temper and charity is taxed, though at this distance, in restraint of falling into the error of counter assertion.

It may safely be said that no branch of mechanical art numbers among its workers so many men self-respecting, careful of their reputation, and saving (advisedly said) as that of printing. In other words, bums, tramps, drunkards, lazybodies, are few among printers and pressmen.

In an experience from apprenticeship to this day, a period of thirty years (nearly twenty years as foreman in large establishments) the writer has been impressed with the fact that an infinitely small proportion of the printers he has known and had in charge, have been dissolute or drunken. That years ago there existed more drunkenness in our ranks, and also among other artisans, must be frankly allowed. But the present is what we have to do with. Let anyone acquainted in Chicago walk through the printing offices and set down the selfrespecting and the dissolute, compare the totals, and he would have a telling reply for the too common aspersion. Go through the printing offices of every large town or city, and make a similar investigationhow astonishingly would the figures show in favor of the sober, industrious printer, and shatter the traditional slur. Count also the number of those who are thrifty enough to support decently their families, and to own their homes-the showing, to a fair-minded man, would be convincing of the justice of our defence.

It would be difficult, for many reasons, to obtain statistics sufficiently full and reliable to exhibit in tabulated form, in cold unimpeachable figures, the place of the printer in the moral scale. But hardly impossible, were anyone in each city of any size to attempt the task and formulate facts and figures in this direction. Through the courtesy of a well-known physician of Chicago, the medical director of the institution, the following figures have been tabulated from the records of the Washingtonian Home in this city. They show more clearly than whole paragraphs of prose, how small a percentage the dissolute printers bear to the whole number of the unfortunates who now are or have been inmates of the Home.

Table showing the number of newspaper men and printers admitted to the Washingtonian Home from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1885:

Year, F	Editors.	Report- ers.	Journal- ists.	Printers.		Total of all occu- pations represen- ted during year.
1875	2 5 6 8 5 4 3	5 3 6 1 3 3 5	2 4 2 1 8 5 4	14 20 11 11 29 26 30 32 46	21 29 24 19 48 39 43 46	274 258 299 273 412 576 600
1883	5	5 8 10	16 4 11 	18 27	72 30 50	927 690 812

Percentage of printers to "all occupations" less than 4/5 per cent. Percentage of editors, reporters, etc., to "all occupations," 7 per cent. In many cases, persons entering the Home have given their occupation as both reporters and journalists, and, therefore, the sum of these two columns while representing two occupations, is in fact but one; so that the percentage would be still further lessened.

Leaving this exhibit in the hands of the mathematicians to figure percentages, a glance at the table will go far to support the proposition that all printers are not drunkards.

THE INLAND PRINTER will, no doubt, understand that this communication is not in the direction of seeking to commit its pages or the pen of the writer to any of the harsh, and sometimes unreasonable, doctrines of those good people who are generally known as believers in total abstinence, or advocates of prohibition. Its intention is to candidly and fearlessly deny the widespread charge that printers are the most dissolute of workers. It is true that too many are given to cultivating the slavish habit of drinking to excess, finding themselves at last degraded, and shunned by self-respecting and decent companions. Yet when less than 4½ per cent of the whole number of the worst among the dissolute who finally enter the reformatory institution named, are printers, our task is lightened, and our too ready slanderers have the best answer possible to their absurdly false charge.

A pardonable pride in the art to which the writer has for long years been attached, is the excuse for this communication. The time seems to have come when the patient endurance of vilification should no longer be borne, and if THE INLAND PRINTER will kindly accept the suggestion to open its pages for further statements, statistical or

otherwise, in support of the position the writer has announced, the rank and file of the art need not fear the exhibit.

The Captain Fudges of our day, though they hail from the "City of Brotherly Love," should be met and challenged to withdraw from unloading their cargoes of absurdities. In rejecting the traditional heresies relating to the character and habits of printers—the burden of proof must be for others to carry—it is the duty of the self-respecting printer, while vigorously denying the charges set against him, to prove the opposite by his everyday conduct. Then fair-minded people themselves will help him by rejecting the "traditional grave-talk" and be ready with good words to give the lie to those who shall "traduce us with their posel blebs."

THOMAS D. PARKER.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor :

DETROIT, January 12, 1887.

The printing business is very good in this town at present; better, indeed, than is usual at this time of year. Instead of the customary lull after the holidays, this season there is a marked improvement over the week or two just preceding the holidays.

Our union is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of three hundred in good standing. There is a lively interest manifested in the coming election of officers (first Sunday in February), which is a good omen. An organization is never in so great a danger of disintegration as when its best members become indifferent about who occupies the chairs.

The Printers' Benefit Association here, originated by Robert Hislip, on the plan of the one in Chicago, already contains one hundred members. John Morrissey is the president, and under his and his colaborators' united hustling, the society is rapidly growing in favor with the craft.

The Mercury, a society and sporting hebdominal, succumbed to the inevitable with its last week's issue, after a year's bitter struggle with cruel fate. It has been remarked for some time that the mercury was very low.

There is a vigorious boycott going on here against the various boss brewers by the Brewers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, assisted by the other labor organizations of the city. At the last meeting of the Typographical Union (last Sunday) they passed a resolution imposing a fine of one dollar upon any member found drinking "scal" beer. There was an amendment offered to extend the penalty to any member found drinking any beer until the difficulty was settled; but this (very naturally) met with an able-bodied resistance. With all the progress of reform of this age of reformation, prohibition, it would seem, is still in the minority among the printing fraternity.

There is a good deal of complaint about the action of the International Typographical Union in compelling the members to take, or at least pay for the *Craftsman*, as it does not meet the expectations of a good many as to what the official organ of the union should be. A great deal of "kicking" occurs at the meetings on this matter, and once or twice it has gone so far as a resolution to stop the paper, but it was voted down.

G. C. K.

OUR DELEGATES—THE MATERIAL FROM WHICH THEY ARE SELECTED.

To the Editor:

St. Louis, January 7, 1887.

This is a theme which should interest every union printer who has the welfare of his craft and himself in view. Is it so generally considered? I opine not. It is true that in the majority of unions the members go through the form of an election, and candidates are elected whose qualifications consist in being a good fellow, a general favorite, and the representative of a strong chapel; in others, he occupies a position which, to a certain extent, makes it his turn, as he has been a faithful officer, or a fair foreman, etc., and was defeated the last time by an opponent from the other office. One of the last things considered is whether he possesses any practical knowledge of the trade throughout the country; whether he has made a study of past legislation of the International body, and is able to suggest and advocate measures of improvement or advancement; whether he is able to figure in some role

of credit above that of an "intelligent voter" or an agreeable fellow. The *personnel* of past International Typographical Union conventions has had too large a percentage of delegates of a negative order, to the exclusion of brainy, executive thinking parliamentarians, who are found in nearly every subordinate union.

Is it not time that the printers throughout the land should select delegates from among their positive, able and clear-cut members, who have had at least a little experience beyond the limited sphere of one office or union? Elect men who have some ambition beyond a membership in the national body; men who will endeavor to represent their section in the sessions as well as at the banquet; men who can distinguish the difference between movable types and a stereo plate; men who can see the distinction between a craft journal and a labor organ; men who will not vote away to any particular section the funds, benefits and positions which are common property.

Send representatives who can discern between a hawk and a handsaw, and have the ability to express themselves in convention against any and every attempt at monopoly and centralization.

Give the popular, good fellow, a rest this year, and send some one who has glucose enough in his cranium to make a record, even if he is with the minority. There is an amount of monotony in our annuals that demands a change. Let us have it, even if we have to vote for those who are not personal favorites or alley mates. Do this, and we will have less opposition to alleged legislation, such as has been furnished in the recent past.

D. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SAN ANTONIO correspondent of January 6, asks: Can you tell nie any work that treats of photo-engraving?

Answer. - Send \$1.50 to Gayton A. Douglass, 185 and 187 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and you will receive a treatise on photo-engraving worth ten times that amount.

J. M. D., Topeka, Kansas: We know of no better work, for the purpose you desire, than "The American Printer," published by Mac-Kellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, for which the Shuiedewend & Lee Company, of this city, are agents. No aspiring printer can afford to be without it. Price \$2.00. Sent by mail, \$2.10.

A CORRESPONDENT in this city asks if we can give the Indian names of the lakes in the neighborhood of Madison, Wisconsin.

Answer.—First lake Kegousa; second lake, Waubesa; third lake, Monona; fourth lake, Mendota; Dead lake, Wingra. The Indian name of the river connecting the first, second, third and fourth lakes is Yahara (catfish).

A KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) correspondent writes: Please explain, through your columns, the meaning and derivation of the words, octavo, duodecimo, etc., as applied to book forms, and confer a favor upon an ignorant, but curious disciple of Gutenberg, and his fellows.

Answer.—An octavo is a form of eight pages, derived from the Latin word octo, meaning eight; duodecimo, a form of twelve pages—sometimes called a 12mo; derived from the Latin duodecim—twelve.

T. S. T., Pittsburgh, asks: What would you say would be a fair figure for composition in estimating for a job of pamphlet work?

Answer.—We have answered a similar question before. Figuring on the Chicago basis of payment to the compositor, namely, 37 cents per thousand ems, when the proofreading, make up, etc., are included, which they should be, there is no money in the job under 60 cents per thousand. In estimating on platework, charge 70 cents, or you will get left.

EMPLOYER, Chicago: Anonymous communications are not noticed in THE INLAND PRINTER, for obvious reasons. However, as your question is of import to a large number of other Chicago employers, we will state, that we believe a movement is on foot toward the establishment of a Chicago typothete, on the lines of the parent society, in New York. There can be no question but what it would be a magnificent success; all that is required, is some gentleman of vim and spirit

to take the initiative. The Inland Printer will lend its aid and influence to promote it.

A Bristol (Connecticut) correspondent writes: In working cardboard on a small drum cylinder, I am troubled by a slur on the last line, caused by the stiffness of the board which prevents it from conforming readily to the curve of the cylinder, so that as the impression ceases, the sheet flies out flat, making the job look dirty on the edge. I have obviated this by passing cords around the cylinder, fastening one end to the rod, which holds the paper bands, and the other to be braced against, which the fly strikes, the sheet moving under the cords while being printed; but is there no better way?

Answer.—Take one or more pins, according to the size of the job, cut them off, so as to make them type high, or a fraction over, which place in the furniture, so as to catch the end of the cardboard, and the slurring referred to will be prevented.

An Elwood (Illinois) correspondent, under date of January 3, asks: Is it correct to use a double display line for the date in posters or handbills? It is often very convenient to do so in a small office where there is not much material to work with, and help fill out the bill where there are only a few lines.

Answer.—We should say it is admissible to make display lines of both day and date, though one line should be shorter than the other, and smaller in size, as, for example,

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 15th, 1886.

Sometimes full lines are used with a rule between, but a good printer will always find ways and means to avoid such a combination.

[Several questions and answers are unavoidably laid over.]

PAPER-MAKING IN SIAM.

Native paper is manufactured in Siam, says the Journal of the Society of Arts, from the bark of a tree called toukoi, and the following is the process of manufacture: The smaller branches of the trees are cut and steeped in water for two or three days, the bark then is stripped off and brought in bundles and sold to persons who make the paper. The bundles of bark are put in water for two or three days by the papermaker, and having been cleansed from dirt, are taken out and steamed over a slow fire for two days, a little clean stone lime being sprinkled through the bark. It is then steeped in water in earthen jars, and more lime is added. After a few days it is taken out of the jars, and having been well washed to free it from the lime, it is beaten with a mallet until it becomes a mass of soft pulp. A frame of netting about six feet long, and of width varying from eighteen to five inches, is set afloat in water, and the pulp having first been again mixed up in water, is skillfully poured out onto the frame so as to be equally distributed over it. The frame is then lifted out of the water, and a small wooden roller is run over the surface of the pulp. By this process the water is squeezed out and the pulp pressed together. The frame, with the pulp on it, is then set to dry in the sun, and in the course of about ten hours it is quite dry, and the sheet of paper is then lifted off the frame. The surface is then smoothed by applying a thin paste of rice flour, and then rubbing it with a smooth stone. A black paper, which is written on with a slate pencil, is made by coloring the surface with a mixture of charcoal. The paper-making industry in Siam is burdened by a heavy tax, varying from seven per cent on the best quality of paper to one hundred per cent on the commoner sorts. Native manufacturers are but few, and in consequence of this heavy impost the industry itself cannot develop to any considerable extent.

MANAGEMENT OF INKS.

The management of inks seems little understood by many printers. Printing ink is substantially a paint, triturated to extreme fineness, and laid on the paper by type. There are occasions, of course, when the least amount of color that can be put on is sufficient, but it generally needs more. Especially in one class of work, that of handbills and posters, whether highly ornamented or not, more is required. The first requisite in this case is that they shall catch the eye quickly, which cannot be done by hair-line faces or small quantities of ink. They should be charged with color. That they are not is frequently owing to the ignorance of the pressman. His overlays and underlays are not right. They cover too great a portion of the form, or underline too much of it, and the whole object of having them is lost. Principal lines should have more impression than weaker ones, and this is generally better accomplished by underlays than overlays, for not only is the impression stronger, but the line will take more ink. The more slowly the impression is made, the blacker the line will appear, as the ink then has time to penetrate. It is a useful thing sometimes to run a piece of work through a second time, thus giving more color. House painters do not finish a house at once, but lay on one coat after another until the requisite intensity is obtained. Especially should this precaution be followed in pale or weak colors, such as the various yellows. One great reason why this hue is hardly ever used by printers, except through bronzing, is that it always looks pale and ineffective on paper. The remedy for this is additional presswork. The color, in its various modifications with red and black, is very effective, as can be seen by looking at the leaves of trees in autumn, which are compounds of green, brown, red and yellow, the first soon disappearing and brown being the last .- Exchange.

THE FRIEND OF THE EDITOR.

Some supposed friends of a newspaper have peculiar ideas as to what kind of items a paper requires. Not long since, a gentleman came into the sanctum of a Texas paper, and said to the editor:

"Look here, you miss a heap of live items. I'm on the street all day. I'll come up every once in awhile and post you."

"All right, fetch in your items, but remember we want news."
Next day he came up, beaming all over. "I've got a live item
for you. You know that infernal, bow-legged gorilla of a brotherin-law of mine, who was in business here with me?"

"I believe I remember such a person," said the editor, wearily.
"Well, I've just got news from Nebraska, where he is living
that he is going to run for the legislature. Now, just give him a
blast. Lift him out of his boots. Don't spare him on my account."

The editor shook his head, and the news-gatherer retired. Next day he came up again. "My little item was crowded out.

Next day he came up again. "My little item was crowded out. At least, I didn't see it in the paper. I brought you some more news," and he handed in an item about a cat, as follows:

"A remarkable animal. — The family cat of our worthy and distinguished fellow-townsman, Smith, who keeps the boss grocery store of Ward No. 13 (beer always on tap), yesterday became the mother of five singularly marked kittens. This is not the first time this unheard-of event has taken place. We understand Mr. Smith is being favorably spoken of as a candidate for alderman."

The editor groans in his spirit as he lights a cigar with the effort. It is not long before he hears that Smith is going around, saying that he has made the paper what it is, but it is not independent enough to suit the public.

Many readers will say that this sketch is overdrawn, but thousands of editors all over the country will lift up their right hands to testify that they are personally acquainted with the guilty party.—Texas Siftings.

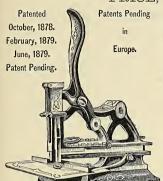
NO EPHS NOR CAYS.

The following, clipt from the *Rocky Mountain Cyclone*, shows how completely the English language is adapted for sudden and unforeseen emergencies:

"We begin the publication of the Roccay Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphphiculties. The type phounders phrom whom we bought our outphit phor this printing ophphice phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive week bephore we can get any. The mistaque was not phound out till a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't lique the look ov this variety or spelling any better than our readers, but mistaques will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the phs and cays and xs and qs hold out, we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whirling, aphter a phashion, till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us—it is a serious aphphair."

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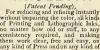
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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all va-rieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. E. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with priming machines, or sepa-rately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers' Supply House.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago. e. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

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A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereo-typers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chi-

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street,

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presse, Stereotype Ap-paratus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch office, 150 Nassau street, New York, Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

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Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, office and factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadel-phia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred's H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York, Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks. Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue,

Chicago. Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York. J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses. Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press,

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufactur-ers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

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Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cut-ters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

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Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

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A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago,

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago. Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis. St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Alissouri.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis. Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

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Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

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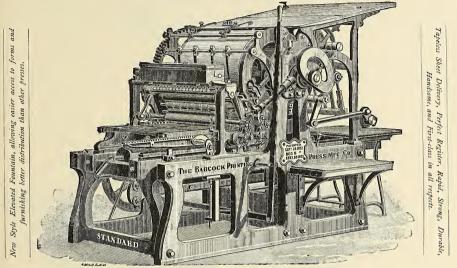
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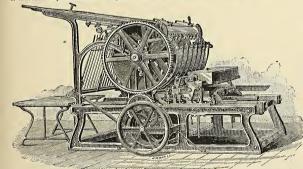
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They lock up securely with the form
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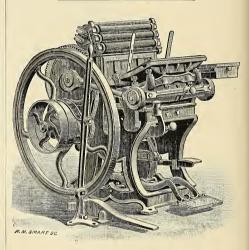
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Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MACHINERY.

Printers on the look out for desirable second-hand Cylinder or Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, etc., will do well to send for our January, 1887, special inducement list.

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Hamilton & Baker,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Holly Wood Type,

Also Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

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THOSE MARKED WITH AN * FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods. If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. Specify Van Bibber's Goods, and see that you get them.

Orders will be promptly filled also by the following Advertising Agencies:
GEO, P. ROWELL & CO., New York: N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.; NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 922 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADDIS M. CARVER, PRINTER AND ELOCU-TIONIST.

NO. II .-- BY CHARLES H. BRENAN.

THE death of Augustus Asa Addams was a severe blow to Carver, which he felt keenly. The destroyer had removed the great tragedian when most needed to give his protege the finishing touches which were necessary to steady his ambition, and to make his efforts up the acclivity of fame a triumph. Thus were multiplied the obstacles besetting Carver's pathway to that place in the theatrical world for which nature had seemingly equipped him. If success were to be attained now, he saw that it must be through laborious efforts, unaided by the professional guidance of his great exemplar, and while not wanting in industry nor lacking in courage, yet that fatal defection of character—unsteadiness of purpose—prostrated his efforts and compassed his defeat. His friends beheld with regret that his fiful dream to shine as a bright star in the theatrical firmament was never to be realized.

It was about this time, as surviving theater-goers of that period will remember, that the dramatic stage was graced with and held in abundance a brilliancy of talent rarely surpassed. Carver, therefore, as a promising aspirant for histrionic fame, was thrown into agreeable contact with men of note; and though too erratic to adhere to any chosen line of effort, alternating between the stage, the printing office, and the rostrum, still his associations at this time were of marked benefit to him. As a critic, his judgment was profound in all matters pertaining to the drama, and impartial as to the great actors who stood forth as its ideals. Familiar with the performances of the leading actors, his criticisms were thorough and discriminating. In contrasting the respective merits of Forrest and Addams, he claimed superiority for the latter, and however much his personal preferences may seem to have biased his judgment, it must be admitted that there is some cogency in his method of determining the question. He held that in the same scenes in which Forrest ranted violently, and to the extent that when he left the stage, the audience, especially occupants of the pit, caught the furious infection, and applauded vociferously, Addams, by his more soul-fed and impressive manner, left them so spell-bound that, for a few seconds, the dropping of a pin might have been heard in any part of the house, and that afterward came the applause.

Before reaching his twentieth year, Carver gave numerous readings in Melodeon Hall, Cincinnati. Large houses greeted him, particularly on the occasion of a series of readings for three consecutive nights, when his selections were from Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth and Julius Cæsar. The files of the daily papers sustain the assertion that he acquitted himself with credit, his style displaying much of novelty, taste and elocutionary power.

Not unworthy of mention was Carver's extraordinary verbal memory. Shakespeare, and most of the standard authors in dramatic literature, were so familiar to him that their rich sentences flowed from his lips-ad libitum. It was difficult to quote a strong sentence in any of the leading drams that he could not tell the play, the act and the scene in which it occurred. This vigor of his organ of eventuality served him also in the minor affairs of life, with astonishing fidelity. Even such comparatively unimportant circumstances as his arrival or departure from places of temporary sojourn, engagements to work at his trade, or to give readings, his tenacious memory could recall with chronological exactitude. The facility with which he could commit to memory the words of a leading part, and prepare himself for its performance, is shown by the following instance: At the People's Theater, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1859, Henry Gossin was billed for Ingomar, the occasion being a benefit to the management, and seats had been sold for a crowded house. Three hours before the curtain was to rise, Gossin was taken sick, and would not be able to appear. Dramatic talent did not abound in that region in those days, and to supply the vacancy in a leading part was well-nigh impossible. The play of Ingomar, with Ingomar left out, would hardly give public satisfaction, nor could the management think of refunding the money received for tickets, with a great degree of complacency. But the disquieted manager suddenly bethought him of Carver, and a silver

edge began to fringe his dark cloud of despair. Hastening to the printing office where Carver was at work, he laid before the typo the exigencies of the situation, and insisted that he should take Gossin's part in the play. Carver remonstrated, stating that he had never learned the part, which was important and difficult, although he had witnessed the play repeatedly; and for him to appear unprepared would be a damage to himself, personally, as well as to the management. But no excuse or expostulation would suffice to drive off the inexorable manager, who declared his willingness to go before the curtain, apologize to the people and trust to their clemency, letting Carver walk through the play, and read his lines from a book. Such persistency was irresistible, and Carver yielded. Retiring to his room he twice read each speech of the barbarian, and then repaired to the theater. The promised apology was made by the manager, the curtain rung up, and Carver went through his part without the aid of book or prompter, frequently bringing down the house by the splendor of his effort. Many of his auditors afterward declared that Gossin's sickness had proved a blessing to the public for once, while the merits of the professional and the amateur actors were contrasted in the daily papers in a manner highly favorable to the latter.

While in Cincinnati, Carver held the foremanship of the Commercial, and also of other papers, as well as of book and job offices at different times. When the job department of the Enquirer, with the popular Pick Russell as superintendent, was brought to such a state of perfection that it was generally acknowledged to be one of the most complete of the kind in the United States, Carver was Russell's assistant in making the needed innovation, which brought it to its high state of efficiency and reputation. Visitors from New York and other cities often called to inspect the establishment. The proprietors introduced Russell as the master hand, and he in turn would present Carver as the one to whom credit was due for planning and perfecting the details that had resulted in such completeness. Before the Enquirer job office had become thus equipped, Carver had printed the first mammoth colored circus bill ever produced west of New York City, and afterward much of this class of work found its way there from the metropolis and other cities.

When Scripps, Bross & Spears commenced business in Chicago, I think in 1851, Carver was employed by them, and selected all the job type, and much of the machinery for their extensive job office. Shortly after, when the Democratic Press was about starting, Carver was intrusted with the selection of the type and outfit, and placed in charge of the newsroom, to give it a send-off. The make-up was left entirely to him, and while its foreman, the Democratic Press was a model paper in typographical appearance. Every advertisement began with a two-line letter; all cuts were excluded; perfect uniformity prevailed throughout its columns in regard to headings, dash rules, capitalization, punctuation, italies, etc. But Chicago had not then become sufficiently advanced in taste to warrant so radical a change in newspaper typography, and in a few years the stringent rules at first enforced were abandoned, and the old-time features allowed to creep in.

(To be continued.)

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

 ${\tt GAZETTE-JOURNAL\ OFFICE,\ Hastings,\ Nebraska.}\quad Some\ beautifully executed\ specimens\ of\ colored\ work.$

AUGUST BECKER, Brooklyn. A very handsome ragged-edge business card; also notification of removal.

J. O. SCHORN & COMPANY, Lexington, Kentucky. Business card in black, lake and gold. Plain, neat and unpretentious.

D. R. FOREES, Londonderry, Pennsylvania. Several very creditable samples of what may be styled every-day work—neat and clean jobs.

BISHOP BROTHERS' PRINTING COMPANY, Kansas City. A varied assortment of commercial and general work, characterized by good taste and effectiveness.

E. BUEHL & COMPANY, Memphis. A unique and attractive business card. It is original in design and well balanced, though the presswork and register might be materially improved.

A REVIEW of a large number of other specimens has unavoidably been left over till next issue,

PERSONALS.

D. S. Sperry, of Brown, Tracy & Co., St. Paul, shed the light of his benign countenance upon the sanctum of The Inland Printer, a few days ago.

THE genial face of Frank W. Wood, agent of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, has recently adorned the sanctum of THE INLAND PRINTER. He reports business good and growing,

WE acknowledge a call from the affable and gentlemanly representative of Benton, Waldo & Co., Mr. V. C. Chase, who has been spending several days in our midst. He is quite elated by the business outlook.

A PLEASANT call from Mr. Herbert Baker, of St. Paul, a genial gentleman, a good printer, and a valued contributor to The INLAND PRINTER, enabled us to wish him a happy new year and many returns of the season.

G. E. KIRKPATRICK, editor of the *Star*, Rushford, and Chas. R. McKenney, editor and proprietor of the *Sentinel*, Lake City, Minnesota, have recently been on a trip to Chicago, and paid their respects to THE INLAND PRINTER office.

DURING the past month we had the pleasure of a friendly call from Mr. W. H. Musselman, of Breslau, Germany, representative of the house of J. M. Huck & Co., one of the leading European type foundries. He is a thorough, wide-awake man of business, and a courteous, entertaining gentleman.

CHICAGO NOTES.

A PROPOSITION to reduce the working hours of the day from ten to nine will be considered by Chicago Typographical Union at its January meeting.

THE Daily Trade Bulletin, published by Howard, White & Co., has been enlarged, and is now the largest daily commercial circular published in the United States.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company recently filled an order for stationery from Cairo, Egypt. It took thirty days for the letter and order to reach its destination.

JOHN GLEASON, who learned the printing business in Milwaukee, but who for many years has been considered one of Chicago's best job printers, died January 4, aged 40 years.

ARTHUR MOODY, a compositor employed on the *Inter Ocean*, was presented by his better half with a ten-pound boy, December 22. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him much joy.

WE are indebted to *The American Florist*, of this city, for the illustration of "Wootton," the residence of George W. Childs, near Philadelphia, which appears in our present issue.

MR. HENRY ASKEW, a printer well known in this city, is advertising agent and circulator for the Labor Age, of Cincinnati, a new weekly journal, devoted to the interests of organized labor.

Messrs. Mådden and Kelly have been elected delegates to the fourth annual session of the Illinois State Labor Association, by Chicago Typographical Union. The convention meets at Springfield, on Tuesday, January 25.

THE last issue of *The Craftsman* calls Mr. Allexon's attention to Mr. Peyton's (of New York) challenge for a rule-bending contest, and asks what reply he will make. "Our" Mr. Allexon never challenges. He only smiles at the challenger.

HOWARD, WHITE & Co., of this city, have just put in their pressroom three circular folders, constructed especially for them by the Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania. These Folders are attached to Hoe pony presses, and together, deliver over ten thousand circulars per hour, ready for inserting in envelopes.

The Hamilton (Canada) Evening Times, December 31, under the head of "An Enterprising Printer," said: "Mr. John B. Jeffery, formerly of this city, and General Manager of the Jeffery Printing Company, Chicago, has just returned from New York, where he has been for the past month. During his absence he purchased the entire outfit of circus and menagerie engravings, pictorials, etc., belonging to

the estate of the late James Reilly—the oldest circus printing establishment in New York—and has forwarded the same by freight to Chicago. This will give his house the largest assortment of show printing pictorials in the world."

WALTER LLOYD, a Chicago printer, has patented a chase. The improvement consists in the chase being adjusted to the size of the form to be locked up. Four bars are notched in such a manner as to adapt themselves to the size of the form, and dispense with the wood and metal furniture. A wedge secures the four bars, thus making the type immovable.

OUR esteemed friend, Mr. John P. Weyant, formerly of Chicago and Philadelphia, than whom a better printer and whole-souled man cannot be found throughout the length and breadth of the United States, is now connected with the enterprising firm of Johnson Brothers, artistic job printers, San Antonio, Texas. Both are deserving of congratulation.

James Williams ("Big Jim"), a well-known tourist compositor was burned to death in Toronto, November 25. It is presumed that the lamp exploded while he was asleep in a chair in his room, as he was found seated at the table with his clothing almost entirely consumed, and the lamp broken beside him. He worked in Chicago three or four years ago. Toronto Typographical Union took charge of his remains

A COMPARATIVELY new candidate for public favor appears in the Goss Perfecting Newspaper Press, and Rotary Duplicate Color Press, manufactured by the Goss Printing Press Company, of this city—orders for which have already been filled for the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Herald; Kansas City News, Bridgeport (Connecticut) Post; Springfield (Ohio) Times; and St. Joseph (Missouri) News. Our February issue will contain an illustration and description of the same.

THE Knight & Leonard Company succeeds the old and well-known firm of Knight & Leonard, who were recently burned out. The officers are Charles A. Knight, president and treasurer; Charles E. Leonard, vice-president and manager; H. A. Rogers, secretary. The business office is at present located at 142 Dearborn street, but the company will occupy the old quarters, at 105, 107 and 109 Madison street, as soon as the building is completed, which is being pul-hed as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and which is being reconstructed with a special object to suit the requirements of the business.

REMOVAL.—The well-known Butler Paper Company have removed to their new and commodious quarters situated at 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, one of the most eligible business locations in the city. The building is five stories and basement in height, sixty feet front, with a depth of one hundred and ninety feet, and is well supplied with freight and passenger elevators, and all modern conveniences. The reliability and standing of this house is too well-known to require more than a notice of removal, because no matter where the location may be, old and new customers alike will be sure to find it. Through inadvertence the old location is given in the advertisement of the present issue.

A CRACK-BRAINED resident of Chicago, evidently afraid to use his own name, but who signs himself "An Anarchist," sends the following screed to the November issue of The Printer published in London, England: "Sir,-Some one from England sends me Printer for May, with passage following marked: 'The recent strikes.-While here disorders are the exception, the patience of working men under long privation commands admiration,' and you ask, 'How do we account for this?' Ask Ludwig Buchner: 'When ruled by despotism, men become hypocritical, submissive slaves, destitute of honor and dignity, who do everything to please their rulers; while, in a free state, they learn to respect themselves.' The patience of workmen under long privation commands admiration! Good God! Admiration of whom? Of the same class that admire the Chinee for his submissiveness. Yes, it is true, that even printers-a very conservative class of aristocratic laborers-are beginning to know their rights. I am glad to have the honor of acquaintance with 'lady comps.' here, who rebel against being slaves of a slave. The 'pestilent rubbish' you read in a Boston paper must have got in your head when you wrote that paragraph. Please print this from one who one time gained the admiration of his master for submissiveness to slavery, but who is now "An Anarchist."

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Bismarck *Tribune*, established in 1873, is the oldest newspaper in northern Dakota.

THE New York *World*, one of the most successful of newspapers, is about to open offices in London and Paris.

It is reported that the Brooklyn Eagle will remove to a more extensive building some time during the spring.

THE *Tribune* and *Journal*, the only dailies in Minneapolis, are controlled by one management, and have but one foreman over both.

CHARLES T. PEYTON, of New York City, publishes a challenge in the *Union Printer* to any job compositor for a "brass-rule" contest.

HENRY EGBERT, an octogenarian member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Monday, January 3, at his residence, on Decatur street, Brooklyn.

FIFTY-SEVEN cases are represented on the St. Louis *Republican*. Mr. Richard Sittig is the foreman, and his assistants are Messrs. Shaw, Farley and Remnitz.

THERE are over one hundred patents on the presses used by some of the New York city papers. One office can turn out three thousand complete papers per minute.

MUSKEGON, Michigan, No. 168, and Montreal (Pressmen) No. 30, have recently taken out charters, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

FIVE unions will be entitled to four delegates each at the Buffalo convention in June next. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington, are the "big five."

HAMMOND & JONES, the well-known steampower printers, of Baltimore, have recently moved into new and more commodious quarters, situated at 112 East German street, near Calvert.

THE printing trade in Cincinnati is reported as being very dull, many of the book and job offices doing literally nothing, while "subs" are reported plentiful in all the newspeper offices.

BOSTON UNION has appointed a committee to look after the State printing, consisting of Messrs. Wilkins, Holland and Querin. The contract, which runs for five years, will be awarded during the present month.

APPLICATION for a charter under the International Typographical Union has been made by the printers of Calgary, Province of Alberta, northwest territories, Dominion of Canada. Westward the star of empire, etc.

SENATOR CULLOM, of this state, has introduced a bill into the United States senate to advance wages of night employés in the government printing office to sixty cents per thousand ems, and fifty cents per hour.

PROVIDENCE Typographical Union has chosen the following officers: President, John C. Hurll; vice-president, T. L. Horan; recording and corresponding secretary, John P. Dolan; financial secretary, Owen M. Gledhill; treasurer, James J. Murray.

CAPTAIN W. J. HILLIGAS, editor of the Anderson (Indiana) Democrat, appointed to be chief of one of the divisions in the pension bureau at Washington, at a \$2,000 salary, will decline, for the reason, as he states, that he cannot afford to move his family to Washington for a two-years' tenure of office.

AT a recent meeting of Dayton (Ohio) union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Hugo F. Schneider, president; Thos. R. Cooper, vice-president; Harry B. Mitchell, corresponding secretary (122 Garfield street); Lawrence Straub, financial secretary; L. C. Peacock, treasurer; John Hess, sergeant-at-arms.

A LADY correspondent writes as follows, under date of December 30: "I received today a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER. I thank you for it. I want to ask, if you know of any other woman who owns and runs a job printing office. I know of several who publish papers, but none who are exclusively job printers. I would send specimens of my work, but I do dislike to be made fun of. I have hosts of friends among the printers of this city; all help me and encourage all they

can." Our fair correspondent can rest assured that The INLAND PRINTER has a higher mission than to make fun of a woman nobly battling for recognition and a livelihood, and, when she knows its editor better, will not let such a fear disturb her ambition.

THE printers of Marion, South Carolina, have a society for mutual improvement. In connection with it is a savings department. Each man pays one dollar to join the society, and ten cents per week. Members are not allowed to draw the money until the end of the year, and not then, unless the draft is signed by the secretary and treasurer, and countersigned by the president.

A NONDESCRIPT, named Chapman, has introduced a bill in the Illinois senate, providing that 250 convicts be employed in the penitentiary, at Joliet, in printing and binding school books, which are to be without the cost, to needy scholars, throughout the state. Now, we are aching to publish the likeness of this brilliant statesman, as it might give a clue to the recapture of an escaped lunatic!

IT is stated that the senate committee will report against the confirmation of Public Printer Benedict, on the ground that he is ineligible for the position, under the requirement of the law, which expressly stipulates that the appointee shall be a practical printer, which he is not. It is also reported that, in case of his rejection, the appointment will go to his brother, who is now chief clerk.

THE printers of the New York World office started a building association about two months ago. On Monday, January 3d, about \$4,000 was put up at auction. Two of the employés took it up, and hereafter, instead of paying rent, they will pay a weekly or monthly sum to the association. In about nine years, under their engagements, they will have houses of their own, without incumbrances.

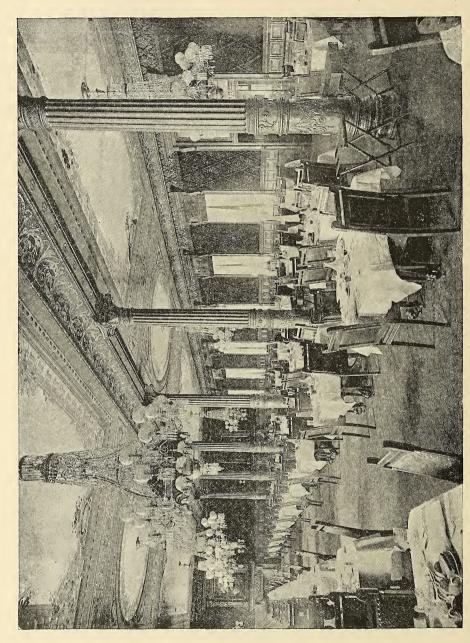
MR. THOMAS WETZLER, Jr., of Lancaster, Ohio, has been appointed to a clerkship in the government printing office. His father is the proprietor and publisher of the Lancaster (Ohio) Eag/e, and was for many years foreman of the state printing office in Columbus, and a respected member of No. 5. Mr. Wetzler, Sr., was an applicant for the position of public printer, and would have made a good one.—The Craftsman.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia Ledger, sent a fifty-dollar bill to each of his compositors on Christmas, with his best wishes. He put the money into the envelopes himself. Once he made a mistake, and picked up two fifty-dollar notes instead of one. Looking at the name on the envelope, he said, "Well, he buried a child this year. I guess he'll need them both." In all, Mr. Childs gave away \$25,000 in Christmas presents.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from New Haven, says: At a recent meeting of our union there was a committee of three appointed to prepare a statement for publication in THE INLAND PRINTER, concerning the way the Executive Council are acting in regard to the use of plates, but will have to let the matter lie over till the next issue. The Evening Union is using plates, despite the protest of our union, and, although two letters have been sent to that paper, concerning the same, the answers received have been evasive.

Good Work Pays.—Mr. Chas. Johnson, of Johnson Brothers, San Antonio, Texas, publisher of *The Neat Printer*, writes: "Trade has increased with us during the past twelve months. We have recently been compelled to move to more commodious quarters. From a one-room shop, with two Challenge presses, we have grown to occupy a two-story building, and now run three jobbing and two cylinder presses. We aim to do good work only, and to do it at a profit." These young men's heads are level.

AT a recent meeting of the Minneapolis Typographical Union, D. R. Getchell was elected president, and the executive board was filled by the election of M. G. Molan and F. G. Sprague. The full roster of officers is as follows: President, D. R. Getchell; vice-president, C. W. Hills; recording and corresponding secretary, G. W. Morey; financial secretary, John W. Hays; treasurer, Miss Emma Flickinger; sergeant-at-arms, John P. Hinkel; doorkeeper, Eugene Hiland; executive board, Wm. B. Hammond, J. L. Wallace, M. G. Molan, F. G. Sprague; delegates to Trades' and Labor Assembly, M. G. Molan, D. R. Getchell, Ed. J. Souther, J. P. Hinkel, Frank Hoover.



PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Whiting Paper Company report an excellent fall trade.

THE straw-board mills shut down from December 20 to January 3.

THERE has been incorporated at Newark, New Jersey, The Dover Fiber Company. Capital stock, \$100,000.

It is reported that a northern company contemplates building a paper mill near Ashville, North Carolina.

A NEW paper-machine will soon be placed in No. 1 Paper Mill, at Franklin, New Hampshire, costing \$50,000.

THE Champion Paper and Card Company, East Pepperell, Massachusetts, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$75,000.

THE capacity of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Massachusetts, is taxed to the utmost to keep pace with orders. There seems to be no limit to the demand for its hand-made papers.

THE Colt Mill, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has filled the order for the supply needed for silver certificates, and begun work on the national paper currency again, which differs a little from the others.

MEGARGEE BROTHERS, paper manufacturers, of Philadelphia, have had a receiver appointed. It is stated their liabilities are \$142,000; assets \$202,000. Disagreement among the partners is supposed to be the cause of action.

THE New York *Herald's* contract for a supply of paper for the next year has been awarded to Crocker, Burbank & Co., and the Susquehanna Water-Power and Paper Company. The price paid is 4½ cents per pound.

MR. GEORGE PHILLIPS, of Binghampton, California, has made an organ containing four hundred pipes, the longest being sixteen feet. All the pipes are made of old newspapers, rolled and fastened with a paste of glue and alum.

A PAPER mill at Savannah is making paper from eighty-seven and one-half per cent rice straw, and twelve and one-half per cent palm leaves. It is sold for twenty per cent less than jute paper, and is said to be superior in character.

A SINGLE sheet of paper, seventy-two inches wide and seven and three-quarters miles long, was made without a break at the Remington Paper Company's mill, at Watertown, New York, a few days ago. The sheet weighed 2,207 pounds.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, have used up an edition of 10,000 of their ledger diaries for 1887, by sending a copy to each of their customers and friends, with the "compliments of the season!"

A CERTIFICATE of incorporation has been issued to the Harper's Ferry Paper Co., organized for the purpose of the manufacture of wood pulp, paper, etc. The principal office is to be at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. The capital stock is limited to \$250,000.

A NEW design for water-marking paper in a manner that will produce shaded effects in the designs spread upon the body of the sheet, has been patented by Zenas Crane, Jr., of Dalton, Massachusetts. The designs are pressed on the dandy roll, by means of increasing or reducing the thickness of the pulp while the sheet is forming.

THERE are in Spain no less than one hundred and thirteen mills making cigarette paper. This shows how enormous the consumption of that kind of paper must be in the Peninsula and Balearic Isles, as well as in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillipine Islands, to which colonies a goodly portion is shipped.

THE Haverhill Paper Company, Bradford, Massachusetts, is making some changes in its steam plant, by an addition to its present boiler house, in which it has placed a new 72-inch steam boiler. The boiler was built after specifications furnished by the Hartford Steam-Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, which also furnished plans of setting for the same, especially adapted for the burning of cheap fuel.

CHAFFEE & CALLENDER, the Glendale Massachusetts manila paper manufacturers, who have been in business together since 1872, have dissolved, after a successful business career, and C. C. Callender has bought the property. He will organize the Callender Paper Co., and probably considerably enlarge the business, as his site has the best power on the Housatonic river, being estimated at 2,000 horse-power.—United States Paper Maker.

THE Paper Trade Journal says: The paper makers of the Oakland Paper Co., North Manchester, Connecticut, were agreeably surprised when their superintendent told them that their hours of labor, from and after January 1, would be shortened six hours, and that the mill would not start up till six o'clock on Monday morning. Such acts of kindness shown them by Mr. Pulsifer, the treasurer, are appreciated and not soon forgotten by the men.

THE Council Bluffs, Iowa, Paper Company began the manufacture of paper on the 15th November, at the "old stand," two miles southeast of the city. The capacity of the mills is increased two-thirds beyond their former maximum. Among the additions which have been made to their mechanical capacity is a stack of seven new calenders. The motive power of the mills is furnished by two engines, one of which is a 125-horse, and the other a 15-horse. These powerful engines are supplied with the best brand of steam gauges, water gauges, and other indicators.

THE Western Paper Trade says: The new paper mill to be built on the Lawson canal at Menasha, Wis., by Mr. William Gilbert, of this city, will be devoted to the manufacture of writing and fine book papers. It will cost not far from \$100,000, and will not be ready to set in motion before next fall. Connected with the paper mill will be an envelope and box factory, and the manufacture of papeteries and fine goods will be inaugurated. This will be the only factory of the kind west of Massachusetts. The water for making this grade of paper will be obtained from artesian wells. The talk now is that within the next twelve months, six or eight large mills will be erected on the new water power utilized by the Lawson canal, adding several hundred thousand dollars to the working capital of Menasha, and about 1500 to the population.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE business of the Brown Folding Machine Co., of Erie, Pennsylvania, for 1886, was twice that of 1885. This speaks well for the folding machinery made by this concern. They have recently sold to Gier & Co., of Buffalo, New York, the Herald Publishing Co., of Omaha, and Warren Publishing Co., of Akron, Ohio, one each of their Monarch Combination folders, besides receiving numerous other orders for different styles of machines.

We acknowledge the receipt of, from the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Massachusetts, several copies of their Ledger Diary for 1887. This company have for thirty-five years made a specialty of linen ledgers, the materials of which are today recognized as the standard for strength of fiber, erasing and writing qualities, while for blank books they have the desirable quality of durability. Each sheet is water-marked with trade mark of name and date.

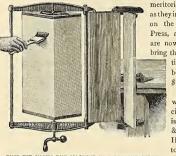
VAN BIBBER & COMPANY, manufacturers of roller composition, Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, are known in almost every establishment where a printing press is used, throughout the length and breadth of the country, and they have won this proud preëminence by merit, and by merit alone. Their "Regular" composition, 30 cents per pound; "Champion" (re-casting) composition, 35 cents per pound; and "Rough and Ready," 35 cents per pound, are respectively adapted for any class of work, for any make of press, and for every kind of climate. See advertisement.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL.

We acknowledge the receipt of N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual for 1886,—which contains a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, with their circulation, systematically arranged. Its information is exhaustive and interesting, and is indispensable to the intelligent, careful advertiser. It is a book of 1,010 pages. Price \$3, freight prepaid. Orders should be sent to N. W. Ayer & Son, Chestnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

A GOOD THING IMPROVED UPON.

This cut shows a recent improvement on what has been hitherto considered the best tablet press in the market. All other machines are



THIS CUT SHOWS THE MACHINE IN A PERPENDICULAR POSITION, AFTER THE PAPER HAS BEEN PUT IN.

meritorious only so far as they imitate or infringe on the Golding Tablet Press, and proceedings are now being taken to bring these infringers to

time. Prices have been reduced to \$7.50 and \$14.

Full particulars will be found in a circular recently issued by Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Mass., the inventors and manufacturers.

We content ourselves now by printing a few opinions from parties using these machines, and our Liquid Cement and Elastic Composition

RECOMMENDATIONS.

John Carler & Co., paper dealers, Baton: It would be difficult for us to get along without it. Everyone doing blocking should have one—John Melatosh, binder, etc., Boston: The great advantage is in getting at both sides of a pad without a possibility of the paper slipping or twisting in any way. I like it. —Richard Davis, mercantile stationer, Boston: It gives entire satisfaction.—Angell's printing office, New York City: One week's use of the Tablet Press pays for its cost —G. A. Goodall, Brockton, Mass.: With it the cost of blocking is comparatively nothing.—J. L. Pearson, Washington, D. C.: One of the best investments ever made by this office; would not part with it for ten times the price if we could not replace it.—Proctor Bros, Clouester, Mass.: Makes blocking a pleasure; do not see how it can be improved.—O. A. Carleton & Co., Providence, R. L.:
It is the most complete machine for its purpose we ever saw. Would not know what to do without it.—IV. C. Stone, Canuden, New York: Am more than pleased with the press, and wonder how I ever got along without it.—IV. A. Allen, Sanford, Maine: I can block paper four times faster with your machine than I could without it.—Hodson, Reese & Dixon, Crisfield, Maryland: Gives complete satisfaction, and is well worth the money you ask for it.—A. C. Pertons, Cornwall, Ontario: Surpasses my expectations in every point. It is complete, yet simple, Your Cement it excellent, also,

Mr. John Thomson, manufacturer of the Universal and Colt's Armory printing and embossing presses, has moved to the ground floor, Potter building, 143 Nassau street, New York.

A HOUSE in New York, twenty-two years established, dealing with nearly all the stationers would like to have the agency for some good article in the stationery line, would pay cash and buy in large quantities for exclusive agency. Best of references given. Address with particulars, MOORE & WARREN, 57 John St., New York.

CHEAP—News and job office in town of 1,300 in northwestern Kanass. Big subscription; big advertising and job patronage. Reason for selling; want to retire. Refurnished throughout two years ago. Paper in 11th volume. Address, with stamp, "B. B." care INLAND PRINTER.

DO YOU WANT ME?—Seven years practical experience in book, job and news. Five years business manager, weekly. Position with No. 1, county seat, republican paper, and chance to purchase interest if O. K., desired, Address C., care of INLAND PRINTER.

POREMAN OR MANAGER—Advertiser, who has had long and varied experience in above positions, in this country and in England, desires a situation in either capacity. Good references. Address PRINTER, 549 Temperance St., St. Paul, Minn.

POR SALE—A first-class small job office, consisting of an 8th and 4th medium Gordon, late styles of type, stands, cases, etc. Used less than one year. Itemized list sent upon application. Address "UNION," care of INLAND PRINTER. 44-11

FOR SALE—Complete second-hand outfit for a 6, 7 or 8 column newspaper, at low price. Address care INLAND PRINTER. 4-4-1t

POR SALE.—Several hundred pounds Farmer, Little & Co. agate type, used in a railway guide; most of this type is good as new; also a large quantity of brass rule; also eight shift-bar Hoe chases, 25 by 38½ inside. PRICE, LEE & CO., New Haven, Conn.

PRESS WANTED.—I have a half-medium Globe press, 13 × 19½ inside chase, fitted for steam, in No. 1 order, which I desire to exchange for a good second-hand pony cylinder press of about 22×30. J. S. HOERNER, High-and, Ill.

CACRIFICE SALE—\$650 cash will purchase an almost new job office in Chicago, invoicing over \$1,600. Four cabinets and a patent stand, filled with type mainly Johnson and Marder, Luse & Co. 1 xby xy quarte Gordon, and 7 by 11 old style Gordon. 30 inch Gem Paper Cutter, galleys, stone, sticks, borders, etc. Best selected styles of type obtainable. Must be sold, by order of mortgagee, at once. Address G. W., care INLAND FINTING, Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, 4:-tf

WANTED—A Routing machine (second-hand) in good order. State full particulars to FREE PRESS CO., London, Canada.

WANTED.—A Washington hand press in exchange for ink of our own manufacture, at net prices, BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Butfalo, N. V.

WANTED.—The address of employing printers wishing the new specimen book of general materials issued by THE MORGANS & WIL-COX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y.



LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.



FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

 12 lb. Folio,
 \$3,00 per Ream.
 12 lb. Demy,
 \$3.00 per Ream.

 16 ""
 4,00 ""
 16 ""
 4,00 ""

 16 "Royal,
 4,00 ""
 20 "Double Cap,
 5,00 ""

 20 ""
 5,00 ""
 24 ""
 6,00 ""

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

GRAY'S FERRE

PRINTING-INK

WORKS.

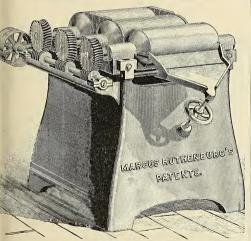
C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK. 66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.

198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.



The advantages of an absolutely smooth running, differential geared roller mill, are apparent to any one familiar with this class of machinery. The differential speed is obtained by the varied pitch of the worms. The rolls being of chilled cast from the smooth motion of the rolls makes it possible to grind as smoothly with one passage through the rolls as with three passages through a spur-geared machine. The rolls are different sires according to capacity of machine; the centre one being stationary and the end ones adjustable to and fro, their adjustment not altering the relation of the gearing.

Mills, involving they are also adapted for grandual reduction flour milling. Mention this paper, and address.

MARCUS RUTHENBURG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Whiting Paper Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

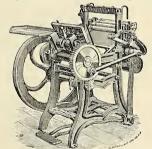
DAILY PRODUCT:

TWENTY TONS OF FINE PAPER

Library Numbers. Sizes. All Gummed. 8c to 30c per loo.

THE NEW STYLE NOISELESS

Liberty Job Printing Press.



Five Sizes built: 13 x 19, 11 x 17, 10 x 15, 9 x 13 and 7 x 11, inside of Chase.

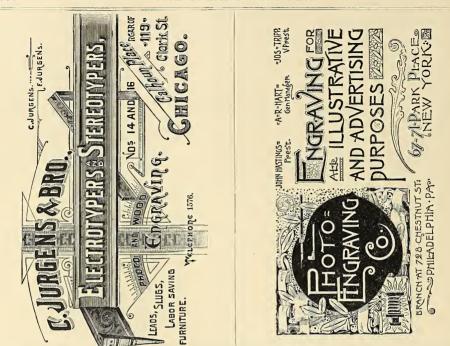
CIRCULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Liberty Machine Works,

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works and Printers' Warehouse, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

54 Frankfort St.

NEW YORK.





BOOKBINDERS' & STATIONERS

HENRY G. THOMPSON & SONS,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Have CARR and DONNELL WIRE STITCHING MACHINES on hand for Lease at one-third price charged by the makers.

E For further information, testimonnals, etc., address communications to

Newspapers, School Copy Books, Calendars, etc., etc.

ite. Average daily production

Speed, 120 Staples per min

both flat and round wires through center of the fold and the back of the Book.

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Imanacs, Indexes, Pass Books

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

Eleven Different Styles.

1,200 and 1,300 in Use.

tion, non-liability of getting out of order, and quality of work done, this Machine stands unsurpassed.

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2,000 Pamphlets per hour. The quantity depends largely upon the character of the work and the expertness of operator.

For simplicity of construction, non-liability of getting out of order, and quality of work

DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

(PATENT MAY 11, 1886)

POWER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

No. 11 Combination Wire

Price,	No. 3, -	-	-	_	_	\$350.00
**	Steel Wire,	Round,		-	-	.25
"		Flat,	-	-	-	-35

GUARANTEED.

Only two adjustments—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

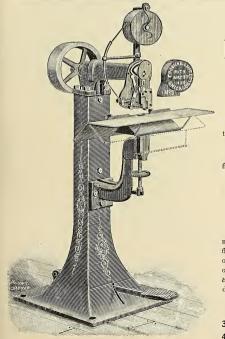
Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

It does not require an expert machinist to keep it in order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will sittle a pamphlet from one sheet to one-half inch thick through the back or saddle. There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples. No limit to the amount of is work. Any girl or boy can operate it from the start. Simple and durable. Weighs 250 pounds.

E. P. DONNELL M'F'G CO.

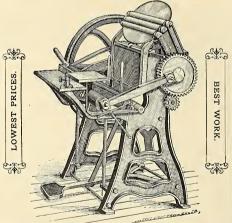
327 & 329 Dearborn Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.
41 & 43 Beekman Street, - NEW YORK.



Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

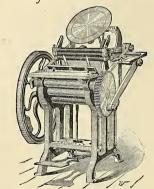
NEW CHAMPION PRESS



" 10X15 " " Ink Fountain, \$10.00.

A. OLMESDAHL, Manufacturer and Dealer in Presses,
AI CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

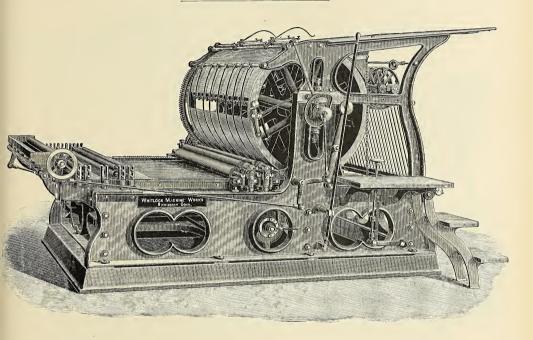
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Whitlock Machine Works

MANUFACTURERS OF



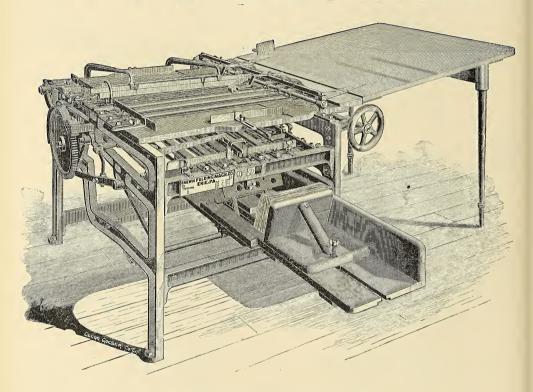
Whitlock Cylinder Presses

AND

Champion Paper Cutters.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

==3-FOLD== BOOK MACHINE



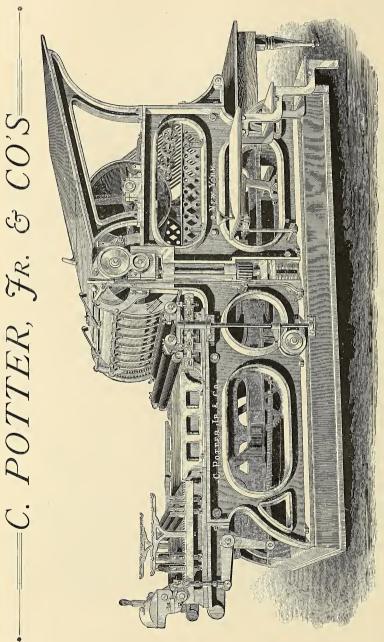
MADE DV

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.,

ERIE, PENN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 13 Park Row.





NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack. Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

12 & 14 Spruce St., NEW YORK. Western Agents: H. HARIT & CO., 162 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

The Unique Rule Worker.

MPORTANT improven which compelled the extend to every part of are the following:

A new analysis of the paths are same results in correct relation. The springing

MPORTANT improvements have been made in this machine, the work of months, which compelled the entire remodeling of the machine. These improvements extend to every part of the machine, and new ways of working. Among these the following:

A new analysis of the parts of diamonds, stars, etc., has given the ability to secure the same results of automatically cutting the various angles on these rules in correct relationship to each other, by new and simpler means.

The springing, deflecting, cramping and binding of the thin saws when sawing an oblique angle in the hard rule, is prevented by a simple means, by which such angles are cut the same as right angles.

Improved means of holding curved rules for cutting, Improved means of holding electrotype and stereotype plates, engravers' blocks, tint plates, reglet, etc.

A higher grade of saws (for which a gold medal was awarded at New Orleans), made in 6-to-pica, 3-to-pica and nonpareil thicknesses.

A simple, cheap and correct method of sharpening saws, and keeping them true.

Changes in the milling cutters, by which the smoothness and ease of cut is increased, and their durability nearly doubled. We challenge any firm in the United States to produce a finer piece of workmanship. Power can now be readily applied.

We have doubled the amount of work in the machine, almost doubled its weight, and so increased its range and capacity that it is worth several times as much as the first machines.

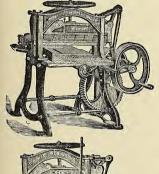
All who have received our former circulars will receive our new circular. All others interested are requested to send for it,

R. ATWATER & CO.,

MERIDEN, CONN.

P. S .- In the next number of The Inland Printer will be shown our latest improvements in Quoins, which are ahead of all others.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.



MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

BOOK-

BINDERS

---AND---

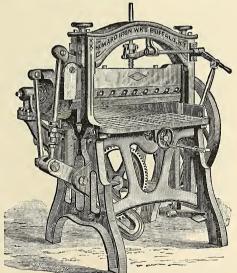
PAPER-

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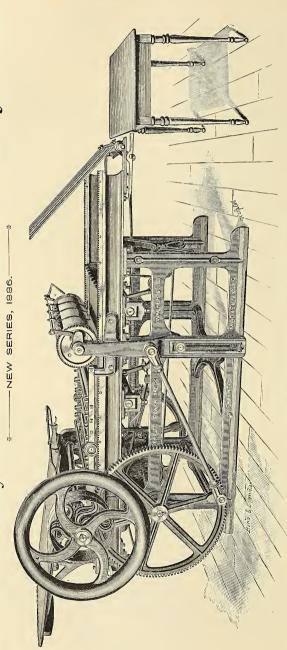
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IV.-No. 5.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1887.

TERMS: \\ \frac{\$2.00}{\text{Single copies, 20 cents.} \end{advance.}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. VII .- BY WALTER L. KING.

A SOUTH AMERICAN CONVICT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

In the matter of prison labor, various trades have had their grumble. The followers of St. Crispin long ago protested against boots and shoes being manufactured by "canary birds." Tailors, stonemasons, tinsmiths, and members of various other trades have alike had their feelings hurt at the prospect of having released convicts drop into their ranks, in order to get a living by the handicraft into which they were initiated during prison life.

One of the most recent trades to show its antagonism to jail labor is that of the typographic art. It is only during the last few years that the printing trade journals have contained, here and there, a short protest against convicts being taught in lock-ups "the art preservative." Doubtful it is, however, whether these printed utterances against the system have ever produced any consequent action on the part of prison authorities to accede to the wishes of Gutenberg's followers, and put their charges to more common and rougher labor. The writer is decidedly of the opinion that convicts should not be initiated into the art of printing, and cannot help sympathizing, to a more or less extent, with the other trades, enumerated above, in their protests concerning the system. That callings requiring no study or skill-and there are several-would be more suitable, is the opinion of many trades, to put prisoners to.

The penitentiary of Buenos Ayres is the largest prison in South America. It was built about twelve years ago, and will accommodate several hundred prisoners. It is something like a league distant from the Plaza Victoria, the heart of the city. The prison is strongly built, on a modern and approved principle, and is well guarded by police and soldiers. The vigilance of these government employés would appear, however, to be unnecessary. The strength of the building, as an inspection of the interior impressed on the writer, is such as to defy any attempt at escape. Indeed, to quote my guide's words: "I have been here seven years, and during that time no escape has

been tried by any prisoner. They are too well treated here, and consider liberty not worth talking about."

Having been informed by the señor director, O'Gorman, that permission to inspect the printing department would be given on all days when work was being actually carried on, the writer waited upon the above-named superintendent, at 1 P.M., on a recent Monday. After the usual health and meteorological observations, the bell rang very sharply, and an official entered. This person was dispatched for another officer, who in turn sallied forth in search of some other individual, upon whose appearance, and explanation of what was wanted, the writer was beckoned to follow into the middle of the prison. Here there was a wait of some minutes; another officer was called, who immediately went after some other person. This last—and the guide—was soon on the scene, and leading the way to the printing offices.

These departments are situated at the end of a passage about eighty yards long. The first one we entered was that occupied by the compositors. Ten of these gentlemen were at work, dressed in their thick convict clothes; but it is probable that triple that number of prisoners had been initiated into the trade, for over a score of persons were in the room, though not all occupied, on account of very little business to do. The greater part of the work turned out here is on the account of the government, consisting principally of ministers' reports and official receipts. The manager, not a person in durance vile, it may be well to state, but a practical, native printer, showed several volumes of these reports, and they were really well gotten up. All the tabular matter, however, the writer saw, was far from meritorious, little or no attention having been given to mitering rules, etc.

The prisoners proceeded with their work in as leisurely a manner as possible. They had plenty of good light, fresh air, and elbow-room. All about them was cleanliness and order. Pi or litter was conspicuous by its absence; the contents of the quad-boxes, too often known as "hell receptacles," being unadulterated. Most of the body type is of native manufacture, although a good many fonts are suggestive of being German make.

The next place we entered was the machine room. Like the compartment which gives it work, it was very clean and orderly, and having, moreover, greater unoccupied space. It contains two hand-cylinder machines, both of which are small affairs, and of German make, the largest being about the size of a small Prouty country press. The smallest one was at work turning out large-sized railway passes. Three men were employed to run this machine, although by recent improvements a larger press in other establishments is worked by one person. In this case a prisoner turned the machine, a second laid on, and and a third took off the sheets, while a dozen of their fellow countrymen, in misfortune, idly looked on. They were glad to see visitors, and afforded a good opportunity for studying their countenances by the glances of curiosity they cast around. Several were in for homicide, and others for theft; and many still wore in their visages a look of determined desperation and cunning that made one glad to leave them.

The next department visited, and last, as far as printing is concerned, was the bookbinding room. Three pressing, two cutting and ten stitching machines, and other small affairs, indispensable in a compartment devoted to the binder's art, were of French and German make, introduced by the well-known agent, Estrada, of Buenos Ayres. All the workers here looked strong and well, and chatted gaily, without intermission. Beyond actual liberty, they seem to want for nothing; and knowing that escape is well-nigh impossible, they make life in prison as cheery as possible. Some had been there since the printing office, and the resultant setting up of other branches, had been introduced into the penitentiary (in 1881), and could give some interesting yarns in their experience of prison life.

The writer was conducted all over the building, and noted the various other trades carried on, particulars of which, however, would be irrelevant in this article. In the perambulation through the several stone corridors, the guide once stopped before a small room, the door of which was open. He directed attention to a machine, the name of which he had some difficulty in pronouncing, and which the writer could not understand at all. "Actions speak louder than words," and the guide threw aside the machine's coverlet. It was quite a surprise to see revealed a lithographic hand-press of Parisian (Brisset) make. It subsequently transpired that an attempt had been made to also have lithography done in the establishment, but had fallen through, probably on account of the difficulty experienced in trusting to prisoners this important and delicate industry.

It is worth while devoting a few lines to the last place of interest visited in the Penitenciaria de Buenos Ayres. We had been for nearly four hours wandering through stony, monotonous corridors, and, just before leaving, the guide led the way upstairs. After walking a few yards down another corridor, we came to a vooden door (all the others had been iron). This was opened, and inside was the prison chapel. It was a most pleasant and beautiful relief to the eye after the masses of stone masonry that had been previously met with. This place of worship is in the middle of the prison, very airy, and flooded with light. It possessed none of the glittering gilt, flaring candles and sensuous perfumes of most Roman Catholic churches, and

its few images were appropriately placed in this religious resort, a devotional structure that would not displease the most Ouakerly eye.

And now let us return to the city of Buenos Ayres, and leave the at best uninviting compartments of the penitentiary, where the worse than folly of employing convicts at the art of printing was demonstrated, to have a glance at one of the busiest and best work-producing, if not the largest, printing establishment in the southern portion of the western hemisphere.

The printing works of Jacobo Peuser are situated in calle San Martin, at Nos. 96, 98 and 100. The building consists of a shop, and extensive back premises. In the former a considerable trade is carried on in the stationery line and in rubber stamps, of which articles the house manufactures over a thousand varieties, and the latter is given over to printer, machinist, ruler and bookbinder. Stereotyping is not practiced, and lithographing is done elsewhere, the reason being want of room.

It would be difficult, indeed, to come across a more crowded, albeit business-like, printing establishment than that of Herr Peuser. Not a foot of ground is unnecessarily occupied. This agglomeration of workmen and material has a tendency in warm weather to make the atmosphere uncomfortably close, to remedy which the management intend making some laudable, though, perhaps, expensive, attempts at ventilation. It is to be hoped, however, that this extensive enlargement, owing to increase of business, now being carried on by this great go-ahead German printer, will obviate the necessity for further attention being directed to plenty of fresh air for the workmen's health.

The house occupied by Señor Peuser was established in 1867, the firm undertaking any class of printing, including works in the dead languages. They have fought their way steadily and quietly into the front rank of first-class printers, and are likely to keep there so long as the name exists. In all, over 100 persons are employed, as follows: Printers, 30; machinists, 14; bookbinders, 30; rulers, 9; engravers and embossers, 5; manufacturers of rubber stamps, 2; stores, 10; deposit, 4; and offices, 5. A goodly number of boys are included in the foregoing, and also a score of women. None of the latter are employed as printers, but follow machine-tending and bookbinding occupations.

There are on the premises three German machines, Augsburg, Wharfdale size, one Marinoni, and another German affair, from the works of Klein, Foster & Bahn. All the foregoing are driven by a three-horse power German gasengine. Small jobs are done on four "Liberty" treadle-presses, and a small Columbian, the latter worked by a handle placed on the near side of machine. This was the only North American article in the establishment. It had been continually worked for seven years; had never necessitated repairs, and still produced excellent work. Near by is that rare adjunct to a Buenos Ayres typographical office, for proof pulling, the useful hand press, and close to this, again, is a large roller proof press.

A wide balcony runs round a portion of the building immediately above the composing section. On it is located three Hickok (Philadelphia) ruling machines, and one from Hoe, New York. Here, and below, are distributed the following: One Brissard (Paris) double-side ruling machine, and two cutting and two gilding machines, from Karl Krause, Leipsic. Of German make also is the one wire-sewing machine. The book-binding and embossing departments are well supplied with all necessary machinery. Wood, brass and steel engraving is carried on, and it will not be long ere Herr Peuser's productions in the latter line are the best in South America.

To glance at the beautiful and comprehensive catalogue of this house is a treat indeed. It consists of seventy pages, INLAND PRINTER size, and contains specimens of the firm's faces (257 in all), excluding any amount of typographical ornaments and designs. All these articles came from Germany, being supplied by the founders Gronan and Willmer, both of Berlin.

The establishment treats its employés well. In their work the house always aimed at perfection. Their motto may be considered to be "Good work, good pay"—words applicable to customers and workmen alike. The printers receive from \$65 to \$100 per month, according to workmanship.

On the 17th of May, 1885, an alimentary fund was inaugurated for the relief of workmen in case of sickness. All members above seventeen years of age, and who have been employed six months in the house, are entitled to vote at the committee's meetings. Each person pays one per cent of his month's wages to the funds of the society, and the establishment contributes \$10 per month to it. According to the last sheet of regulations issued, the following are officers: Jacobo Peuser, president and treasurer; Adolfo Heidtmann, J. Beissel, R. Perez, J. Lurarchi and T. Ollivary.

Omission of the branch printing office Herr Jacobo Peuser has opened in La Plata, must not be made, despite the length of this article. It has begun with a staff of ten persons, and, in a few years hence, the printery forty miles away will, it is probable, equal the one in this city.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS.

BY D. F. Y., NEW ORLEANS,

HOW novel it is to us of the modern day to look over the single-sheet, single-sided newspapers of long ago. To compare them with the newspapers of today, one would think the printers of olden times had been "playing Madam." Yet such a practice was peculiarly and naturally adapted to the times. But the march of improvements has entailed necessary changes in all things to keep pace with the times.

Whether or not the newspaper of today is an improvement justified by the demands of the times, is yet to be demonstrated. But it would seem that it is not, for cheap, trashy newspapers, as all trashy, cheap work in the way of printing, tends rather to injure than benefit the public mind, or at least to occupy the time of people in reading nonsense, that otherwise might be spent in gaining useful knowledge, The modern newspapers all vie with each

other in issuing the largest editions, which are certainly published cheap enough, and come within the reach of all classes; but what benefit is derived? That which is obtained from all cheap, trashy reading. In fact, the necessary outlay in such expensive editions requires a curtailment in some quarters; the compositors performing the most expensive portion naturally being expected to make a proportionate reduction, going toward making up the profits of the proprietors. It is a conceded fact that the main feature of newspapers of today is their bulk. What is the benefit? What is the result? What should be a benefit is an injury; between plate manufacturers, and the mammoth, cheap newspapers, men who might establish newspapers containing both news and information, are kept out of the field of journalism. The plate manufacturers bag the means of throwing on the printing world men thoroughly incompetent as regards workmanship; the result is there is no longer money in the newspaper business. Did they possess news, matters of information, science. etc., the project would be good, and the proprietors would be looked upon as martyrs to the cause of educating the human family. But, on the contrary, the contents of most of our newspapers of all parties are composed of poorly written political editorials; the cause of which may be the fact that editors are generally employes, and as such take everything coming their way; that is, as has often been the case, men who are employed to edit a newspaper seek and obtain the correspondence of several papers in distant cities; and while they are taking the bread out of many men's mouths, by holding several situations, any one of which would satisfy many a poor, able and deserving man, they are also robbing their legitimate employers, by slighting the work for which they are engaged.

Coming next in order is the news matter, and though one would naturally expect a great deal of news to be obtained in large cities, by reporters, the latter-day paper does not carry out this logic; and that which is obtained is only told in a sing-song way, evidencing the fact that many reporters are employed not through their merit. Sometimes an article on science, or some modern improvement will be seen, and it is clipped and republished by other papers, until it becomes threadbare. In fine, instead of papers being manned (to use a nautical expression) by men of ability, they are too frequently allowed to be buoyed by outside influence, and the income from advertisements, the appearance of some of which would be crude and unworkmanlike in a country paper.

As an advertising medium the newspaper of today is far from being an unqualified success. If a man is idle he has no money to make purchases; if he has steady employment he has not the opportunity, in these busy times, to peruse a sixteen-page paper, and look over advertisements, which have no system as to location in the paper; therefore, to make an attractive advertising medium, it would seem that, consulting the eye as the most important feature and arbiter in this question, a paper containing current items, in a concise manner, and probably a sketch article once in a while, and the advertisements placed under classified heads—no large, black, dirty type to be used—a

small, handy paper, the advertiser paying a reasonable price for a neat advertisement, to go before a great many subscribers, would be the most desirable, attractive and remunerative.

On the other hand, a paper for the reading public, consulting the mind as the arbiter in this case, should be one that would please everybody, easy to handle, containing literature, editorials, sermons, news, etc.; something to satisfy every reader; no quack medicine or display advertisements; no type used in advertisements to be larger than the letters used in the heads of articles; any advertiser desiring a column to be satisfied with filling it out by placing space between the lines. Another important feature would be to have the columns wider, so that one would not have to be continually searching for the next line, and putting more space between the lines, that one may not be forced to stand stock still to see the beginning of the next line. Then the readers would be fairly treated, the advertisers not imposed upon, and the field of journalism be weeded of the fungi which now oppose its real progress.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AT THE CASE.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

ALL old compositors find ample reasons for regret that they were not more cautious in forming bad habits when young. They stick to them through life, and frequently are not only a source of annoyance, of positive discomfort, but sadly detrimental to their swiftness and usefulness.

This, in a measure, comes from want of proper attention on the part of those to whom their training is intrusted, and they should be ashamed of the neglect. Having passed beyond the ordinary probation of setting up "pi," then distributing it, the boy is given a case, and (after learning it) is left to his own sweet will as to the manner in which type should be distributed, picked up from the various boxes, placed in the stick, spaced, justified and emptied.

This is not only unfortunate, but wrong. It is much easier to make errors than to do anything correctly, as is proven every hour and in every business. The old adage that "figures do not lie," is a fallacy in printing. They do falsify, and that most egregiously, by getting into wrong positions, and letters have a most provoking antipathy to being in the right places. So with errors. They intrude themselves in the most preposterous manner, when and where they are not wanted, turn sense into nonsense, and upset the wisdom of the lawmakers and the devotion of the saints.

Care is the first principle that should be instilled in the youthful mind ambitious for printers' honors. Early taught, it is easily acquired, and becomes a fixed habit. The importance of exactness and perfectness cannot be too strongly enforced; the opposite is the bane of a printer's life. Our nature is imitative. We are but copies, and in a marked degree, of those older; and the vast majority, looking upon labor as a curse and not a blessing, are disposed to slip along with just as little trouble as possible.

Boys (you can't put old heads on young shoulders try you ever so hard) are full to the brim of animal life, bubbling over with fun, and confinement is irksome. Thus when taken from play, and forced to the stern duties of life, they seek for some way of avoiding its punctilious doing, and become careless as to the method and manner; but trained into one groove, they will remain in it through life.

False motions are not only unpleasant to the makers, but ridiculous to the looker-on. Many who have grown old in the service never manage to secure a type without making two or three abortive attempts. By some metallic hocus-pocus, the particular letter they are diving after with their fingers, always appears to manage to get out of the way, and is only secured after a desperate effort. This method of procedure retards progress, and wears out strength. The hand of the faithful compositor travels over an almost incredible amount of space during the hours of labor, and every false motion is unnecessarily tiresome, and should be avoided. There should be a single, certain attempt made in picking up type, and once established, is never departed from.

Another false, or more correctly speaking, tiresome and ungraceful movement, is bending the knees every time the hand is extended. This is particularly to be noticed in old-time printers, in those who learned the trade many years since. For it no good reason has or can be found, and a later generation, we are happy to see, have avoided falling into the error, and may be pardoned for laughing at it. How or why it was inaugurated is too hard a question to be solved upon any principle of physical philosophy, save it may be from some inherent sympathy between the nerves of different portions of the body, a sort of jumping-jack bending together of arms and limbs, when the brain pulls the string. But whatever the cause, it should be strictly avoided; the old eliminate it if possible, and the young never be permitted to fall into it, for it will be a constant source of regret.

To stand straight, with head erect, firm on his limbs, breast thrown forward, should be among the first lessons taught the apprentice. We were created in His image. Man makes his stature, builds himself, and should look upward. Then all requisite movements can be gracefully and readily executed. Stooping over a case produces weakness of the muscles of the chest, hollows it, cramps the breathing organs, is provocative of coughs, and consumption is inaugurated, even if there is no hereditary predisposition. The habit at the case becomes the habit when away from it. The boy entails the curse upon the man, and printing is charged with being unhealthy when there is no just ground for the statement, and the many gray heads still at the case, and the rosy faces, robust forms, and muscular men seen at unions and typographical festivals, abundantly prove the contrary.

PUTTING TYPE IN THE MOUTH is a pernicious habit. We of the composing and pressrooms know enough of ink and washing forms to warn us against it for prudential reasons of cleanliness, if nothing else. We are not of the number who believe in "lead poisoning" in connection with printing, save in the abstract; have never seen a well-defined case; yet there may be organizations so excessively

fine as to be injuriously affected by handling type, and certainly to put them into one's mouth is neither sensible nor pleasant.

PURE AIR is desirable in all places, and especially so in a printing office, but we are sorry to say is often and continuously excluded, as if to breathe were death. It is not very long since that an old printer told the writer, that "he could not work until his hands were sweating." How must it have been with the covered portions of his body! Why compositors are inclined to live in an atmosphere so heated, and often foul with many breaths, with oxygen exhausted by gas lights, is a question very difficult of solution. They, if anyone, should know the rules of health, and to disregard them as many do, is little better than suicide. Stripping, and unreasonably so, necessitates artificial heat, and by the strangest infatuation men go out without even the putting on of a coat, inviting colds, soliciting pneumonia, and deliberately paving the way for rheumatism. Pure air, not drafts, never yet hurt a printer; the lack of it has, and the wise man is he who will enjoy as much as possible one of the best gifts of the Almighty, and not make a prisoner of himself in dungeonlike rooms.

Other errors there are—alas! too many of them—that a little care in early education will eradicate. These will readily occur to every mind as soon as their attention is called to the subject, and need not be inventoried. The simple warning should be sufficient to work the cure. Those to whom the young are intrusted in printing offices should guard against a recurrence of bad habits, from which, probably, they are themselves suffering, for the love the elders should bear to the younger, as well as for the future high standing and usefulness of the craft.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SERMONS IN OUR CHAPEL.

. BY PHIL. OSIFER.

LIBERTY AND LICENSE.

DRETHREN IN BONDS: Rebel not at the title by b which I address you, for were not printers always galley slaves, even though great lovers of freedom? But, old insults aside, and speaking in all seriousness, is it not time that we began in this country to discriminate a little more between liberty and license? Liberty has been aptly defined as "freedom to do what you like, providing you do not interfere with somebody else's rights," while license is simply giving your own will sway, regardless of the good of others. Now, in my humble opinion, the greatest need of the craft in this country is a good general apprenticeship law, and the chief obstacle put in the way of the passage of such a law so far, has been that Americans are so free that their youth would never submit to the restraints of such a law. But I think that it is possible to bring matters to such a point that boys will esteem it a protection and a privilege to embrace the opportunities of wise apprenticeship. I was born, and lived with my eyes wide open, for seventeen years, in a country equally as free as this-a republic in disguiseEngland. Now, anyone who is acquainted with the history of that country knows that the ruling passion of that people has always been a love of liberty. From the time when Julius Cæsar found that the barbarians of that small island would rather fight to the last than submit to Roman rule, through the long centuries in which so many of her rulers found that the voice of the people was more potent than the voice of any king, down to later times, when the aristocracy there found that the Englishmen in this country, (or at least the men of English blood and education) would not submit to unjust taxation and the whims of poor George, who tried so hard and yet couldn't be a king, even down to a year or two ago, when the people called for, and secured, a larger share of power in public affairs, the history of that nation has shown that, more than anything else, the people love liberty, and will have it. But, my brothers, without any bragging or pride, I must say that they discriminate better between liberty and license there than here; and no free man ever felt his son was degraded by binding him of his own will, to spend a sufficient part of his time to thoroughly learn a trade worth learning. It is not liberty that objects to such a lawwhy? Because it is necessary to the boy's own good, and to the good of others, that none should be admitted to competition among skilled workmen, except skilled workmen. Now, if the typographical unions of America would make it a principle of unionism, as it is on the other side, to refuse to teach the trade to anyone not regularly indentured, we should have here, in a few years, fewer "Jacks at all trades" and more "masters of one."

Now, no one, whether English-born or not, can deny, with honesty, that the best printing in the world is done here; but that does not prove anything against my argument for law instead of license. The fact is, that with the superior productions of American machinists and type founders, it would be strange if the case were different; and, while admitting that many of the American printers are the foremost, we must also admit that there are more blacksmiths here, who have climbed over the wall instead of going through the gate, and traveling the common road, than in either Germany, Switzerland, France or England. A boy here enters a printing house; he likes the business; perhaps works two years; feels pretty smart. Cheap John Printer wants a young man to work for him, who knows something of the business-\$1.00 per day. Our young aspirant in printerdom is getting \$4.00 per week; here's a chance for an improvement. Cheap John cares nothing for the trade-wants money. Boy sets all the type he can; is taught nothing. He has worked five years; union accepts him-a printer (?). Is helped by his friends of the union to a position; feels fine; makes botch work; employer says: "Look here, ye men of the Typo Union, it seems to me that your system is wrong, for you have men who should be ashamed to attempt to call themselves printers." Thus the whole suffer-why? Because a few youths feel they would lose their liberty by signing bonds to learn the business right. They loved license more than liberty. Brethren, banish pride, unless it is built on a good foundation, and do not disdain to learn of the old



The Moss Engraving Company, New York.

"GRACE AND BEAUTY."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

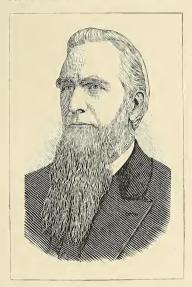
TOW many printers have a complete outfit of tools? Not many, I daresay. By "printer's tools" I do not mean type, presses, cases, etc., but simply such small articles as composing rules, tweezer, bodkin and the like, which no compositor can be without, but which so many manage to get along without possessing as their own. There is nothing more annoying to the workman who loves order than to have his fellow workers come to him every few moments to borrow something. And how easy would it be for all to provide themselves with these necessities, which cost so little. The writer is in possession of a tool box of his own invention, 5 by 8 by 13, which contains, besides three composing sticks, of the Yankee pattern, of different sizes, bodkin, tweezer, compass, scissors, knife, files, footrule, etc., a case of composing rules of all sizes from 21/2 to 28 ems pica (including all half sizes up to 13 ems pica), and his experience has proven that it is a nice thing to have what you need in such a shape that you can avail yourself of everything in a moment's time. Neither box nor rule case are patented, but are open for inspection, and I would not take it amiss, in the least, if my brother workers would take a pattern after these. It is not my object to advertise. I simply wish to attract the attention of first-class printers to the universally practiced fashion of borrowing, and would suggest that the most thoughtful would try and bring about a change for the better in this respect. Most printers of my acquaintance, and I don't think they make an exception from the rest of the fraternity, are almost devoid of all tools, and not one out of twenty-five has a composing stick of his own; many not even a pair of tweezers, and more than two or three composing rules. Printers, especially job hands, have nothing to excuse this mal habit. Proprietors, certainly, to a limited extent, furnish the tools for their men, but some tools the compositor is expected to have, and if he is not supplied with them he will miss them very much. I hope to see the day when the compositor will have his outfit of tools the same as any other mechanic.

SETTING COMPOSING STICKS.

It often occurs in the experience of the "make-up" that for some reason or other his form will not lift. As a general thing he will discover, after investigation as to the cause, that one of the compositors has set his stick about the thickness of a cardboard narrower than another, who is in the habit of spacing loose, and allowing too much play for leads, etc. This occasions many delays, and sometimes considerable trouble. If there was a recognized standard in the office, after which all sticks were to be set, this would not occur. Leads, slugs and rules are not always reliable, and certainly not all of uniform length. The best go-by for setting sticks is most likely some thick rule, of which it is certain that no one has filed any part off; but if one compositor uses this to get his measure, another, on the same work, takes leads, and still another uses slugs to set his stick by. It is evident that their

matter when brought together will not always lift, as one stick may be a little "stiff" while the others are the reverse. This can be easily avoided, by some one in authority telling each one of the hands to use either one or the other of the recognized methods for setting his stick.

FIFTY YEARS IN A PRINTING OFFICE.



THE above is a correct likeness of Mr. EGBERT E. CARR, the senior editor of the Roman (Rome, N. Y.) Citizen, who, on the fifth of January last, completed his fiftieth year's experience in a printing office, having entered as an apprentice, the office of the Genesee Gazette, in Le Roy, New York, January 5, 1837. On Wednesday, the 7th of January, 1846—forty-one years ago—he commenced work in the office of the journal which he now controls, where he was employed, with a slight intermission, for ten years. After various vicissitudes and changes, in the winter of 1865-6, Mr. Carr purchased of Mr. A. Sandford an interest in the Roman Citizen, and removed to Rome in 1866. On the first of June, the partnership commenced, and continued for nearly eighteen years, when Mr. Sandford's interest was leased by Mr. E. E. Byam.

Next June, Mr. Carr will have been twenty-one years one of the proprietors of the above-named journal, which in all probability is the paper on which his career as a journalist and printer will finally close. At the age of sixty-two, he is enjoying as uniform good health as at any period of an unusually healthy life, and so far as can be seen, there is no failure either in body or mind. Thankful for the blessings which have fallen to his lot, he awaits what the future has in store for him with an unfaltering trust in Him who orders all things for the best.

May health and prosperity attend him for many years to come, is the earnest wish of The Inland Printer.

Written for The Inland Printer.

CLASS PRINTING IN COUNTRY OFFICES.

BY A WISCONSIN EMPLOYER.

AVING occasion, recently, to visit one of the largest and best equipped job and newspaper offices in this state, what struck me as being remarkable was the comparatively limited amount of work being turned out, and that, too, at a season usually considered the best for printers. With a positive idea that the manufacturers of this city must require more than enough printing to keep busy not only the one, but several offices, I made inquiries as to the cause of idleness in the establishment in question, and think the result may interest some publishers who are at a loss to understand why "business is eternally so dull!"

Now, as is well known, the most successful job offices in the larger cities, as Chicago, etc., are those whose owners make a specialty of one or two classes of work; and, while, to follow absolutely this rule would be out of consideration for the average country printer, he can study the particular wants of his locality, and without giving up his office entirely to any one branch, can trim his sails in the proper course, and hold not only the specialty, but also the ordinary run of jobbing, which former will well repay fostering.

This, I think, was the principal reason for idleness in the office mentioned heretofore, at a time when the men and machinery should have been pressed to their utmost capacity. The city was a manufacturing one, and the managers of these institutions were expending hundreds of dollars with outside printers, for the one and only reason, that to secure good results with cut and color work from any office at home, was an impossibility. The office in question contained a job cylinder press, equal to the best; the type was of the latest design, furniture of all kinds first-class, and yet the proprietor, content with paying a printer or two whose competency extended no further than ordinary commercial work, had allowed the best part of his trade to wander off; all for want of a little knowledge, not obtainable at a dollar and a half or two-dollar a day rate.

The material and machinery were there, yet the lacking knowledge to utilize the former and put in motion the latter, handicapped the office amazingly.

Is it economy to waste two or three thousand dollars in a press, and place the same in the hands of a man who cannot cut an overlay for an ordinary electrotype, but whose proficiency extends to the very common run of work, when, for a larger consideration, a man can be secured who will operate the machine with the finest results on a class of illustrated and color work that proprietors of city specialty offices monopolize, grow rich, and laugh at their country brethren, who with all the facilities, except competent help, allow the ducats to slip from their grasp?

Printers, study the wants of your special locality. If it be an iron or wood manufacturing place, more or less illustrated or color work will be required, and with good paper, ink, machinery, and help, the designs can be done in as good shape as in the larger cities, and should be cheaper. In a location where large quantities of country work, including blanks, etc., is given, the printer would require a somewhat different office from one calculated to do color and illustrated work, and in this instance, brass rule, leaders, leads, quadrates in generous supply, and ordinary presses, would fill the bill.

In a pure and simple mercantile city, a printer would do well to equip his office with wood type, borders, rules, etc., and fast platen presses, for the nursing of dodger printing business means good pay.

The subject might be continued, but will rest the case, in hopes that the few hints thrown out may fall in fertile soil, and tend to aid the large army of printers in cities of considerable size, in retaining the work which by right belongs to them, and is only lost by adopting an unwise policy of hiring cheap employés, to operate expensive machinery.

EFFECT OF THE USE OF WHITE PAPER UPON THE EYES.

Many believe the eyesight is impaired by the use of white instead of colored, or at least tinted paper, and at times the subject comes up for discussion. So far as we have seen, no positive evidence has yet been secured to prove the injurious effect of white paper on the eyes, and some recent inquiries lead us to doubt if such evidence is to be had. A company engaged in the sale of tinted paper recently urged us to say a word against the use of white paper for "billing, letterheads, records," etc., for that it does more to keep the oculist and optician busy than any other cause. Further along they say: "There is no doubt that, in a few years, tinted paper will be used for purposes above named (billing, letterheads, records, etc.), and the white paper now used will be an exception to the rule. In the interests of the clerks and bookkeepers, we appeal to you," etc. Dr. St. John Roosa, one of the best authorities on the eye hereabout, said, when his attention was called to this: "I have never yet noticed any special ill effects upon the eye from the use of white paper. I have treated many bookkeepers and others who work with the pen, and do not remember to have heard any complaints against white paper, nor any commendations for tinted paper. My investigations show me that a principal injury to the eye comes from improper arrangement of the light when writing." He says he does not believe that people who use tinted paper for writing are freer from eye troubles than those who use white. As for himself he has used both, first one and then the other, hoping to be able to note the different effects upon the eyes. None, however, were observed. Dr. Roosa might have gone a step farther, and said that instances could be cited where those accustomed to white paper having suddenly changed, and adopted that with a decided tint, found a mal-influence exerted on the eye, and were compelled to go back to white paper. It is well known that using the eyes too much or in bad lights will serve to hasten the development of myopia, presbyopia, strabismus, and dantonism, where there is hereditary inclination; but there is no record of a case, so say the authorities, where the use of white paper hastened, or the use of tinted paper retarded, such development. It is not likely, therefore, that tinted paper will replace white in the business transactions of the future .-Scientific American.

L. T. STRADER, of Columbus, Ohio, has recently patented a drying rack for printers and lithographers. This invention relates to an improvement in printers' furniture, and more particularly to a rack, adapted to hold and expose to the air printed sheets of paper after leaving the press, the object being to provide a rack or dryer, which shall be simple and economical in construction, which shall require the minimum amount of room, capable of being easily moved from place to place, and adapted when not in use to be easily folded up or taken apart in a small compass. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and its trays being openwork, allows the paper to dry quickly.



To answer the many inquiries for market quotations on staple papers, in the way of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER CO.) to list our regular stock and make prices on same, so that the printing trade will be posted from month to month on the market value of standard papers.

	• •	
PRINT PAPER. PER LB.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	Second Quality, X.
Acme Mills News	Crane Bros. All Linens 20 per ct. dis.	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Standard Mills News 6c	Carey Linen 22C	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
Sussex Mills News. 5½c	Royal Crown Linen	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes, the
Erie Mills News 50	Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis.	NO. SIZES, 6, 61/2.
Colored Doctor	L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms 20 per ct. dis.	
Colored Poster 6½c White Poster 6½c	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger)	
white Poster 0½c	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 18c	324 White Laid 1 55 1 60
	Florence Superine Flats, white wove and laid 180	334 Amber Laid 1 55 1 60
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid 18c	354 Blue Laid 1 55 1 60
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint 9c	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove 160	374 Canary Laid 1 55 1 60
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint 81/20	Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove 150	384 Corn Laid 1 55 1 60
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint 8c	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove 130	Second Quality, XX.
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 71/20	St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.)	
Star No. 3, white and tint	PER REAM.	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Otal 110. 5, white that the tree tree to the opto	No. 1 White French Folio\$1 15	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
COVER DARENC	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors) 1 20	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 White Double French Folio 2 30	NO. SIZES, 6, 6½,
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors) 2 40	306 Melon Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb 5 85	No. 1 White Double French Royal 3 00	316 Fawn Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb 4 50	PER LB.	326 White Laid 1 80 1 00
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb, laid 4 50	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats	336 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb 3 15	Parchment Writing Manila 7c	356 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb 2 25		366 Azurene Wove 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb 1 80	ENVELOPES.	376 Canary Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.	386 Corn Laid 1 80 1 90
		396 Cherry Laid 1 80 1 90
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X.	Manila.
	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and
Puritan Mills Blotting, white	sand boxes.	
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors	No. S'ZES, 6. 6½.	280, which are in thousand boxes.
Florence Mills Blotting, colors	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80	
Florence Mins Diotting, colors 120	234 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90	250 Manila New Gov't\$ 80 \$ 90 280 Manila New Gov't
	244 Green Laid	350 Manila New Gov't 95 1 05
CARD BOARDS.	254 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90	
	-54	260 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10
		360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY.	First Quality, XX.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20
2-PLV. 3-PLV. 4-PLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-	360 Manila New Gov't
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 00	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 50
2-PLV. 3-PLV. 4-PLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$3 3 3 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$3 50 4 25 5 50	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 770 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 30 880 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 oo \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$2 80 335 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$3 50 4 25 50 PER TOO SHS.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes, NO. SIZES, 6, 65%,	360 Manila New Gov't. 1 60 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35 79 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 50 880 Manila Full Gov't 2 3 2 53 Official Sizes – First Quality, XX.
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV, St. Charles Bristol, per hundred , \$2.00 \$2.40 \$8.00 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 60 Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades) \$3 50	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes, NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove. \$2 15 \$2 5	\$ 40 Manila New Gov't. 1 00 1 10 360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 125 1 35 790 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 50 880 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55 Official Sizes—First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes.
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV. St. Charles Bristol, per hundred 28 0 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 28 0 335 3 30 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 6 4 25 5 00 Florence Bristol (fourteen shades) \$3 50 No. 4 Blanks 3 50	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. No. 126 White Wove. 126 S 15 S 25 226 White Wove. 12 2 2 2 3	360 Manila New Gov't. 100 110 360 Manila Full Gov't 110 120 440 Manila Full Gov't 125 135 770 Manila Full Gov't 140 150 860 Manila Full Gov't 235 25 Official Sizes — First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes, No. 81285, 9, 10, 11.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. SIZES, 6, 694, 206 White Wove	\$\frac{360}{360}\$ Manila New Gov't. \$1 00 \$1 10\$ \$\frac{360}{360}\$ Manila Full Gov't. \$1 10 \$1 20\$ \$440\$ Manila Full Gov't. \$1 25 \$1 35\$ \$700\$ Manila Full Gov't. \$1 40 \$1 \$50\$ \$850\$ Manila Full Gov't. \$2 35 \$2 55\$ Official Sizes—First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes, NO. \$212S, 9, \$10. \$11, \$126\$ White Wove. \$5 30 \$5 30 \$6 \$8\$\$
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV. St, Charles Bristol, per hundred 280 \$2 40 \$2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 280 3 35 3 39 Florence Bristol, per hundred 350 4 25 5 00 PER 100 SHS. Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades) \$3 50 No. 4 Blanks 350 No. 5 Blanks 350 No. 5 Blanks 350 No. 6 No.	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. No. 126 White Wove. 126 Size 5, 6, 65, 126 White Wove. 120 22 23 23 126 Amber Laid 122 25 2 35 1276 Canary Laid 122 2 2 2 35	\$ 48 \$ 50 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$20 \circ \$20 \circ \$24 \circ \$20 \circ \$20 \circ \$24 \circ \$20 \circ \$20 \circ \$24 \circ \$20 \circ	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 126 White Wove. \$2 15, \$8 25, 226 White Wove. \$2 2 3, 2 35, 226 Canary Laid. 2 25, 2 35, 226 Canary Laid. 2 25, 2 35, 226 Edge Granite. 2 25, 2 35, 227 Edg	\$\frac{3}{6}\$0 Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$20 S2 49 S2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$3.55 3.00 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$3.55 3.00 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$60 \$3.55 3.00 \$4.55 5.00 \$1.00 \$	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand No. 100 White Wove 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	\$ 48 \$ 50 \$ \$ 30 \$ \$ 30 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV,	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 226 White Wove. \$2 15, \$2 25 226 White Wove. \$2 2 3, 2 35 226 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 226 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 226 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 226 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 226 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 226 Canar Laid. 2 25 2 35	\$\frac{3}{6}0\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred. \$2 0 \$2 9 \$2 8 0 \$2 0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes; 126 White Wove 12 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	\$\frac{3}{6}0\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 226 White Wove. \$2 15, \$2 25 226 White Wove. \$2 2 3, 2 35 226 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 226 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 226 Canary Laid. 2 25 2 35 226 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 226 Azurene Wove. 2 25 2 35 226 Canar Laid. 2 25 2 35	\$\frac{3}{6}\$0 Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand books; all larger sizes are in half-thousand books. 126 White Wove. \$128, 6. 6 \(6 \) \(6 \) \(5 \) \(2 \) \(5 \) \(2 \) \(5 \) \(1 \) \(5 \) \(6 \)	\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$20 \circ \$2 of \$2 \text{ of \$3 \text{	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. SIZES, 6, 6 694, 8 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	\$\frac{5}{360}\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boose, 100 White Wove. Size 5 is 5 i	\$\frac{3}{3}\text{0}\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$20 \circ \$24 \circ \$26 \circ \circ	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. SIZES, 6. 6 5/2. S	\$\frac{3}{6}0\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred. \$20 S 49 S 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred. \$20 S 49 S 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred. \$20 \$3 \$3 \$30 Policy of the second s	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; 1 size 1 size 1 size are in half-thousand boxes. 1 size 5 size 5 size 5 size 6 size	\$\frac{3}{3}\text{0}\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred \$20 St 40 St 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred \$50 St 40 St 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred \$50 \$1 \$35 \$30 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$1	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 61/2. 126 White Wove. \$2.55 \$2.25 236 White Wove. \$2.55 \$2.25 236 Wher Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 Canary Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 Canary Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 Canary Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 Averna Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 Canary Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 Canary Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 Canary Laid. \$2.25 \$2.35 236 White Wove. \$2.55 \$2.50 Full Govt No. 2, XX. In this grade the Sires 6 and 61/6 are Full Govern- ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxs. NO. SIZES, 6. 6. 65/4. 406 Melon Laid. \$1.50 \$8.10 50.55	\$\frac{3}{3}\text{60}\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. 126 White Wove \$125 \$9.5 \$9.5 \$2.5 \$9.5 \$9.5 \$9.5 \$9.5 \$9.5 \$9.5 \$9.5 \$9	\$\frac{3}{60}\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$20 S 49 S 28 O S 40 S 20 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$20 \$3.25 3.00 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$20 \$3.25 3.00 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$30 \$4.25 \$5.00 Colors of the colors of	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. 126 White Wove \$12 \$5 \$25 226 White Wove \$2 \$5 \$82 \$5 226 Charary Laid \$2 \$2 \$2 \$35 226 Canary Laid \$2 \$2 \$2 \$35 226 Canary Laid \$2 \$2 \$2 \$35 226 Cararer Wove \$2 \$2 \$2 \$35 226 Cream Laid \$2 \$2 \$2 \$35 226 Cream Laid \$2 \$2 \$2 \$35 2276 Dayrene Wove \$2 \$35 228 White Wove, XXX \$2 \$45 25 \$25 28 White Wove, XXX \$2 \$45 25 \$25 28 White Move, XXX \$2 \$5 26 \$35 276 Dayrene Wove \$2 \$35 276 Dayrene Wove \$35 28 \$35 296 Canary Laid \$35 296 \$35 297 \$35 298 \$35 297 \$35 298 \$35 29	\$\frac{3}{6}\$0 Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. SIZES, 6. 614, 206 White Wove. SIZES, 6. 614, 207 White Wove. 2 2 5 2 35 208 Mine Laid 2 2 5 2 35 206 Canary Laid. 2 2 5 2 35 207 Canary Laid. 2 2 5 2 35 208 White Wove, XXX. 2 5 2 5 208 White Wove, XXX. 3 5 3 5 209 Canary Laid. 3 5 3 5 5 5 209 Canary Laid. 3 5 3 5 5 5 209 Canary Laid. 3 5 3 5 5 5 209 Canary Laid. 3 5 5 5 5 200 Canary Laid. 3 5 5 200 Canary Laid. 3 5 5 200 Canary Laid. 3 5 5 5 200 Canary La	\$\frac{3}{6}\text{ Manila New Gov't.} \ 1 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. 126 White Wove	360 Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred. \$2 0 \$2 9 \$2 80 \$2 0 \$2 0 \$2 0 \$2 0 \$2 0 \$2 0 \$2	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. SIZES, 6. 6 6 5 20 White Wove. 2 2 5 20 White Wove. 2 2 5 20 White Wove. 2 2 3 20 Amber Laid 2 2 5 21 22 2 3 210 Canary Laid 2 2 2 3 210 Canary Laid 2 2 2 3 210 Azurene Wove. 2 2 3 212 Caram Laid 2 2 2 3 212 Caram Laid 2 2 2 3 212 Caram Laid 2 2 2 212 Caram Laid 2 2 2 212 White Wove, XX 2 4 3 213 White Wove, XX 2 4 21 22 23 218 White Wove, XX 3 218 White Wove, XX 3 219 White Wove, XX 3 210 Manual Caram Laid 3 210 Manual Caram Laid 3 210 Melon Laid 1 3 210 4	\$\frac{3}{6}\text{ Manila New Gov't.} \ 1 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred. \$20 Se 40 Se 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred. \$20 \$3 \$2 \$9 Se 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred. \$25 \$3 \$3 \$30 Florence Bristol, per hundred. \$25 \$3 \$3 \$30 Florence Bristol, per hundred. \$25 \$3 \$30 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$1	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; 1 size 1 size 1 size 1 size 1 size 1 size 1 126 White Wove	\$\frac{3}{3}\text{0}\$ Manila New Gov't.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$20 S2 49 S2 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$3 35 300 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$3 35 300 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$3 55 300 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$3 55 300 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$3 50 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$50 \$100 Florence Bristol, per hundred\$50 No. 4 Blanks\$35 No. 55 Blanks\$35 No. 75 Blanks\$35 No. 75 Blanks\$35 No. 10 Florence Bristol, No. 10 Florence Research\$35 No. 55 White China\$35 No. 55 Nhite Nhite\$35 No. 55 Nhit	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. No. 126 White Wove	\$\frac{3}{6}\text{ Manila New Gov't.} \ 1 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10 \ 10
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred. \$20 Se 40 Se 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred. \$20 \$3 \$2 \$9 Se 80 Wawasa Bristol, per hundred. \$25 \$3 \$3 \$30 Florence Bristol, per hundred. \$25 \$3 \$3 \$30 Florence Bristol, per hundred. \$25 \$3 \$30 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$1	First Quality, XX Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes. No. 126 White Wove	\$\frac{3}{3}\text{0}\$ Manila New Gov't.

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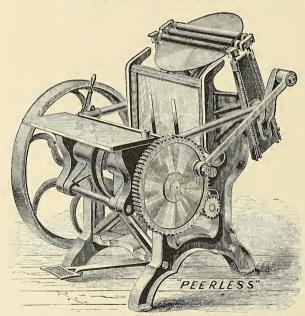


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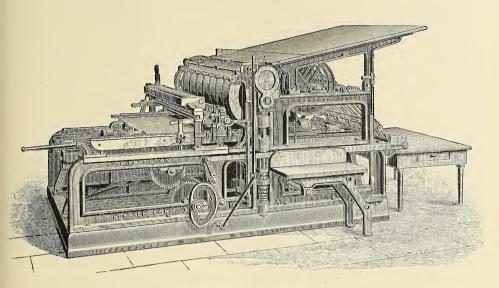
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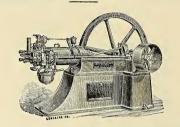
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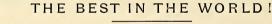


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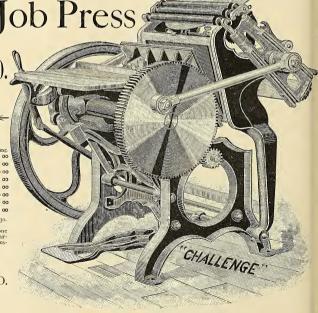
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Published Monthly by

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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1887.

ADVERTISERS' ERRORS.

THERE are a class of inexperienced advertisers, who I seem to labor under the hallucination that an immediate return should be received from any advertisement inserted, no matter what its nature. Such men seem to forget that many readers have never heard of the existence of such a man or firm, and consequently believe in making haste slowly. They should remember, it is the constant dripping that wears away the stone, and that the shrewdest and most successful advertisers keep their name and merchandise constantly before the trade, instead of depending on spasmodic efforts. Inquiry on this point, we feel satisfied, will convince every doubting Thomas.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

AN idea seems to prevail in some quarters, a mistaken A one, we believe, that it is policy to be a "hail fellow, well met" in driving a bargain, or concluding a contract. That the "What will you have," becomes a potent factor in clinching the nail on the right side of the fence, and that the man of business who fails to take in the situation, by acting in accordance therewith, generally "gets left." Now, while we admit that this principle is frequently recognized in everyday transactions, and cited as an evidence of preëminent "drumming" capacity, we believe the custom is more honored in the breach than in the observance; or in other words, that the man or firm which leaves the washing-down process severely alone, at least during business hours or business transactions, is sure eventually to be the most successful contestant. "When wine is in, wit is out," is as applicable to bargains made as to friendships formed under its influence. Custom secured under such circumstances seldom passes muster. The dry, unanswerable logic of facts-the balance sheet-generally disperses the glamor, and tells the tale that no pettifogging can satisfactorily explain.

From a practical standpoint the question arises, Why should a malign influence, or what is equivalent, an unhealthy, illegitimate influence, be required to secure or retain business? We have known some business men who would spend half the profits of a job in treating, in order to make themselves solid, while the truth was such action had the very opposite effect, both on the customer and on themselves.

It is a safe axiom to follow, "let every tub stand on its own bottom." It may often be uphill work for some beginners to secure a foothold, but strict attention to business, economy, good work, promptness, and a determination to please, will be more apt to secure the patronage of those who commenced at the foot of the ladder, and who owe their success to an observance of these features, than a lavish desire which costs both time and money-to be on friendly (?) terms with every customer who chances to come along.

Said a well-known representative business man to us a few days ago: "These super-zealous fellows, who invariably treat, when competing for business, frequently overshoot the mark. An old customer of mine, who likes his toddy, but who has cut his eye-teeth, was here this forenoon, with an order, which, he told me, he had half intended giving to a young acquaintance, a new competitor for public favor. 'On my way down town,' said he, 'I accidentally met the party referred to, and told him I intended to have some work done, when he immediately asked me in to take a drink. Well, I accepted the invitation; in fact I had three drinks, at his expense, and to make a long story short, I took his whisky, and you have got my custom; that's all there is about it."

"He must have been a scurvy fellow," you say? "That's none of my affair. The point I want to make is this, if such tactics fail under such peculiar circumstances, and make such a man reconsider his determination, you may be sure they will be as likely to fail with an abstemious customer." And we think so, too.

PRINTING IN THE PENITENTIARY.

THE following is an exact copy of a bill introduced in the Illinois Senate, January 11, by Mr. Chapman, providing for the employment of convicts in the printing and binding of text books for use in the public schools:

A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICT LABOR IN MAKING SCHOOL BOOKS AND FOR THEIR FREE DISTRIBUTION TO THOSE ENTITLED TO ADMISSION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON TEXT BOOKS, PRESCRIBING THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That there shall be employed in making text books for the public schools of the State of Illinois as many of the convicts confined in the penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Such work shall be performed at and under the direction and control of the penitentiary commissioners of Joliet.

SEC. 3. If at any time there shall not be sufficient number of convicts that can be advantageously employed in such work at Joliet penitentiary, the said commissioners may, on petition to the governor of this state, setting forth their reasons for, and request the transfer of the number required from the penitentiary at Chester to the penitentiary at Joliet, and if the governor shall find that such number suited to the work can be so transferred without disadvantage to the Chester penitentiary, he shall direct that such transfer be made, and thereupon the commissioners of the Chester penitentiary shall cause to be delivered to the proper officers of the Joliet penitentiary the convicts required by such order, and the governor may by order direct that an equal number of convicts not suited to the work of making books be transferred from Joliet to Chester penitentiary, and thereupon the commissioners of Joliet penitentiary shall cause to be delivered to the proper officers of Chester penitentiary the convicts required by such order.

SEC. 4. The commissioners shall, upon the taking effect of this act, employ a general superintendent of printing and bookbinding, who shall be thoroughly skilled in the detail of both departments of printing and bookbinding, and shall be paid a salary not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. Such superintendent shall under the direction of said commissioners, have charge and control of those engaged in such work so far as appertains to the manner in which the work is to be performed. Said commissioners shall also employ such number of overseers and instructors as may be required, not to exceed ten in number, and to be paid not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month.

SEC. 5. The commissioners shall, upon the taking effect of this act, advertise for bids for furnishing the plant necessary to advantageously employ at least two hundred and fifty convicts; such advertisement shall be made in the same manner as is now provided by law for advertisement for bids for supplies, and in addition thereto such notice shall be published in at least one daily paper published in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and provided that such machinery shall not cost to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars. And said commissioners shall also advertise in the same manner from time to time for paper and material required in the making of such books. The commissioners shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids; in case the lowest bid received is not lower, quality and quantity considered, than current or market rates, and in case no bid is accepted, said commissioners may purchase the amount advertised for, upon the market at not to exceed current rates. The material purchased and the help employed under this act, by the commissioners of Joliet penitentiary, shall be paid for by said commissioners according to the terms of this act, and the auditor shall draw his warrant in favor of said commissioners to the amount herein appropriated to their use, upon the order of the board of commissioners signed by the president, and attested by the secretary, with the seal of said institution attached.

SEC. 6. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Normal University at Normal, the Principal of the State Normal University at Carbondale, and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a committee on text books for the purpose of providing the matter for a uniform system of text books for the use of the public schools of this state, in the making of which such convict labor shall be employed.

SEC. 7. The committee on text books shall, upon the taking effect of this act, select such of the series of primer and readers as are now published, that are in their opinion, suitable to the wants of the public schools of this state, and if said committee shall find that any of the series so selected are open to free publication without injustice to the compilers, or in violation of the law of copyright, they shall accept such series, but, if the committee shall find all such series so selected fully protected by copyright, they shall thereupon negotiate for the purchase of the copyright for the State of Illinois of one of the series so selected: Provided, however, such copyright shall not cost to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. And provided further, that if none of the series so selected can, in the opinion of said committee, be purchased at a reasonable sum, then said committee may use such money in the purchase of manuscript for the readers required, after first giving public notice of the sum offered for each separate grade of readers in at least one of the leading newspapers in at least four of the large cities of this state, and in Boston and Philadelphia for the space of thirty days; the several sums to be paid for the manuscripts selected by said committee, and none be accepted, except such as fully meet the requirements of the committee. Said sum so to be paid to be certified to the auditor upon bills of particulars by said committee, and the auditor shall draw his warrant therefor.

SEC. 8. The public schools shall first be supplied with readers, commencing with the first, or primer grade, and as soon as all the county superintendents of this state have been supplied with readers for distribution as hereinafter provided, said committee on text books shall proceed in the same manner as provided for securing the copyright or manuscript for readers to secure manuscript for the following text books, not to exceed in cost of, for speller, \$500; writing book, \$300; mental arithmetic, \$1,500; practical arithmetic, \$1,500; geography, \$2,000, and grammar, as they may be required.

SEC. 9. The books, when made, shall be subject to the order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall be packed and shipped from the Joliet penitentiary to the county superintendents of schools, in such number, and at such times as he may direct. Provided, no county shall be supplied with a second grade or series of books until every county in the state is furnished with the first grade or series.

SEC. 10. The county superintendent shall, upon receipt of any school books, receipt in duplicate for same, sending one receipt to the commissioners, of Joliet penitentiary, and one to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the county superintendent shall forthwith deliver to the township treasurer of school fund, in each township in his county, such proportion of the books received as the number of scholars in such township may bear to the total number of scholars in the county. Such township treasurer shall make receipts in duplicate, sending one to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and one to the county superintendent, and said township treasurer shall distribute said books to the directors of the several school districts of his township, in the same proportion as is provided in this section for distribution by the county superintendent. Said directors shall receipt in duplicate for said books, sending one to the township treasurer and one to the county superintendent. The school directors shall, at the commencement of any term of school, deliver to the teacher such books as are held by them belonging to the state, and such teachers shall receipt in duplicate, one of which shall be given to the directors, and one shall be sent to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and it is hereby made the duty of the teacher receiving such books to distribute the same to the scholars, and at the end of the term collect and return such books, under such rules as the board of directors may prescribe.

Sec. 11. For the purpose of purchasing the necessary machinery and material required, and for paying the help as by this act provided,

and for the purchase of copyright and manuscript, the sum of \$250,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. The moneys hereby appropriated to be paid as hereinbefore provided.

In the name and in behalf of the printers of the United States in general, and the printers of Illinois in particular - employers and employés alike - and kindred trades, directly and indirectly connected therewith, THE INLAND PRINTER protests against the infamy sought to be perpetrated by the passage of this bill. A more rascally or preposterous measure was never submitted to the consideration of intelligent men; though we have too much faith in the honest, hard, practical common-sense of our legislators to believe that it will be received with other than a smile of incredulity, and consequently be quietly consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." From every standpoint in which it is viewed it is so supremely ridiculous, so grotesquely absurd, so utterly impracticable, that it is difficult to believe it could have been hatched in the noddle of other than an escaped lunatic or crack-brained enthusiast.

Scarcely had the seal of condemnation been placed on the contract system, as practiced in our penal institutions, by the voters of the state, by a majority so emphatic that the verdict could not be misconstrued, than a measure, more infamous in character, is attempted to be saddled on an industry, the followers of which are universally recognized as belonging to the most intelligent class of skilled mechanics, and in which qualifications of no mean order are absolutely indispensable to make a proficient - by substituting the state as the taskmaster for a firm or corporation. What the people proposed to kill, and what they did kill, was the system which compelled three or four branches of industry to bear the brunt of the crime of the state; and he must be a compound of knavery and ignorance, who, in the face of such a verdict, has the shameless effrontery to seek to thus override the expressed will of the people. "Stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," is a rather unprofitable business, as our Jersevville embryo statesman will find to his cost before we have done with him.

But a truce to denunciation. Let us look at the proposed measure, from a standpoint of practicability, justice, benefit to the state, and see if it can be justified under any circumstances.

r. As to the *practicability* of the project. Experience, the safest finger-post, has demonstrated that all similar attempts have proved disastrous failures—as illustrated by experiments in New York and California penal institutions, where the plant, which had cost thousands of dollars, was disposed of for an old song—and no valid reason can be assigned why the present one will prove an exception to the rule; also that *four* years' apprenticeship is the *minimum* required to turn out an ordinarily qualified printer. Now, if such is the case, under the most favorable circumstances, when youth, intelligence and a desire to excel, even when brought into hourly contact with proficient workmen, ever ready to assist and suggest, and under direct supervision, how many years would be necessary to make a proficient out of a

vice-steeped, hardened, ignorant, brutalized, callousfingered criminal, and how many supervisors or instructors would be required for this task? It is true the bill provides for the employment of those who are "suited to the work," and that the inmates of the Chester penitentiary, deemed qualified, may be transferred to Joliet, but it is equally true that the long-term convicts only would be available, and these, as a rule, are those who have reached manhood's estate, and are the most ignorant and deprayed within the prison walls. The services of the five years or lesser term convicts, the most numerous and intelligent class, would be worthless, because their terms of servitude would have expired before their services could be made available. It is safe to assert that not one convict in fifty would be worth his salt at such a calling, and that the money spent in this chimerical project would be a direct robbery of the taxpaving community. It is more than likely, however, that after the exchequer of the state had been depleted of \$250,000, the discovery (?) would be made that convicts furnished poor material out of which to make printers, that in fact the game wasn't worth the name; and a grand opportunity in which addition, subtraction, division and silence, would play a conspicuous part, would be afforded. Again, it is a mistaken idea to suppose that the work referred to would be of the simplest character, and that little if any proficiency would be required to produce it. On the contrary, many of the books called for, especially those illustrative of arithmetic and geography, would demand not only the services of skilled printers, but those possessing the ability of an artist.

The inducements and remuneration offered the so-called instructors, \$75 per month, are such that none but those who deserved to be inmates, would accept such positions. Qualified workmen, who can make \$100 per month, and at the same time associate with craftsmen of character, outside the confines of a penitentiary, are not very apt to surrender their freedom and privileges, and manhood, for the sake of practically becoming the companions of convicted felons, and at the same time degrade an honorable calling, honorably learned, for less than the average wages paid outside. Besides, the number provided for is so ludicrously small, in proportion to the duties required, and the number to be employed, that none but a characterless botch would accept the responsibility attached thereto.

2. From a standpoint of *justice*, the proposal is equally indefensible. For the sake of argument let us concede that the, to us, chimerical project, *can* be successfully carried out, the pertinent question presents itself, why should respectable, law-abiding, tax-paying citizens, who have given a number of the best years of their lives to learn the printing trade, and who are dependent on their vocation to support their wives and families, be deprived of their means of sustenance, and become an unwilling, vicarious sacrifice? Why, under the specious plea of furnishing free school books, in order to save a few pennies, (a proposition which even the poorest mechanic in the state would reject with scorn, under such circumstances and at such a price), should an incalculable injury be

inflicted on men who have done no wrong? The proposition to utilize the services of the thoroughly vicious, as a means of providing instruction for the rising generation, or the inculcation of virtue, is a parody on common sense, and is as ludicrous as would be the attempt of the father of lies to make himself the expounder of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

But apart from the injury such a system would inflict on the workman, a gross injustice would also be entailed on many business men whose pecuniary interests would be materially jeopardized. Why should printers, publishers, bookbinders, and other employers of labor, whose capital is invested in legitimate business, be compelled to close their establishments or change their character, in order that those *able* and *willing* to pay for school books, should receive them at the expense of the state, and at the expense also of free, honest labor?

In conclusion, Mr. Chapman, allow us to suggest a better method of employing the convict labor of the state than by taking the bread out of the mouths of honest, hardworking men.

Establish a law institute; employ a dozen shysters, two dozen, if necessary - in fact, we believe you would make a first - rate overseer yourselfto expound to the convicts the principles of common law, instruct them in the preparation of briefs. to be furnished

free to all litigants appearing before the supreme court, and initiate them in general into the mysteries of a calling for which they are peculiarly qualified. Ridiculous? Certainly not so ridiculous as your own proposition, and equally as just and practicable. There are but eighteen convicts among the 2,500 incarcerated in the Joliet and Chester penitentiaries, who claim, in some manner or at some time, to have been directly or indirectly identified with the printing business, furnishing in round number one representative to one hundred and forty inmates, and yet you have the shameless effrontery to attempt to make a profession with such a record, bear the brunt of a great portion of the crime of the state. We know the proposition is not original, but the moral obliquity displayed in its advocacy, proves that there are some legislators who lack a moral more than an educational training.

But some wiseacre will ask: "What are we to do with our convicts?" We have proven time and again, how they may be employed without seriously trenching on the domain of free labor. This is begging the question, however, and should be answered by those who are

paid to devise ways and means to do so. "Keep your foot off my toe, sir," said a gentleman the other evening to a fellow-passenger in a disagreeably crowded street car. "Where shall I put it sir, if I do?" "That is your business, not mine. All I want you to do is to leave my corn alone."

Printers of Illinois, employers and employes alike, do your duty in the premises, and it will be more difficult to find the enacting clause of this bill than to find a lost needle in a haystack.

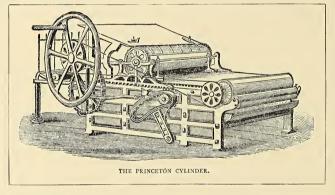
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE PRINCETON CYLINDER INTRODUCED IN 1855, AND THE DEGENER CYLINDER PATENTED NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

TWO more examples of the proof-press style of cylinder presses remain to be considered. The "Princeton," about which little now seems known, was the invention of Mr. John T. Robinson, a printer of Princeton, New Jersey,

and was probably built in view of the offer made by the late George Bruce, of New York, of some \$500 or \$600 for a good, reliable press, for the publication of country newspapers, and which machine should be afforded at a reasonable price. In this press, a cut of



which we reproduce, the bed to receive the form or types was stationary, and a revolving cylinder was employed. The cylinder was provided with nippers receiving the sheet from the feed board, and was revolved over the stationary bed by gear wheels on its ends, engaging with racks upon the upper sides of the frames of the machine.

The cylinder was supported upon a shaft carried in standards on the under sides of which were racks; the one upon the fly-wheel side of press, as shown in the engraving, engaging with a gear wheel upon the inner side of a stand, upon the outer end of which was a gear wheel driven by an internal toothed rocking segment, connected by a connection to a cog-wheel, deriving its motion from the fly-wheel, turned by hand, through a pinion upon the fly-wheel shaft.

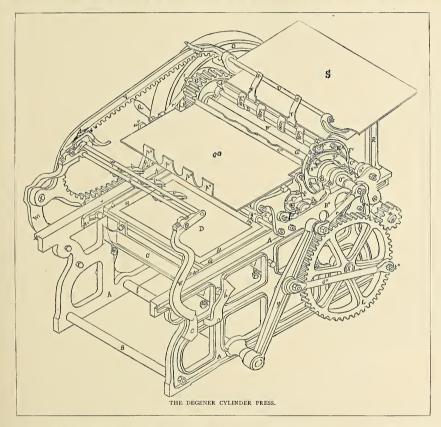
Thus, the cylinder was moved from the front of the machine over the bed, and caused to revolve in its transit, so that the sheet would be presented to the type, printed and return with the cylinder to be piled by the fly.

The inking rollers, of course, traveled in advance of the cylinder, and received a charge of ink from the ink cylinder, supplied by a fountain, and imparted the same to the types on the return movement of the printing

The capacity of the press was from five hundred to eight hundred per hour, and the prices were exceedingly moderate: thus, a press with a bed 20 by 28, was afforded for \$400, and one 44 by 28½ for \$525. The cost of time of machinist sent to set the press up, was \$1.50 per day and expenses, but this, the reader must remember, was thirty years ago, and before the high prices caused by the war and the formation of trades unions. Several of these presses

To the kindness of Mr. C. S. Robinson, son of the inventor, and carrying on the printing business at Princetown, N. J., we are indebted for the meager data respecting it, but as he was very young at the time it was built and sold, his recollection of it is necessarily limited.

After Mr. Degener, who previously had left the employ of the late G. P. Gordon, had fairly got his Liberty press introduced to the trade, he turned his attention to the construction of a cylinder press, an illustration of which is given below. This machine was patented November 5, 1861, and contained many new and ingenious features.



were made and sold. Our old friend, L. M. Grist, of Yorkville, South Carolina, had one, the *Democratic Press*, at Skowhegan, Maine, as well as the Canton (Ill.) *Register*, were printed for many years on a Princeton, and the purchasers were apparently satisfied, and so expressed themselves.

But with the commencement of the war, the business was brought to a close, never to be revived, and "the Princeton" lives only in the memory of the printers of 1850–1860, and probably not a single press of this particular make can be found running in the United States today.

Like the Princeton, the Newbury, and others of this class, the bed was stationary, and the cylinder was revolved over it by means of the endless rack upon one side of the machine, the rack rising and falling, rising that the cylinder should effect its own clearance, and be lifted from ofthe face of the type on its return movement, and falling, that as the cylinder, with the sheet to be printed, passed over the type, the position of the cylinder relatively to the type, would allow the sheet to be printed.

The printed sheet was not flied as had been the common practice, but was released from the cylinder after having been printed by a series of supplemental nippers, and deposited upon a pile-table, printed side up.

The cylinder carriage in which was held the cylinder, was driven by a crank movement, and the rack was vibrated by means of a cam, in the main wheel of the press, engaging with a stud and roller inserted in a projecting portion of the rack, so that, as stated, the cylinder revolved through engagement with the rack.

The feature of piling the sheet without the use of a fly, but by means of the supplemental nippers and pileboard, was exceedingly novel and ingenious.

Those who have read the description of the Davis cylinder, will note how closely these two inventors carried out this particular mode of disposing of the printed sheet, and that the ways and means adopted by Degener were far simpler and fully as efficient.

The inking apparatus, not shown as distinctly as we could wish, in the engraving presented, consisted of the form rollers carried over the stationary form, a fountain and a cylinder, and intermediate roller.

By an ingenious mechanism, the frame carrying this cylinder and intermediate roller was swiveled, and by or through the motion of the cylinder carriage, was tripped, so as to throw the cylinder and intermediate roller away from the form rollers and up to the duct roller of the fountain, for a supply of ink. One of these machines was built and placed in operation in a city office, but for some unknown reasons the manufacture was not continued. The operation of this one machine is reported to have been satisfactory, and at that time, a quarter of a century ago, the machine attracted much attention.

The feeling, however, as already stated, in connection with the subject of cylinder presses, was strongly in the belief that the "Napier" principle was the true system, and any departure from it was not kindly received. In truth, it perhaps may be said that too much conservatism in the direction of the cylinder machine has operated more to retard the growth of this particular class of machinery than of any other.

· By all means "hold on to that which is good," but in doing so, be not too anxious to condemn a something else, without first giving it a fair trial.

(To be continued,)

LEFT OVER.

SEVERAL articles from valued contributors, among them, "Notes on Wood Engraving," by S. W. Fallis, and "A Discussion on Job Composition," by Gustav Boehm, were received too late for insertion in the present number. Will appear in our next.

WE have no sympathy with or faith in the predictions of the business man who is never satisfied with the outlook, who can never see a silver lining to, or a rift in, the clouds. There are, unhappily, a number of persons identified with the trade, who always have the same singsong story to tell from January to December—Job's comforters—croakers, who even when business is all that can be desired, are eternally insisting that there is next to nothing doing, and that the trade has gone to the dogs.

These people are unmitigated nuisances, whose only design seems to be to chill the marrow and mar the enterprise of the wide-awake worker. The sooner they bid good-bye to an active career, the better.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING OUTLINE CUTS FOR NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

Questions as to how outline cuts for newspapers, etc., are made, and for an easy method for making negatives direct from the tracings, repeatedly come to this office. Many, no doubt, who do not write us, are asking the same questions in their minds. We accordingly answer these inquiries at length.

As to making outline cuts for newspapers, etc., the following rules are to be observed:

I. With salt paper, or on plain silver prints. First, have a silver print, about double the size of the cut desired, made from the photograph or picture to be drawn; this silver print is, of course, not to be toned, as you could not thus bleach it out after the drawing is made, but is to appear in its natural reddish tint only.

Upon this you draw, with jet black India ink, with a drawing or fine steel pen: draw the features and general outline with bold lines; especially the eyes should be marked and very distinct; the hair should be treated like massive forms. Draw the darkest shadows first with heavy, solid lines, or even compact black spots; then the minor forms of the hair in lighter lines; draw nothing at all in the lighter portions of the hair; this gives the drawing the appearance of plastic relief. If the portrait has a mustache or whiskers, treat them the same way, black in the darkest shadows, and but a few fine lines merely to indicate the general form. If the face of the cut is to be less than one inch, it is advisable not to draw any shading in the face, unless you are sure your printer will not fill it up in printing.

The shading in faces must be done delicately; use fine lines and run them to conform with the form of the features, always curving them to the form of cheek, nose or neck.

The neck should generally have more shading than the cheek; the shirt and collar should be in fine outlines only; the outline of coat-collar, lappel, etc., to be in decided lines, and it always looks well to have the coat shaded; draw one layer of lines on the shadows; let the lines be thicker where shadows are stronger, and running off, gradually finer and thinner, toward the light. Now run another layer of lines over the whole coat or dark garment, running transverse or crossways over the first layer of lines; never cross the lines a second time, which would form a third layer, because this would blur the work, and smudge up in printing.

After the drawing is done, bleach it, so as to remove the photographic tint, by immersing it, or pouring over it a solution of one part of bichloride of mercury dissolved in ten to twelve parts of alcohol, and five parts of distilled or rain water. (This is very poisonous.) Then have a negative made of the size required, and proceed according to plan for zinc-etching.

2. To make outline drawings without silver print.

All cuts which are to be of the same size as original photograph or drawing can be made direct with pen and ink upon a good, clear tracing paper, which has no speckles or spots, without a silver print.

Draw your picture the same as above described, by pinning the tracing paper with thumb tacks over the original.

A negative is easily made from a tracing by contact with a dry plate, or, better yet, with the new improved negative films, expressly made for such a purpose. In this manner everybody can make their own negatives in a few minutes merely with the photographic printing frame; no camera or lens is required, as long as the drawing requires no reducing or enlarging.

Another very simple way of making a negative direct from the tracing is by means of the photo-gelatine transfer paper, such as is used in photo-lithography or photo-stigmography. Sensitize and dry it exactly as in the manner described for photo-stigmography, by drying upon a glass plate. Lay the tracing in the printing frame (face down will make a regular negative, face up will make a reversed negative); upon this lay the sensitized gelatine paper. Expose to sunlight two to

four minutes, or in scattered light from ten to fifteen minutes. Examine the print; as soon as it is of brownish color on the face, the exposure is ready. If sufficiently exposed, the design will be slightly visible on back of paper. After the print is inked in the usual manner, and just before putting it in water, it is powdered with very fine graphite. After laying-in water for thirty minutes it is developed. When perfectly dry it is rendered translucent by oiling the back, as described in previous article, in Vol. VII.

The prints, after developing, can also be dried on a plate of glass coated with vaseline, so as to render this paper negative quite smooth and perfectly flat, and the print can be dusted or powdered after drying with graphite or fine gold bronze; this renders it very opaque.

In this way negatives can be made from printed cuts, or illustrations, if they have no printing on the back and the paper is not too thick. Of course it is preferable, and, in most cases, necessary, to make the paper translucent with a preparation.

In drawing buildings or views, always draw the principal outlines first, then the windows, then the cornices or trimmings. The windows are generally drawn in solid black, and only one line drawn around it to indicate the window frame or casing. Use but little and light shading. All shading on buildings should be in diagonal lines. To indicate a shadow of a cornice or any projection, use perpendicular lines.

Trees and foliage are outlined in freehand style in broken lines, and shaded but little in short diagonal or irregular lines.—American Lithographer and Printer.

ZINCOGRAPHY AND ZINCO PROCESS.

This subject, concerning which a question appears under the head or correspondence, in the present issue, will, doubtless, interest a wider circle of readers, and we have, therefore, dealt somewhat more fully with the matter in this article than we otherwise should. We may add, that the whole process of making zinco-blocks is fully described and illustrated in the handbook on zincography, published, at the price of half-a-crown, by Messrs. Wyman & Sons.

The question put by our correspondent as to zincography, which means drawing upon (in line or chalk) zinc plates, and printing therefrom, as a substitute for stone, would seem rather to refer to zincotype blocks; but as the two processes are very similar up to a certain point, we give the following description:

The zinc plates for either, are sold ready polished, and differ only in thickness, the zinco-block being four times as thick as those used for drawing upon. The zinc for drawing upon is not ready for graining until it has been washed with strong potash, and rinsed in clear water, and the graining must be done with sand and water, in a manner similar to that adopted for the stone. If for chalk work, it must be very sharp in the grain, or it will not take the chalk; if for ink, in line or stipple, an inferior grain will do. In case of drawing anything that may require erasing, the zinc must on no account be scraped, as it would roll up solid black; it is better to take out, with a piece of clean rag dipped in benzine, anything that is wrong and let it dry, when the chalk or ink may be used without fear, over the same part. For convenience of working, the white portions may be stopped out as on stone, but the gum used should have a few drops of glacial acetic acid or nitric acid mixed with it to the strength one would use for a "strong etch"

When the drawing is completed, take a solution made as follows, and etch the plate with it for ten minutes, not longer: Put two dozen nut-galls into a saucepan (preferably one glazed with earthenware) and cover them with a pint of water; simmer over slow fire until it is reduced to half a pint or rather less; strain through fine muslin into a clean vessel, and let it stand 'until cold; or it may be kept in a stopered bottle. Take of strong gum and the above tincture of galls equal parts, and add a drop or two of glacial acetic or nitric acid; the former is preferable, as, in washing, the acetate of zinc is more soluble than the nitrate.

This solution should be rapidly passed over the plate, whether chalk or lime, just as the "etch" over a stone. After ten minutes etching, wash off with a clean sponge and plenty of water, and roll up in the

usual way, bringing it up with a roller. Some prefer to allow the plate to dry all over during the rolling up, and keep rolling until the whole plate is one black mass, when they wash out the job with "turps" and water, and roll up again; others are careful to prevent the plate drying in the white or clear parts by wiping very frequently with a very slight etch of gum and acetic acid, feeding the job with the roller all the time, in between. If a transfer is required, a few impressions should be run off before again washing out, when the job will be found strong enough to roll up in re-transfer (litho) ink, and the transfers pulled may be put down upon polished zinc for the bath.

Zinco-blocks for letterpress printing must be polished, unless perhaps for coarse poster work. The grained surface would not answer in the printing. To polish the zinc, take the ordinary pumice-powder, very fine, and, with a piece of soft, preferably linen rag, and a little water, rub it down till an even polished surface appears; after which, with the same powder, dry, complete the polishing till the surface reflects like a mirror. Immediately put the transfer down exactly as if it were stone; then, before rolling up, dip it in a very weak bath for a minute or so, and rinse and dry without heating. It should not be washed out, but rolled up in litho ink, and may then be put in the trough and rocked in the usual way, being heated from time to time, and rolled again with the ordinary varnish.

Sufficient care is not usually exhibited in England in biting up these plates for zinco-blocks. The writer has had the advantage of seeing the process as conducted in Paris, where the plates are carefully examined through a strong magnifying-glass, and, if any tendency to undermine the lines is shown on arriving at a certain depth, the operator takes a varnish brush and protects the shelving sides with it, and also touches up any parts of the surface which seem feeble. If any specks of "seum," or "dirt," adhere to the sides of the lines, or among the chalking, he takes a graver and cuts them away, taking care to touch each graver-cut with varnish, so as to prevent the subsequent bath from undermining the line. To this care is due the superiority of the French, and, for that matter, the American process work. Some houses, before subjecting the transfer on zinc to the weak bath, tech it with the tincture of galls and gum for five or six minutes, which will clear away all scum, and then rinse off with cold clear water, and immerse in the bath.

Almost every operator has his own favorite mixture of ink for rolling up the zinco-block during the biting-up, which he pretends to keep a profound secret; but anything which will feed the job, and prevent the acids in the trough from impoverishing it, will answer the purpose satisfactorily. Cobbler's wax, resin, and white or yellow wax, all of which are rendered fluent by the heated plate, in various proportions of admixture, form the bases. Like the earlier receipts for transfer paper, re-transfer paper, transfer and re-transfer ink, and the photographic processes of earlier days, there always has been an amount of pretended secrecy that imposed upon the credulity of the many, but had no reality about it. Once the principle is understood, the rest goes without saying.—Printing Times and Lithograph, London.

SPIRITED COMPETITION.

In 1863, there was published in pamphlet form a lecture by J. Moore, London, bearing the title "A History of the Rise and Progress of the Art of Printing." It is well worthy of perusal by the printer of today, and highly interesting to the general reader. From it we select the following account of a spirited competition at an auction sale of books, for the possession of the first edition of "Boccaccio's Decameron":

"Some of the productions of the early printers are really exquisite and no adequate conception can be formed of the eagerness manifested by bibliographers for their possession. A graphic description is given by Dr. Dibdin, of the sale by auction, in London, of one of these typographical gems. The great object of attraction was the first edition of 'Boccaccio's Decameron,' an exceedingly rare and choice book, printed at Venice, in 1478. Its size was folio, and bound in red morocco. The sale took place in St. James' square, on the 17th of June, 1811, and in the catalogue were to be found some of the choicest specimens of the early printers. This valuable collection

was the property of the late Duke of Roxburgh, who spared no expense in accumulating these typographical antiquities. The attendance on the morning of the sale was overflowing, and several of the principal competitors were members of the aristocracy. The honor of firing the first shot at this sale was due to a gentleman of Shropshire, who bid one hundred guineas for this single book. After a short pause the bidding rose to five hundred guineas; and now commenced the contest in earnest. A thousand guineas were bid by Earl Spencer, to which the Marquis of Blandford added 'ten.' The battle was now confined to these two noblemen, and all eyes were turned toward them; you might have heard a pin drop, such was the interest excited. After several random shots had been fired, 'two thousand pounds' were offered by the marquis. Then it was that Earl Spencer, like a prudent general, began to think it was a useless expenditure of ammunition, seeing that his antagonist was as fresh as at the outset. For a quarter of a minute he paused. Again his countenance was marked with a fixed determination to gain the prize, and the biddings were renewed. 'Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds!' said Lord Spencer. The spectators were now absolutely electrified. The marquis quietly adds his 'ten,' and there was an end of the contest. Not the least surprising incident of this extraordinary sale is, that the marquis already possessed a copy of this work, which wanted a few leaves at the end; he therefore paid this enormous sum for the honor of possessing merely a few pages."

CONDITION OF ENGLISH PRINTING TRADE.

The condition of the English printing trade is interestingly reviewed by the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer. Prices for printing are declining, so that 1,000 double-demy placards, or 10,000 handbills can be obtained by any "cutting" customer, at about half the price they could get them, even ten years ago. Nearly all kinds of work are subject to this gradual depreciation. Firms who take large contracts yearly, find that to retain the work, they must gradually lower their prices; if not, someone else will step in and take the job. This lowering system is well exhibited in the London school board tenders. From schedule prices - practically those which were published only a few months ago - the terms have got down to 571/2 per cent below. The same thing is taking place everywhere, although it does not come so prominently before the public. This is accounted for in two items. News paper is extremely cheap, though good qualities of writings and printings have declined not more than 10 per cent in a few years. Except job lots, and now and then an exceptionally cheap bargain, the printer gains a decline of not over 10 per cent in the price of the paper that he uses, below the price of ten or a dozen years ago. Wages of compositors have not been reduced, hours of labor have declined in some places to nine, and composing machines have made no alteration in the cost of composition. There is no reduction in the cost of this item to printers.

But there has been a saving in the use of presses. It is interesting to read that, among our slow-going cousins across the water, the power press has almost superseded the hand press. Larger and larger machines have been brought into use. Thirty years ago, a man and a boy would work a press, and print 300 quarto circulars in an hour. Nowadays, eight, twelve, or sixteen will be stereotyped, and laid down on a large machine, worked still by a man and a boy only, and 16,000 to 20,000 an hour of that self-same circular can be produced. On the other hand, stereotyping reduces this saving, and so does the immensely greater cost of the large press, and the rent of the larger space that it occupies. "There is extra trouble in wetting down big sheets. Any accident may involve the spoiling of the sixteen plates. There is much greater waste of ink in washing up. Any sheet of paper spoiled means the spoiling of sixteen copies. There is the cost of power, gas or steam - if the latter, of looking after the engine, getting in coals, etc. In fact, there is a host of expenses now incurred which were not in existence when printing was carried on as handworked business. Large establishments involve large costs, too, in superintendence, and in bookkeeping, and checking of incomings and outgoings." The net saving in the use of presses is not over 15 per cent, so that this, added to the 10 per cent saved in paper, makes

a saving of 25 per cent in doing business below the old time way of doing it. "Yet the general average cost of printing has gone down 50 per cent. The difference of 25 per cent has gone out of the pocket of the printer. In other words, printing is a worse business than it was, for profit, by 25 per cent." The American printer, too, is suffering under this cut-throat system of competition, and he will keep on suffering more and more until employing printers have a pool to save themselves from ruin.—The Paper World.

COLORING POSTER PAPERS.

The following concerning the coloring of cheap shelf and poster papers, is from an English source:

"All papers are colored in pulp while it is yet in the engine. The stock is, to some extent, selected and treated to suit the different colors, and the coloring material must be managed with great care and good judgment in order to produce a deep brilliant color. Coloring paper is a very different process from that of dying wool, yarn, or cloth; in dying them, if the color is not right the first time, they can be dipped again and again until it is right; but the paper maker has no such opportunity; he may, indeed, change it by adding uncolored pulp, or more coloring matter to the pulp in the stuff chest, but this course is always attended with a loss of time and material. Coloring paper is, therefore, a specialty in the art of paper making, and comparatively few men are capable of producing a full line of good colors. In this connection, 'Papyrus,' in 'Chats about Paper-Making,' says: 'A paper maker's book of recipes for colors is indeed a curiosity in its way; but with these he can and does produce handsomely colored papers, whereas, a practical dyer of cloth, or even a chemist, makes awful havoc when he attempts to dye paper; he is more successful in making ugly messes and nauseous smells than anything else.' It is not considered best to give precise recipes for coloring paper, as a little difference in the stock or its treatment, or in the management of the coloring material will produce results very different from those looked for, and then fault is found with the recipe or its maker. The best that can be done is to give general directions, and indicate what coloring matter should be employed and how it should be managed. For blues generally, the prussian blue, made according to the recipes already given, may be employed, varying the quantity of blue used according to the shade or color desired. To make a purple blue, fine roseine is to be employed, using enough to produce the effect. If a black blue is wanted, a little bichromate of potash has a good affect in that direction. A good common dark blue is obtained by using unbleached gunny bagging or jute, thirty per cent, and wood pulp, seventy per cent, colored with about five gallons of blue and one quarter ounce of fine roseine to one hundred pounds of paper. A brighter blue is made by using white hard stock and wood pulp in the same proportions and the same coloring. Coarse, common blue paper may be made by putting the color ingredients into the engine, among the pulp, but, although this is practiced to some extent, it is not recommended. The dry form of prussian blue, already named, will give the same colors as the above, and as it can be thrown into the engine dry, it is the most convenient to use. It will be observed in the foregoing recipes that forty pounds of yellow prussiate of potash give forty gallons of blue; it is therefore an easy matter to calculate the cost of any shade of blue made by it. If blue paper colored with prussian blue is exposed to the fumes of ammonia it becomes quite red, and this suggests the idea that by the use of ammonia a prussian blue may be made having a reddish shade, thereby dispensing, to some extent, with the use of red, and making a more permanent color."

IMPERMEABLE WRAPPING PAPER.

Dissolve one and a half pound of white soap in a quart of water, then dissolve two ounces of gum arabic and six ounces of glue, in another quart of water. Mix the two solutions; warm the mixture; dip the paper in the liquid; pass it between two rolls (a clothes-wringer, for example), and put it to dry. In default of rolls, hang the paper up, that it may drip well, or, better, pass it between two sheets of dry paper. Then let it dry in a mild temperature.—Nature.

MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.

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"I have soundered all along whether
any squint had denied the secondary of
the President meeting form in the
sounds on Saturday. I have howing,
counts, and R. R. ties more than I can
hight steem. If els are
blighted, dig them early. Any insine
that brick some are dangenous
to have gives me the houses."

Yens Traly.
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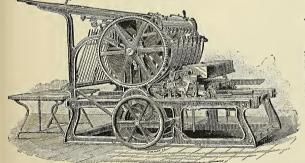
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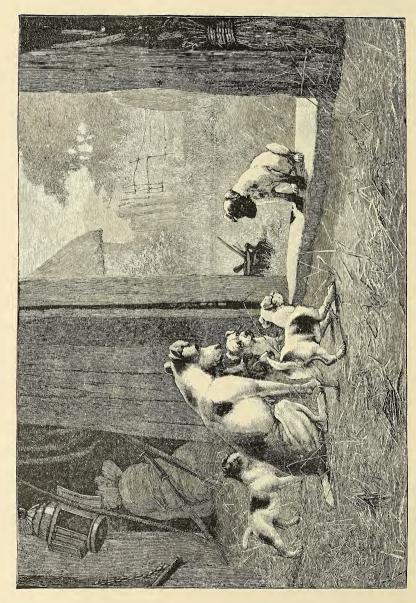
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NEW LONDON, CONN.



CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A SENSIBLE REQUEST.

To the Editor:

SYRACUSE, January, 24, 1887.

Your December number contains a notice of the death of "George Westfield, from somewhere in the East." I think he was the individual who visited this section some time ago. He was an Englishman, well educated, and a thoroughly practical workman. His home was very near London, as he told me (I can't remember the name of the place), and I suggest that your English contemporaries copy the death notice in their columns. It may be the means of conveying to sorrowing relatives the only information they will ever receive. If The INLAND PRINTER requests its exchanges to note the death of Mr. Westfield, I am positive his relatives will eventually hear of it.

Fraternally,

JOHN H. COSTELLO.

[We respectfully request our English exchanges to copy the foregoing,—EDITOR.]

THE RIGHT KIND OF A PRINTER.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, February 7, 1887.

In your issue of January, "T. B. B," wishes to know why type founders do not keep the job printers supplied with specimen sheets of the latest faces issued.

I would answer that it is on account of the difficulty in obtaining correct addresses. If printers will keep the founders posted regarding changes in the management of offices and changes in journeymen printers, as well as in regard to new enterprises in their vicinity, they will find the founders glad to improve the opportunity of sending the latest specimens at their command. I copy a card received lately:

Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co.:

BURTON, Ohio, February 5, 1887.

This is to inform you that I am now located at Burton, Ohio, where I am engaged in the "art preservative." Being a progressive printer, anything pertaining to the profession, if sent to the above address, will be ever so much appreciated by ARTHUR R. WOOLSEY.

Removed from Middlefield.

He is the kind of a printer who will never lack new specimens. W. S. M.

GIVE ALL THE BOYS A CHANCE.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, February 5, 1887.

A contributor to the January number of THE INLAND PRINTER suggests the artistic compositor be permitted to place his name, conjointly with the firm name, in the imprints on jobs, the same as his brother artists, Nast, Moran, Doré, and others of deathless fame, are permitted to do on their "jobs." Without wishing to institute comparisons between the work of the inspired artist who illustrated "Paradise Lost," and the work of the other inspired artist who manipulates brass rule and Japanese borders for "artistic" billheads and soap wrappers, I wish to suggest that the compositor is by no means the only one entitled to the credit of a good job of printing. Let us not forget:

1. The type founder. 2. The press builder. 3. The paper maker. 4. The ink maker. 5. The pressman. Artistic printing, as at present understood, would be an impossibility without the cooperation of these five "artists." The pressman, in particular, can make ridiculous and repulsive the finest production of the artistic compositor or engraver; while a poor job of composition, with the aid of good machinery, fine paper, good ink and skillful manipulation, is often made pleasing and acceptable. I suggest that the formula for imprint, as given by your contributor, be changed to the following:

BLACK & WHITE, PRINTERS.—Smith, Comp.; Mulcahy; Pressman; Alloy & Co's Type; Chapin & Gore's Ink; Printed on the Improved Duplex Type Masher.

This imprint, in the hands of a truly artistic compositor, and by a judicious use of bent rule, floral ornaments and Chinese pagodas, might

be made "a thing of beauty." If too large for an imprint on an ordinary job, impressions from it could be utilized for sign cards at the foot of the stairs. Several octavo volumes could be written on this subject, and perhaps will be if this stirs up a hornets' nest, so I will close by saying: "Give all the boys a chance."

OLD COMP.

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, February 5, 1887.

I have read the article in your January issue regarding a "Strange Freak of Ink," and though not a pressman your correspondent may not object to an explanation from one who is anxious to keep the reputation of his craft unsullied, even at the exposure of some present methods. The reason, in all probability, that your correspondent's blue-black turned purple was that aniline red (or eosine) was used in the ink, and, in conjunction with blue, of course, produced a purple. Large quantities of eosine, aniline blue, and negrosine are now used in black inks by certain manufacturers. In proper combination they give an intense color to the ink, render it brilliant and easy working, and to some extent prevent its skimming. On the other hand, they will fade out by exposure, render a cheap ink apparently a fine one, and injure the rollers. It is not a year since the writer was asked by a large printer to explain an apparent miracle. Upon washing the rollers his employés extracted quantities of RED, red from black ink. Was such a thing ever heard of? The writer verbally gave the explanation as above, much to the relief of his puzzled interlocutor. Dreing ink to give it transient brilliancy is certainly not a step forward in the manufacture of printing inks, and ought not to be countenanced by con-Yours very truly.

A PRINTING INK MANUFACTURER.

(One who does not use anilines in black inks.)

AN EMPLOYER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, February 3, 1887.

I suppose the columns of your journal are open to the views of an employing printer? As such, I wish to express my regret at the recent action of the Chicago Typographical Union, in advancing the scale of prices. It is unwise, and, I think, unjust.

It is unwise to disturb the friendly relations now existing between employer and employe, being equitable, when the feverish condition of other trades is considered. It is a mistake to crowd the price of composition to that point, when the difference between cost and what can be obtained for it in open market, will not pay the employer. For it must be remembered that our trade differs widely from that of mason, carpenter, plasterer, painter, or street car conductor. Their lines of business are local, and must be performed on the spot, while, unfortunately, the bulk of ours can be sent elsewhere, and done at lower

One large publishing firm—owing to the indifference shown by firstclass city printers to do their work, as the margins between present scale and what it can be done for elsewhere, are so small—have decided to send all their work east, but bring the sheets back to Chicago to be bound!

One of our leading offices, which recently lost its body book type by fire, have refused to replace it, on the ground that it was not remunerative even at present scale. This printing office enjoyed almost exclusively the work of our leading publisher, which was a large amount. And this publisher is a man who wants his work done in Chicago, if he can afford it! We think, in the face of these facts, the move is univoise.

It is unjust for the union to place such burdens on the shoulders of regular offices, or put such barriers to trade in their way. It matters not what theorizing may be indulged in, the practical results will be to drive book and weekly newspaper composition out of the city, or into non-union offices. And you cannot injure the office that employs a large staff of union men without being an injury to them, and a reflex injury to the union.

It is stated that the advance is made to prepare the way for an eight or nine hour movement in the spring. The workingmen do not desire this, at the risk of the disintegration it must necessarily cause business Why should the "managers" of the union? There is no legitimate reason for it. There has been no marked advance in rent, fuel, food or clothing; no excessive demand for workmen. The present wages are remunerative. The past year most assuredly has not been one in which the employing printer has amassed wealth. Wouldn't it be "a fair stake" to let us have one year without agitating advance of scale and reduction of hours? Too much of this sort of thing and both men and employers will suspect that the "walking delegate" is creeping into the union.

Now, don't let these "other fellows," who are out of the fold, get all the persimmons. Vou are undoubtedly lengthening their pole, and shortening ours.

A UNION EMPLOYING PRINTER.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

To the Editor: Washington, D. C., February 6, 1887.

When I wrote you a month ago I felt morally certain, that, by this time, the Senate Committee on Printing would have acted on the nomination of Thomas Benedict, as public printer. However, heavy bodies move slowly, and the United States congress is almost as cumbrous as the supreme court-perhaps more so. The question hinges on the definition of the term "practical printer," I have labored under the impression that it meant a person who has practically worked at the printing business. But perhaps the question is, "Is Thomas Benedict a practical public printer?" If so, he will be confirmed, for, in my humble judgment, he shows an intimate knowledge of the many requirements of his position, great skill in organizing the large force under his charge, and an earnestness of purpose which augurs well for his success as administrator of the national printing house. He is an efficient man for the place, and the more I come in contact with Mr. Benedict, the more I realize that fact. Yet I am compelled to say that, according to the plain requirement of the law, he is not eligible for the position, and his confirmation by the senate, if it ensues, will not change my opinion. To show that I am not personally unfriendly to the gentleman, let me record here a single fact, which should bring Thomas E. Benedict near to the heart of every workingman: No printer can find employment in his office unless he is a union man or has secured a permit. No request on the part of a labor organization, for the employment or the reinstatement of members, has been denied by the public printer. No incumbent before him-and I have known them all-has so directly, so cordially and so promptly recognized the International Typographical Union. Nor is it a wonder that I feel kindly toward Mr. Benedict. I judge public men (and I have met a multitude of them) by their acts. If they show friendship for organized labor, they have mine. If they oppose it, they find that I am one of an army that can "hit back."

Before dismissing the government printing office, I may state that my remarks regarding the pressoom of that establishment stirred up a hornets' nest, and I would not be surprised if one of the officials of that establishment should rush to the rescue of his indicted colleague. Why he, himself a capable foreman, should wish to do so, I know not; but if he has anything on his mind, I hope he will ease himself. He may feel better afterward.

One of your correspondents suggests that in selecting delegates this year, the "jolly fellow" contingent be reduced to a minimum. Let us hope so, indeed. Earnest, thoughtful men; brainy, forceful men, should solve the questions that now agitate our membership. Men who will stand on Broadway and boast of their capacity for beer-drinking, as I heard a delegate from the interior of the Empire State in 1885, should be left to swill their beer at home. What right have such cattle among the representative men of a proud profession. The candidates mentioned here are a very creditable body of men, and Washington will be ably represented whoever is chosen. Among them is my old stand-by, George M. Depue, who, as business manager of the Craftsman, stood by my side in the criminal court, when we plead "Not guilty," to the indictment of "criminally libeling" the publisher of an unfair paper. We won the fight, the paper became square, the suit was nolle prosequied, and the then editor and business manager of the Crastsman went out of court in a blaze of glory. We want no more of it, however-enough is as good as a feast. To recur to George: A faithful, steadfast friend, a reliable, hardworking toiler in labor's cause, and, above all, a man broad enough to place his love for the union high above party advantage—and he did this most signally in 1884—I sincerely hope he will be the chairman of Columbia union's neadelegation. A vote cast for him will never be regretted—my word for that.

August Donath.

BANCROFT'S PROCESS.

To the Editor: MANDAN, Dak., January 26, 1887.

A few days ago I had a call from a Dakota printer, who desired to sell me an office-right to use Bancroft's non-mutilation process. He wanted \$25 for an office-right, or, as there are two offices in town, \$50 for the sole right for the city. He did a job on my press to show me what it was like, and a glance at the work was sufficient for me to see in a second what the idea was on which he was working. For those of the readers of The Inland Printer who may not happen to know what this process is, I will explain: Suppose you lock up and put on a platen press a block of border. By bringing a gripper close up to the job, and pasting a piece of paper on the under side of the gripper, which piece of paper shall extend partly over the job, the paper you feed to take the impression as you work the press will not be printed where the type strikes the paper attached to the gripper. If you cut the gripper paper with jagged edges, of course the job, as printed, will look jagged. But, in order to not have too much impression on a part of your type, you should cut away the paper on your platen where it is struck by that attached to the gripper. You may make your work as complicated as you like in its jaggedness, stretch your paper across both grippers, and cut out all the devices you desire.

This is the process for which Bancroft claims to have secured a patent. If you have a job on your press, a few lines of which you desire to leave off on five hundred impressions, but you want them on five hundred more, you may paste a piece of paper on the gripper to receive the impression for your first five hundred, but I suppose you would be infringing this alleged patent. And yet I have done this years ago, long before September, 1886, when Bancroft claims his patent was issued. I venture to say that there are thousands of printers in this country who have done work employing this principle.

The country printer, who is wise, takes but little stock in the man who comes around selling recipes, office-rights and the like. Much of the machinery contained in a printing office is patented, and the printer has to pay for it. But the right to use a piece of paper in a certain way may be worth \$25 or \$50 to a man, but it looks like robbery to say, "You may have the privilege of using paper in a certain way for \$25, although you have hitherto done the same thing without paying a cent."

I said to the gentleman who wanted to sell me the right to this process, "Suppose my competitor prints letterheads, etc., and uses my patent, what shall I do? I may see a job in a store that he has done, and may be sure in my own mind that he did it, but how can I prove it so as to satisfy the court? Or if even I could do that, the attorney on the other side may ask if my competitor could not have secured the jagged edge by mutilating the type with a chisel. I should be bound to answer in the affirmative." The salesman did not answer these questions satisfactorily, and I did not buy.

Let country printers beware. THE INLAND PRINTER is full of hundreds of hints in a year, each one of which is worth as much as this one for which my visitor desired to charge me \$25 or \$50, according as I would bite. Yours truly, R. M. T.

PAPER AND TYPE ITEMS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 22, 1887.

Some very interesting and amusing changes in the paper business of this city have taken place of late. Of the defunct firm of Southworth, Bulkley & Co., Mr. Southworth has left the city. Mr. Bulkley is selling printing ink for Bonnell & Co., New York, and Mr. Williams continues in the old stand under the name of the Williams Paper Co., A. C. Williams, manager. The monthly publication entitled Paper and Press, published by this firm, was bought by W. M. Patton, who was the Philadelphia correspondent and advertising solicitor for Lock-

wood's Stationer, etc. The December number was the first number

issued under the new régime, and shows wonderful improvement.

The Beebe & Holbrook Co. have been trying a little law in our courts. They asked that the firm of I. N. Megargee & Co. be restrained from using the brand "Westport Mills" on a grade of flat writings of another manufacture, claiming that brand was theirs. But the court would not issue the injunction. The same firm also had the three members of the defunct firm of Southworth, Bulkley & Co. arraigned on the charge of embezzlement, claiming they had consigned them \$600 worth of stock, which had been sold, and no returns made. On these charges the defendants were each held in \$600 bail to appear at court. The younger members of the firm of Megargee Bros., manufacturers of book and cover papers, have asked for a receiver to conduct the business. I suppose some dissatisfaction in the firm—that's all.

The late fire of the Temple Theatre considerably damaged the stock of M. H. Eaton, whose store is next door; also some stock of A. G. Elliot & Co., stored in the building.

Competition in the paper business is very close here, and I know of one house labeling the mills XXX envelopes XXXXXX. You cannot depend on the labels any more, but must examine the goods to be sure what you are getting; and then if an order is to be given out by a consumer, all the jobbing houses are after it hot, and they in turn are after all the manufacturers, to see if one would not make it for a trifle less than another, and so that's the way we labor from day to day.

To turn from paper to type, the founders here have formed a combination, and say to jobbers, if you will sell for such and such prices, we will allow you a certain discount, but if you don't adhere to the terms we set, we will not sell you. Now this is good enough for the large foundries, but will work hard on the small ones. A great quantity of type from foundries in the West and some in the East are coming into this city daily, and the printers are opening their eyes to their interests in buying. The printing trade is good, and some of our printers are branching out and seeking larger quarters.

Some of the calendars issued by them this season have been exceptionally fine. All are busy now, though looking for even better trade when spring opens. The press men have been here, and in consequence the *Ledger* will put in a complete set of Hoe's latest improvements.

On January 26 the old and well-known firm of McCalla & Stavely failed. This firm of printers have been established many years, and bore a good reputation among the trade, so that many paper and supply houses have been caught. They did a great deal of masonic printing, published the Keystone Register, a masonic organ, and had the only famous "Feister" press which took the paper from the roll, printed, cut, pasted and folded into small book form.

The large paper warehouse of Armstrong, Craig & Co. was damaged by fire on January 27 to the extent of \$40,000, mostly by water on stock, which is covered by insurance. Garrett & Buchanan, in the rear, suffered to the extent of \$1,000 from water; covered by insurance.

The government contracts at Washington have been given out. Among the Philadelphia houses getting a share is the young house of Searing, Turrell & Palmer, who got the contract for furnishing pasted bristol stock.

BODKIN.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

From our own Correspondent 1

To the Editor: Buenos Avres.

To the Editor:

Buenos Ayres, December 8, 1886.

Trade during the month of December has been somewhat slack with most printers in this city, although there has been plenty of work to keep the machinery in full run. However, the next communica-

tion will probably report typographers busy again.

A local paper contains the following:

The great London job printing company, known as Waterlow & Co., is about to open offices in this market, and will be ably represented here by Mr. Brelaz, who has recently arrived from England. We welcome Mr. Brelaz to the Platte, and feel quite confident that he will find superabundant orders in this market, where the work of Waterlow & Co., in provincial bank notes and all kinds of banking stationery, is so well and favorably known.

The management of the large printing establishment of Jacobo Peuser has opened a branch office in the Silver City, La Plata, corner of

the boulevard Independencia and calle 53. This new structure was founded, as the neat inauguration card of the firm states, on the 1st of January, 1885, and opened nearly two years afterward, on the 19th of November, 1886. It gives employment to a dozen persons, and is no doubt the printing office of this province's capital, particularly when we take its future prospects into consideration.

An advertising sheet of four pages has recently appeared, under the title of the Central News, issued by a newspaper and a fancy goods agency bearing that name, which guarantees to distribute seven thousand copies per month. The advent of this publication makes the number of monthlies published in Buenos Ayres, in the English language, three; one being Life and Work, a Scotch church organ, and the other a circular of eight pages, devoted to the interests of the English church. Both are neatly printed periodicals, though small, a smart compositor being capable of setting the two up in three days.

The Standard, the oldest English newspaper in Argentine, if not in South America, has just put in new type from Sir Charles Reid's establishment in England; so have Messrs. Kidd, from Stevenson, Blake & Co., and a few dozen cases from R. Hoe & Co., New York. The house of Macken has imported several small machines from Europe, for use in the printing and cognate branch departments, while the indefatigable Peuser is almost daily expecting some big German printing presses.

After an existence of nearly fourteen years, the Pampa has joined the majority. It was, particularly during the last few months, an enterprising, vigorous morning paper, appearing regularly every day—Sale to dos los dios sin excepcion—as prominent type immediately beneath its title, informed the reader. The Pampa was one of the blanket sheets for which Argentine's capital is so noted; eight columns, twenty-nine inches long and fifteen ems wide. The one thing needful for the press of the Platte, to put it on a stable basis, is an associated press arrangement for the getting of news. At present it is ages behind the requirements of the times.

On the 6th instant the hundred employés of Messrs. J. H. Kidd & Co. (that day being the second anniversary of the destruction by fire of this big printing establishment), were allowed to quit work at five instead of six P.M., and were subsequently regaled, on the premises, with ale, confectionery and other refreshments, which disappeared with astonishing rapidity. Their entertainment last year was better, however, as all the employés were treated to a trip into the country, by special train, where refreshments were furnished, and healthy sports indulged in.

We are just entering upon a three months' spell of warm weather. The past few days have been uncomfortably close, but it is in another month or six weeks that we shall experience summer in all its glories. Then it is quite bad enough to work during the early part of the afternoon, but those who are employed on the morning newspapers, during the best part of the week, from 8 p.M. to 4 A.M., are deserving of all pity. The writer has had considerable experience on nightwork in Europe, and a little here; that little, however, sufficing for as long as the glaring midnight gas, can possibly be avoided.

Some idea of what nightwork is like in Buenos Avres during Christmas and succeeding days, may be read with interest. It is, let us say, the 10th of January. A scorching sun has for twelve hours been roasting everybody and everything, making the night air oppressive in the extreme. About 8 o'clock the gas jets in the daily paper offices are lighted, only to add more to the sultriness of the atmosphere, and discomfort and laxity of employés, some of whom discard all clothing, except pants, when working. And here another infernal torment arises; for ten hours millions of insects of numberless varieties, from the minutest vermin, to white maggot-like creatures, an inch in length, and half the thickness of a lead pencil, make the air resound with their motions. All windows are open, so that they enter in swarms, attracted by the artificial illumination, around which deceptive daylight they flit, and fly into, and fall by the hundreds, literally choking the type cases with their remains. This wholesale slaughter, continued night after night, for months, seems to effect no diminution in their numbers, cold weather furnishing, apparently, the only effectual exterminating SLUG O.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1887.

Reports which I have received from about fifteen large offices show that business is good, and the prospects likewise.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that I have to chronicle the reported failure of McCalla & Stavely's, 237-39 Dock street. Nothing positive is known as yet concerning the cause. I hear, however, that a firm in Baltimore, for whom they were doing work, are owing them something like \$30,000; also that the recent failure of Megargee Brothers, paper manufacturers, had affected them badly.

The book-making firm of John B. Potter & Co. has moved from 617 Sansom street into a new six-story brick block erected at the corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. The new building is fitted with all the modern improvements, including three steam elevators. The offices and the general rooms are said to be among the finest in this city.

That time-honored institution of our city and craft, the typographical society, held its yearly anniversary on the first instant. The society is flourishing, I believe, and the prospects for a large increase of membership for the ensuing year are said to be good. Mr. Lawrence Myers, vice-president, and Mr. W. C. Blelock, are among the most energetic workers in this truly beneficent organization.

The second annual celebration of Franklin's birthday, by Philadelphia Pressmen's Union No. 4, came off on the 15th instant, at Shuster's banqueting tooms, 802 Arch street. The committee having the matter in charge found, as the time for holding the celebration drew nigh, that the place would not hold all who wished to participate, and had to call a halt. It is certainly gratifying to note the increased enthusiasm with which the advent of this almost forgotten holiday is greeted. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music by the memers; recitations, and the following toasts were proposed and responded to: "The Day we Celebrate," by Mr. Jno. A. Dardis; "Pressmen's Union No. 4," by C. H. Scout, financial secretary; "Childs & Drexel," by C. W. Miller, recording secretary, who spoke substantially as follows:

There are many names inscribed upon the pages of history that remind us of men who, while living on the earth among former generations, obtained for themselves a history which has grown brighter and brighter as the years rolled by.

Though not conspicuous in their own day for benevolence of signal character, yet by legacy they have bequeathed to succeeding generations the lasting memorials of their wisdom in providing for those things which are of good report. But their own eyes cannot see, nor their ears hear, the grateful tributes that are spoken by thousands, in whose hearts their memories are embalmed.

There are other names as yet unwritten by the historian which are as familiar to those now mingling in the daily scenes of life as are the names of the members of our own household. They are the names of men who live and act for the present as well as for the future; who make their own eyes their overseers, and their own hands their executors. Men who devise liberal things and carry them out to practical results, thus benefiting the age in which they live, and setting an example for the future which shall be made manifest by the emulation of the virtuous when they shall have passed away. Of such are the benefactors, the mention of whose names sends a thrill of pleasure through the whole community. Childs and Drexel are benefactors of the age in which they live. Philadelphia is proud of them. Our whole country-North, South, East and West-respect and honor them. What names rank higher in the list of men renowned for sterling uprightness than those of Childs and Drexel? They are, it is true, men of great wealth, and in this respect are far above multitudes of the sons of toil, but in their prosperity we rejoice. And we could wish for such men as Childs and Drexel the ability to rival in gold and silver any millionaire in the world, for we are assured that such increased wealth would but enlarge the measure of their benevolence.

How many grow rich without obtaining favorable fublic opinion. Without securing that good name which is so precious. Ah! public opinion. We have seen it dash men from the lottlest summit of fame into the black abyss of forgetfulness. We have seen it rolling its oblivious current over the lovellest prospects and fairest reputations, desolating them forever. Men may sometimes affect to disregard it. But it cannot for a moment be doubted that personal happiness is greatly increased by favorable public opinion. It is a great Public Ledger, which fairly expresses the correctness of the account which men take of their fellow citizens.

Need I ask what is the public opinion with reference to Geo, W. Childs? Let widows and orphans answer. Let schools and churches bear winess. Let the poor answer. Let industrious workmen testify. Yea, let printers—compositors and pressmen—lift up their united voices, and say what is their opinion of the man who, with his associate friend, Drexel, stepped forward with §to, ooo to lay the foundation on which might be raised a superstructure in which the printer may take an individual pride. There is, indeed, but one opinion of the man whom thousands would delight to see occupying the very highest position in the land, even as president of the United States. But our own beloved and beautiful city must retain such mean Childs and Drexel at home, for they are among its brightest ornaments; they walk

our streets; they mingle with our clitizens; they have kind words for all, and open hands for every worthy cause. Would that the number of philanthropists like these were greatly increased. There are many fields of usefulness waiting to be cultivated, and splendid opportunities for men of abundant means and generous hearts to win for themselves a name of imperishable renown.

But we are in good hands. With Drexel in the bank, Childs keeping the Ledger, the Stare shines upon the Times, and we may Press forward, and, to the anxious Inquirer after the News, we may say: Call aboud, Telgraph it to the World, post it on the Bulletin boards, so that every North American citizen may know that Childs and Drexel are making for themselves a great public Record.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. W. C. Blelock, F. L. McCarthy, the president, G. W. Gibbons and others. The secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and publisher of the Toesin, Mr. David M. Pascoe, was present, but escaped being called on by leaving a little too previous. Next year we will secure the Academy of Music, so that the whole of Philadelphia may participate if they want to.

C. W. M.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM BOSTON.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BOSTON, February 5, 1887.

The chief item of interest in the trade at present, is the proposal of the proprietors of the Boston **Ierald** to share a percentage of their profits with all employés. Their circular announcing this proposal is worthy of reproduction in full, and is as follows:

To the Herald Employes: Boston, Mass., January 1, 1887.

We beg to tender our New Year's greeting by stating to you a purpose which we have had for some time under consideration, and which we helieve will be of interest to you.

We have decided to give our regular employés this year, as an experiment, a portion of the net profits of the business, after we have reserved a fair rate of interest on the capital invested.

The portion of the profits to be given to the employes will be divided among those who shall have been in the regular employ of the firm for the whole year, and they will share in proportion to the wages received. The amount to be divided will depend upon the financial results of the business, and we ask all our employes to cooperate with us in making these results as favorable as possible. We hope this experiment may be so successful that profit sharing may be adopted as a permanent policy.

In addition to this division of profits, we suggest that a Herald Benefit Society be established, to which every employé shall contribute a small sum each week, and to this fund we propose to contribute a sum equal to the gross amount contributed by the employés.

The object of this society would be to provide a weekly allowance during sickness or disability, a fixed amount to be paid to some person designated in case of sickness or death, and possibly, some form of pension for those who, for any proper cause, are unable to continue their work. We suggest that the details of the business and benefits of this society be managed by an executive committee, which should include representatives of the various departments of the business and ourselves.

We request that one person be designated by each department to meet us at an early day, for the purpose of discussing and arranging the rules to govern this benefit fund.

With the compliments of the season, we remain,

Yours truly, R. M. Pulsifer & Co.

A committee has waited on the proprietors as suggested, and it has been decided to continue the present *Herald* Benefit Society, extending it to all departments. The details of this arrangement are under consideration, and the committee will report the results very soon. When the whole plan has matured we will present it in these columns.

The *Herald* has always been most liberal with its employés, paying five cents more per thousand than any other paper, and expending large amounts to secure everything desirable in the workrooms for the health and comfort of all. Needless to remark, the best feelings toward the proprietors animates all.

The matter of a scale, referred to in our last, has been considered somewhat, by both the union and the employers. The employing printers meet on Tuesday, the 8th instant, to decide on their action.

A number of union printers, most of them connected with the daily Space Associates. The object is to have a committee always on hand to take the lead in charitable movements, or in extending hospitality to visiting printers' organizations. It is, in fact, a "combine" of good fellows with good intentions. Their first action was to get up an entertainment in aid of W. J. Dillon, who has been an invalid for nearly three years. The programme was long and varied, and was successfully gone through, January 31, with gratifying results every way. The officers of the associates are; Charles Lynch, Herald, president;

George Graham, Globe, vice-president; Scott C. L. Johnson, Record, secretary and treasurer. The Executive Committee are: E. T. Milligan, Herald; F. L. Braden, Globe; L. P. Hood, Herald; J. H. West, Advertiser; W. Gillespie, Post.

The printers of Boston have been in a festive mood during January.

Pressmen's Union, No. 8, gave a ball January 14, which was financially and socially a success. This union is active and strong.

The Franklin Typographical Society celebrated its sixty-third anniversary and the one hundred and eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, by a reception and dinner at the United States Hotel, January 18. The attendance was small, the weather being extremely disagreeable. Mr. William Anderson, the president, welcomed all heartily, especially congratulating the members on the presence of the ladies. The speaker of the evening was his Honor, Hugh O'Brien, mayor of Boston, and treasurer of the society. His Honor referred to the fact that he had joined the society forty years ago, and that no one of the members of that time were present except himself. If our editor permits we will append a report of his speech as taken by the Boston Herald:

When I first joined the society, my old friend Shillaber and C. C. Hazewell were active members, and Benjamin Griffin and others, and I might give a long list of men, as you, Mr. President, could, that have become notorious as editors and authors (laughter), many of whom have also filled official positions. You said, Mr. President, that at one of the early meetings members were allowed to take three ladies to hear an address. I think that our older members were pretty good fellows if they were able to take care of three ladies. I have been treasurer of this society for thirteen or fourteen years. I have also been president, and have filled almost every position in the old society, and during the past forty years that I have been a member I think there has never been an annual meeting that I have not attended. (Applause.) The funds of the society have increased very rapidly, and we are in a better position than we ever expected to be in. It is the best society in Boston today to look after and take care of sick members. - The assessments have been changed from time to time. and also the benefits. I remember when there was a limit to these benefits, when a man could not receive benefits more than thirteen weeks, but now we pay almost twice as much in sickness, and continue it without limit as long as the member is sick, no matter if it is for years. We had one member on our sick list for a series of years, who drew several thousand dollars from the society, and I believe every dollar of it was given with a hearty good will. I remember John G. Eastburn, our benefactor, very well, and I see his old partner sitting opposite me. I remember, some years ago, being in the Merchants' Exchange reading room, when he came in there, and saying in conversation that it was always the way with rich men, the more they accumulated the more they wanted, to which he said: "Don't you know that when a man accumulates wealth as I have, and has nobody to leave it to, it is a source of great anxiety to him." He then said that he had been printing the doings of charitable associations for a great many years, and had noticed that where one dollar was spent for charity, several dollars were spent for salaries, and he said he was disturbed as to how he should leave his property. I said: "You are a printer; when you are thinking of making your will don't forget the old Franklin Typographical Society." I don't know whether or not that was what inspired him, but when he died we found he had willed us \$5,000, and other perquisites. In this metropolis of New England, the birthplace of Franklin, year after year passes away, and the name and memory of the greatest Bostonian is scarcely thought of. Even this old society meets only once in half a generation to recall his name. The city of Boston, now-ever, is not unmindful of it. We have Franklin statues, our great park; the geographical center of Boston is called Franklin Park, and one of the park commissioners is present, an old printer; we worked at the case years ago together, although he is older than I am. But the memory of Franklin is quietly remembered in Boston.

The Hon. Patrick Maguire, park commissioner, also a printer, followed in a speech, in which he claimed the honor of making the motion to change the name of West Roxbury Park to Franklin Park. This is the largestpark in Boston. Mr. John Short, who had come into prominence as the organizer of the successful horse-car tie-up, said that possibly had he been a printer, he could have talked more fluently, but unfortunately it was his lot to manipulate the mercantile end of a horse-car. Leaders of labor movements were not always disinterested, but if all would work for the general good, as the officers of the F. T. S. were doing, they would have more power and influence. Several other gentlemen spoke well and wittily, and a letter from Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), for forty years a member of the society, was read.

A large medallion of Franklin, which has a curious history, was shown by the secretary. A number of the medallions were cast in Paris in 1777, to be sent to America, but the package containing them was undiscovered until last year, when the United States Consul forwarded this one to the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, its present owner.

The Franklin Typographical Society has a noble and interesting history, which will be told in a special article in The Inland Printer at some future time.

Typographical Union No. 13 will have a ball February 14, and the indications are that it will be a grand success. The proceeds will be devoted to fitting up a reading room and library in connection with the union call room. A large committee, of which Mr. J. Z. Cameron is chairman, are working hard to make the affair a credit to the organization.

A special feature of the ball will be a very elaborate order of dance, which is being printed by Rockwell & Churchill, under the supersison of the Committee on Printing, of which Mr. B. W. Isfort, of Frank Wood's, is chairman. It is intended to be a triumph of typographical skill, and worthy of the art. A few copies will be disposed of to printers, who, while wishing to secure a copy of this work, would like to assist a good cause. The price will be fifty cents, and copies can be had from B. W. Isfort, 352 Washington street, Boston. It is estimated that the job will cost over \$150, which will be more than defrayed by a series of handsome advertisements.

Business is uniformly good in the city. First-class compositors are in demand. There never was a time when a really first-class man could secure so good pay as at present; employers are bidding for them, and there is room for some more artists here.

H. L. B.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Waterville, Maine, under date of January 21, asks: In setting statements or billheads, where should the firm's name be placed—at the right hand end of the line, or indented an em, or in the middle of the line?

Answer.—It depends entirely on the character of the matter furnished, and on the design and taste of the compositor.

A MEADVILLE correspondent, under date of January 18, asks: Will you please answer the following questions in next issues? I wish to print two colors on linen. What colors are best to use; something that will not fade by washing, and would common electro cuts answer for this kind of work?

Answer.—Your inquiry, like a good many others, is not explicit enough. You do not state the purpose for which you desire to use it. prepared muslin is preferable to linen, because the colors printed thereon will not run or spread. Green and red are the best colors you can use.

A BALTIMORE correspondent, under date of February 7, says: Please let us know, through your correspondence columns, where to get a good book on "color printing," containing the mixing of inks, harmony and contrast of colors, the rollers to be used for same, and the general management of inks.

Answer.—We know of no standard work containing the information you desire. THE INLAND PRINTER has probably published, from time to time, as much information on this subject as any periodical in the country. There is a grand chance, however, for some qualified authority to fill the gap, and to make money by so doing.

A CORRESPONDENT in Los Angeles, under date of January 29, writes: I would like to know through your valuable columns the aver, age proportion of glycerine to glue which should be used in making roller composition; for example, say to ten pounds of glue how much glycerine?

Answer.—To all similar inquiries, and we have received scores of them, our invariable answer has been—use prepared composition. It is cheaper, better and more durable than any our inquirers can make. The following recipe, however, to those who are determined to ignore our advice, may prove of service. Ingredients for moderate weather: For one pound of glue, use one pint of glycerine, one-quarter pound of balsam of fir, and one pound of sugar or syrup. In cold weather, more glycerine and less glue is required; and in warm weather, more glue and less glycerine, the proportions of which must depend on circumstances, and the good judgment of the maker.

A HARTFORD (Conn.) correspondent, under date of January 27, asks: I. Which make of job press is preferred today; which is considered the best? 2. A pressman here says nothing should ever be placed back of a form unless it is composed of electrotypes. I say that where, from some reason or other, the type does not rest against the

bed of press, that it is nonsense to print from that form until something is placed back of it. Which is right? 3. Is it not quite common, or at least advantageous, to place a wet sheet of paper back of some forms; for instance, rule and figure work, and like forms?

Answer.—1. THE INLAND PRINTER does not propose to answer question. Look at its advertising columns and decide for yourself.

2. The pressman referred to is correct in the main. An overlay is better in nine times out of ten than an underlay. 3. It may sometimes prove temporarily beneficial, but, if good conditioned rollers are used, they will generally reach the type, while hard, scabby rollers, as a matter of course, will only cover the column rules.

THE ALMANACS OF HISTORY.

"Here comes the Almanac."-Shakespeare.

The oldest of existing almanacs, its age verging on thirty centuries, is now in the British Museum. Like all Egyptian manuscripts, it was written on papyrus, in the 56th year of the reign of Rameses the Great, This almanac is arranged in columns, and of these twenty-five have been deciphered. Learned men have thus been enabled to give that distant date (B. C. 1031) with almost a certainty.

During the second century of our era, almanacs were constructed by the Greeks of Alexandria, indicating the commencement of the month, and the days to be devoted to public observances. It was also the custom of ancient Rome to proclaim in the forum the opening of each month, that the citizens might be apprised of the recurrence of the festivals in which they were obliged to participate. A Roman calendar, cut upon a square block of marble, was discovered at Pompeii; upon each side three months are recorded, headed by the proper sign of the zodiac, through which the sun passed in its monthly course, with other attributes of the modern almanac.

When the Christian faith supplanted paganism, the Church accepted the astronomical part of the Roman calendar, with the sole alteration of dividing the days into weeks, and substituting Christian saints and iestivals for heathen gods and feasts. And to the early Christian church alone, throughout the dark ages, we are indebted for the preservation of these ecclesisatical calendars which were intended for monthly almanacs.

The earliest almanac in manuscript, that has been discovered in Europe, is that of Solomon Jarchus, A. D. 1150; and from that date to the invention of printing, others, at long intervals, have been preserved in the great libraries of the country.

In old England, clog almanacs, cut upon square pieces of wood, might be seen in the houses of the peasantry, on which each day was notched by an appropriate emblem. For example, Valentine's day was indicated by a true-lover's knot; David's day by a harp; John the Baptist's by a sword; May day by a rake; the feasts of the Virgin by a heart; and St. Lawrence had a gridiron.

We are told by Hallam, that an almanac for 1457 "had been detected" the very first ever printed on fugitive single sheets, from movable metal types, during the infancy of the art. The next we hear of was printed in Hungary in 1472; and the "Shepherd's Kalendar" appeared in London in 1497. An almanac from the press of Wynkin de Worde, for the XII year of Henry VII (once the property of Pepys the diarist), is now in the Bodleian, at Oxford.

The influence of the heavenly bodies, for good or for evil, has been an article of popular belief from time immemorial; it was only formulated into a system when the pretended science of astrology was borrowed from the Arabs and brought to the West, about the middle of the sixteenth century; and then prophetic almanacs first appeared in England. Mathematicians of Oxford supplied the astronomical data, and astrologers contributed the prognostications with the supposed planetary influences.

Kenningham's Almanac in 1558 contains a cautionary list of "unlucky days, either to buy or to sell, to take physic or to travel." The fame of Nostrodam, who correctly foretold the death of Henry II of France, gave such an impulse to the sale of prophetic almanacs, that a decree of his successor forbade their publication in France.

But that royal pedant, James I, of England, patronized these false prophets, and granted the monopoly of printing to the company of stationers, when the compilers styled themselves "Philomaths." The notorious William Lilly published an autobiography, in which he exhibits a picture of himself, Doctor Dee, and contemporary astrologers, that is very discreditable.

The first "Poor Robin's Almanac" appeared in 1652, and was not discontinued till 1828, although it abounded with absurdity and indecency. In 1664, John Evelyn, the diarist, published the "Gardener's Chronicle," which he dedicated to the poet Cowley. Partrige's Almanac, in 1708, became famous, on account of Swift's pretended prophecy of his death.

The "Almanach de Gotha," which first appeared in 1764, is considered a marvel of condensation, as no book ever printed contains so much valuable information in so small a compass. It is a universal register, personal, historical, and statistical, of every civilized country in the world. When first published, there was but one existing republic, that of Switzerland, and it then gave little more than a list of the crowned heads of Europe. Being slow in the recognition of changes, it was not until Napoleon I was declared emperor that even his name found a place in its pages—and then the language of the almanac was speedily changed from German into French.

The most successful of the prophetic almanacs was the "Vox Stellarum" of Francis Moore, which lasted half a century, and one had a circulation of half a million; vulgarity and imposture were among its principal features. This abuse of the printing press reflected but little credit either on the progress of the nation, or on the British government that gleaned a golden harvest, from the stamp duties imposed on almanacs, in the reign of Queen Anne.

However, the publication of "The British Almanac, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," in 1828, dealt a fatal blow to the existence of prophetic almanacs; and the abolition of the stamp duties, in 1834, sealed their doom.—Clement Ferguson, in Newport (R. I.) News.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 7, 1886.

353,670.—Printing Machine. Hand-roller. J. H. Eiermann, St. Louis, Mo. 333,792—Printing Machine Inking Apparatus. H. Lee, New York, N. Y. 333,767.—Printing Machine with Addressing Attachment. C. H. Henchett, Chicago, Ill.

354,024.—Printing Presses, Alarm Counter For. J. Ruesch, Milwaukee, Wis.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1886,

354,398.—Printer's Quoin. A. A. Davis, Grand Rapids, Mich. 354,338.—Printing Presses, Sheet-delivery for Web. M. P. Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.

354,149.—Type-distributing Apparatus. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn,
N. Y., assignors to the Alden Type Machine Company, New
York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1886.

354,872.—Printing Machine Sheet-delivery Apparatus. C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 28, 1886.

355,118.—Printing. M. A. Bancroft, assignor of one-half to I. E. Youngblood, Blunt, Dakota Ter.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 4, 1887.

355,381.—Printer's Gauge. W. B. Keighton, Camden, N. J. 355,327.—Printer's Blocks or Types. Manufacture of. E. D. Laraway and E. Bridge, Hazardville, Conn.

355,407.—Printing Press. T. E. Mann, Gladbrook, Iowa.

355,352.—Printing Presses with Folding Machines. Device for connecting. J. H. Stonemetz, Eric, Pa.

Issue of January 11, 1887.

365,865.—Printing Machines. Adjusting the air-spring plungers of. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

355,965.—Printing Machines. Ink fountain for. J. K. Bittenbender, Bloomsburgh, Pennsylvania.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 18, 1887.

There were no patents relating to the printing interests included in this issue.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 25, 1887.

356,532.-Printers' Galleys. Lock-up for. E. M. Grover, Syracuse, N. Y.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A "TENDERFOOT" EDITOR.

BY PÈRE ABSINTHE.

The editor sat in his easy chair,
And he racked his brain and twisted his hair
For journalistic knowledge;
For his classic diction didn't "catch on"
With the unwashed cits of Muggins' Run
As with the readers of the Upsilon,
He edited at college.

And he wondered how, with all his store
Of those glittering gems from Hellas' shore,
'Clept classical education,
That slang-whanging Blake, with groveling mind,
With golden ducats his pockets had lined,
While a modern Harvey could scarcely find
A trace of his circulation.

'Twas then that a shadow crept under his lamp,
Of a visitor of peculiar stamp,—
In short it was one of the genus tramp,
On his annual excursion.
He bore all the traces of one who dwells
'Mid squalor and filth, and all that repels,
And carried a thousand different smells—
Our alumni's great aversion.

The tramp swaggered in, with nonchalant air,
And threw himself into a vacant chair,
And cocked his feet up on the table.
" How's biz?" he inquired, with impudent leer,
(The editor shrank from the draft of beer);
"What can you do?" he inquired, with a sneer,
Like the face on a pepsin label.

"Write editorial—set up your type—
A'most anything;" removing his pipe,
To permit expectoration.
"Whence do you come?" the editor inquired—
What eminence gained, or to what aspired,
On the ladder Reputation?"

"I was 'funny man' on the Boston Post,
Wrote leaders and poems (I scorn to boast),
That 'captured the bun' of New England's coast
(Excuse my seeming vanity);

"I wrote," said the tramp, confidentially low,

"The 'Curfew,' and also 'Beautiful Snow;'
But I wouldn't want my people to know
That I wrote poetry, lest they should grow
Suspicious of my sanity."

"Can you do anything in the caustic vein?"

Queried the scribe; "for we live in a reign

Of Billingsgate and trope profane,

While learning goes on crutches,"

"I can write," said the tramp, with lofty mien,

"A paragraph so cussedly keen,

It'll blister whatever it touches!"

The Monitor fairly bristled that week
With scathing screed and sharp critique,
And venomous invective;
Each politician on the other side
Was a vile poltroon or a homicide,
And the Bazoo never spoke but it lied,
Or driveled ineffective.

Never was paper so thoroughly "boomed," Its circulation fairly loomed—

Beyond all power of reckoning. Slang-whanging Blake his noddle shook, And said, "The airs some people took,

To decent folks was sickening."

The editor sat in the county jail,
Bemoaning his lot, and scanning his mail,
With never a friend to go on his bail,
Or offer consolation.
A fractured limb and a heart like a ton,

A fractured limb and a heart like a ton,
And twenty libel suits begin;
And thus he mused, with despairing groan:
"The newspaper business, however run,
Is full of tribulation."

OF INTEREST TO NEWSBOYS.

General Philip H. Sheridan, who holds the highest military position in the active service of the United States, peddled newspapers both in New York and Chicago before he was sent to West Point. General Thomas L. James, who was formerly postmaster of New York City, and later still postmaster-general of the United States, served in his youth as a printer's devil in a St. Lawrence county newspaper office. General Nathanel P. Banks, who served as governor in his native state, was a printer's devil in Boston in his early days. The late General Anson Stager, who was vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and died very wealthy, began life as a newsboy in Rochester. General Horatio C. King, the judge advocate general of the state, started as a newsboy and printer's devil in New York City. Edwin B. Haskell, the Boston millionaire, who is one of the proprietors of the Herald in that city, was a newsboy in his youth, as was also Mr. Charles. A. Andrews, his partner. Mr. C. A. Beaman, one of the law partners of Senator William M. Evarts, was also a printer's devil, on the Boston Herald. Major Ben. Perley Poore, who has made a national reputation as a newspaper correspondent, started as a newsboy in Boston. Benjamin P. Shillaber, who wrote some brilliant things under the nom de plume of "Mrs. Partington," was a newsboy and apprentice with the Boston Post as far back as 1840.

IMPROVED METALLIC PRINTING BLOCK.

John M. Hawkes, New York, has patented a metallic printing block, by which electrotype and stereotype plates can be firmly locked in position, or released, by the simple turning of a key, which actuates certain clamps attached to the block.

The block is of suitable size and shape, and is provided on its upper face, on one side and on one end, with two or more fixed clamps; on the other side and end are two or more movable clamps, which project above the upper surface of the block, and move in grooves. Each movable side clamp is secured to one end of a rod sliding in bearings formed below the face of the block. Projecting from the rod near its other end is a lug, against which rests one end of a spring formed of a phosphor-bronze wire, coiled around suitable bolts held on the bottom of the block. Each movable clamp has a downwardly extending lug, against which rests one end of a bell-crank lever pivoted to the bottom of the block, and pivotably connected with a bar which connects the lever on one clamp with that of the next following clamp. To one of the levers is attached a link connecting with an arm secured to a post placed in one corner of the block, and provided with a square recess, in which fits a key inserted from the face of the block.

The end clamp is secured to the end of a rod sliding in bearings formed on the bottom of the block, and provided with a pin, against which presses a spring. The opposite end of the rod operates one arm of a bell-crank lever pivoted to the bottom of the block and connected by its other arm by a link, with one of the bell-crank levers operating the side clams.

The operation of this device is as follows: To release the plate from the clamps, the key is inserted in the square recess in the post and the latter turned to bring its arm against the adjacent bell-crank lever. This motion forces the levers to swing outward and carry the side clamps in the same direction, and thereby release the plate at one side. As the side clamps commence to move, the end clamp also moves outward by the action of the bell-crank lever connected with its rod. The outward movement of the clamps compresses the springs, but as the link on the arm of the key-post passes its center line, the clamps will remain in their outward position, when the plate can be removed.

To lock the plate in position, the key is turned in the inverse direction until the link has passed its center line with the post, when the springs act to force the clamps inward in contact with the plate, which will be securely held on the face of the block. One of the most important advantages in connection with this block is the fact that the pressman who is printing cut work from fine electrotype plates will find that his overlays will last four or five times longer than when mounted on the usual wooden blocks. In fact it insures good work from flat plate printing without preparation.—Scientific American.

THE HORSEPOWER.

The use of the "horsepower" as a measure of an engine's work came naturally from the fact that the first engines were built to do work which had formerly been performed by horses. John Smeaton, who built atmospheric engines before Bolton & Watt placed their more complete machine upon the market, had valued the work done by a strong horse as equal to lifting a weight of 22,000 pounds one foot high in a minute. When Bolton & Watt began to bid for public favor they agreed to place their engines for "the value of one-third part of the coals which are saved in its use." They also increased the value of the "horsepower" to 33,000 foot pounds, so that their engines were half again as powerful for their rated power as those of their competitors. In this way they established the value of the horsepower.

The following are the various values of a horsepower:

33,000 foot pounds per minute.
550 foot pounds per second.
2,565 thermal units per hour.
42.75 thermal units per minute.

The horsepower of a boiler depends upon its capacity for evaporation. The evaporation of 30 pounds of water from 100 degrees F., into steam are 70 pounds gauge pressure equals 34½ pounds from, and at 212 degrees F., is equivalent to a horsepower.

The amount of water which a boiler will evaporate at an economical rate, in an hour, divided by the above quantities is its commercial horsepower.

A unit of evaporation is the heat required to evaporate a pound of water from and at 212 degrees=966.1 thermal units.

A thermal unit is the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water one Fahrenheit degree in temperature at its point of maximum density.

One thermal unit is equivalent to 772 foot pounds. The horse-power of engines varies directly as the product of the piston area, piston speed and mean effective pressure. Hence, with the same M. E. P. the power of engines varies directly as their piston speed, and as the square of their diameter.—*Exchange*.

FASTENING STEREOTYPES TO PRINTING BLOCKS.

In this system the stereotypes are movable instead of being nailed to the blocks. Between the blocks are placed, back to back, pairs of special pieces called "Lingots-Griffes" or "Catch Clumps," which constitute the chief feature of the invention. The catch clump is a parallelopiped made of cast-iron, wrought-iron, steel or any other metal, which is placed upon the edge and lengthwise about each end of the long sides of the blocks, and close against them. In the face of the catch clump is cut a slide of dovetail shape in which works up and down a small plate, the upper edge of which is bent forward and presses upon the chamber of the stereotype, and fixes it firmly. On the back of this plate is riveted a small spring, the face end of which is bent back. Above the spring there is a small round hole running through the plate. In the middle part of the slide is cut a groove somewhat wider than the

spring, and the bottom of the groove is indented transversely, saw-teeth fashion. When the catch plate is being pushed home the face end of the spring passes over the notches until the catch presses upon the beveled edge of the stereotype; the spring then holds fast and prevents the plate from rising up, so that the stereotype is firmly fixed to the block. To take out the catch plate, which is done with the utmost facility, a spatula-shaped instrument is used.

EDITING WITH THE SCISSORS.

The above remark is frequently made in connection with newspapers, and is too frequently meant as a slur. On the contrary, under proper circumstances, it should be regarded as a compliment of a high character. The same paper may be ably edited with the pen and miserably edited with the scissors. A mistaken idea prevails that the work of the latter is mere child's play, a sort of hit or miss venture, requiring hardly any brains and still less judgment; that the promiscuous and voluminous clippings are sent in a batch to the foreman, and with that the editor's duty ends and that of the foreman begins. Instead of this, the work requires much care and attention, with a keen comprehension of the fact that each day's paper has its own needs. The exchange editor is a painstaking, conscientious, methodical man, always on the alert, quick in apprehension, retentive in memory, shrewd in discernment. He reads closely, culls carefully, omits and amends, discards and digests, never ignoring the fact that variety is a great essential. There are sentences to recast, words to soften, redundancies to prune, errors to correct, headings to be made, credits to be given, seasons to be considered, affinities to be preserved, consistencies to be respected. He knows whether the matter is fresh or stale, whether it is appropriate, and whether he has used it before; he remembers that he is catering for many tastes; he makes raids in every direction; he lays the whole newspaper field under contribution; he persistently "boils down," which with him is not a process of rewriting, but a happy faculty of expunging without destroying sense or continuity. His genius is exhibited in the departments, the items or which are similar and cohesive-in suggestive heads and sub-heads, in the sparkle that is visible, in the sense of gratification which the reader derives. No daily paper can be exclusively original; it would die of ponderosity. Life is too short, hence an embargo must be laid upon the genius of its rivals. A bright clipped article is infinitely better than a stupid contributed article. The most successful paper is the paper that is intelligently and consistently edited in all its departments, whether by pen or scissors .- Philadelphia Call.

WOOD PULP FROM NORWAY.

The following tables may be of some interest to our readers as showing the growth of consumption of wood:

Our readers will note the astounding growth of this trade in ten pointing out, and requires no explanation. The above figures relate exclusively to mechanical wood pulp. Our readers can now judge of the enormously increased consumption of wood, and, further, as to the probable effect upon the forests of another ten years' supply of timber. If we reckon the increase of wood pulp to continue in the same ratio, the exports of Norway in 1896 would amount to nearly a million tons! This is a matter which must positively, sooner or later, demand the earnest attention of the Norwegian authorities.—Paper Making.

THERE are 5,884 persons employed in making paper in Belgium. Those under fourteen years of age receive from 10 to 30 cents a day; from fourteen to sixteen, 13 to 50 cents; over sixteen 20 cents to \$1.00.

Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

PRICE, \$18.00.



GHIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for handpower, and so constructed that footpower can be attached in five minutes. Footpower attachments, \$6.00.

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Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7, 3-16 in., for 2 sheets to 16, 5,000 in box, \$1.25 No. 8, ¼ " "16 " 32, " " 1.25 No. 9, 5-16 " "32 " 50, " " 1.25

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Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincin-

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all va-rieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri,

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or sepa-rately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers' facturers of the Supply House.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago. Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereo-typers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chi-

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street,

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets,

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass, Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Frinters' Machinery, Press, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch office, 150 Nescau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

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F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

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Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York. Buffalo Printing Ink Works, office and factory,

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadel-phia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

STECK, CHICAGO.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 24 Hawley street, Boston: 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York. J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.
J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street. New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

IOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses. Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York.
The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufactur-ers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 40 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press Mass. Mar (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York. C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York,

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cut-ters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters,

PAPER DEALERS-COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Paper of every description. Bradner Smith & Co., 110 Monroe street, Chicago. Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago. Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street,

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis. St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri,

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis. Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

W. A. Fowler, 151 Monroe street, News, Book, Lithograph, Writing, Covers, Cardboards, Writing Manilas and Envelopes. PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

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P. F. Van Everen, 116 Nassau street, New York.

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Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc. G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

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S. Simons & Co., 12-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago, Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make Engravers' Wood.

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Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadel-phia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other,

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Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chi-

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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New

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SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

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M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

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A. W. Lindsay Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Type Foundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York,

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Type Foundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

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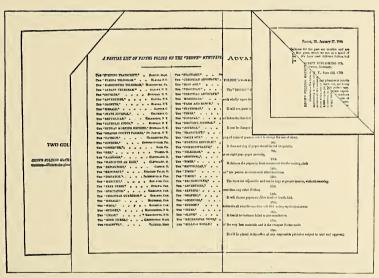
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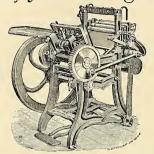


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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

ADDIS M. CARVER, PRINTER AND ELOCU-TIONIST.

NO. III,-BY CHARLES H. BRENAN.

AVING thus set the newsroom of the Democratic Press in good running order, Carver had hardly began to enjoy the comforts of the situation when the proprietors subpoenaed him to the job department. At this time some fine printing was being done in Chicago, notably that by Langdon & Rounds, rivaling, in many points of style and execution, the elaborate productions of the East. It was reserved. however, for the newly-installed foreman of the Democratic Press job office, to design and execute the first two full-sheet cards in bronze and colors, which had any pretense to elegance and artistic merit, emanating from the Garden City. Of these, the first was a show card for the job office, printed on enameled board 22 by 28 inches, the prominent display line of which, emblazoning the word "Printing," gave to the type founder, as subsequently shown in the specimen books, the beautiful design, never before seen in type, of the blue field, stars and stripes. Carver himself originated and drafted the latter, and did the engraving. The other show card referred to was printed for the Michigan Central railroad, if I remember rightly, and showed good taste and originality, and emphasized Chicago's claim to a class of work which railroad men were in the habit of procuring in Buffalo and New York.

At this time Dan Emmett, the veteran minstrel (originally a New York printer), was running a popular show in Armory Hall, on Randolph street, near Clark. In his company were such choice artists as Johnny Ritter, jig dancer, and Goodwin, the ballad singer. The Lombards, Jule and Frank, often appeared, though not regularly engaged in the troupe, and their presence usually gave eclat to an evening's performance. Old Chicagoans well remember what they were. Poor Frank has passed away, but in memory we still cling to the echo of his song. Dan Emmett, too, has gone through the dark valley, as we hope, to a brighter world, and whether he shall have a harp, and join the choral anthems around the great white throne, or not, certain it is that he will live on earth so long as Old Dan Tucker, Billy Patterson, Dixie, and other productions of his tuneful soul, shall find voice. He was an artist in Ethiopian characterization, with the genius of a composer. Such an array of talent, therefore, as the Emmett minstrels embodied would, we presume, make easy their pathway to fortune and renown, leading them through green pastures and beside still waters. But no. Offtimes the waters were troubled and the pastures were arid. Emmett and Carver, as old friends, frequently counseled together in times of adversity. Such a time was now, for neither the dulcet cadence of the minstrel's voice, nor plaintive pathos of plantation sonnet, nor the rhythmic clatter of sonorous clog sounding sharply on the stage or sanded floor, could draw the shining ducats from the folks' unwilling pockets, and Dan was sad and sore. Seemingly he had struck the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," or rather the minstrel's last lay. Carver, however, would have none of it, but with hopeful strategy planned a way out. The volunteer fire department of Chicago then numbered several hundred men, working pro bono publico. They had been experiencing, about this time, pretty hard service. Any scheme, therefore, to magnify their achievements, and to extol their worth, would meet with popular favor, though the scheme itself might be nothing more than a eulogistic address, interpolated between the acts of a minstrel performance. This was certainly no difficult task, and once determined upon, the possibilities of a full house imparted hope, while the existing money stringency in the box office gave vigor to the effort. A talented Chicago elocutionist (Carver incognito) was billed for a firemen's address, at Dan Emmett's Minstrels, and for the same evening a performance of the most attractive character, liberally advertised. As expected, the firemen and their friends filled the house to overflowing. Carver was received with rounds of applause, at the subsidence of which he pronounced the following stirring address, written for the occasion:

ADDRESS.

The noblest men walk obscurely. The high in rank on battlefields, get praise for valorous deeds that humbler soldiers bleed to do. The high in rank sink in their final day to decorated tombs. The humble soldier's dust lies like earthy

particles, exposed to air, or, brushed into a shallow grave, with no display of tears, takes future in vast oblivion's mystic vale. The rich and the renowned glory in the parade of their gold and the laudations of the multitude. The leaders of party hecome notorious for what they do rightly, and for what they ought not to do. The chiefs of commerce, the masters of society, and the mistresses of fashion, go proudly through the world; and all, in every prominent station, meet bounteous reward, and are flattered by one another and the throng beneath them. But those whose greatest treasure is a fearless and a noble heart; whose ambition is to stand amid the conflagration's glare and danger, and toil in combat with the hot foe, which, in a hungry hour, would swallow millions, make the rich man poor and the poor man shelterless, are not the first to meet a public smile, or to know that they are cherished as worthy watchmen of the public good. They may be named as having acted well; they may hear others say they were prompt when flame and smoke were advertising ruin, falling walls and ashes, yet few remind themselves that the fireman is the truest and the greatest of the self-sacrificing. He carries about his life, and health, and comfort, as though they were little things, for fire, and water, and storm to play with. Money is not his reward. Money !- the god whom all adore, and who gilds deepest the fingers of those who linger longest at its shrine. His wages are the throbbings of his heart, as he hastes along the street to meet the red consumer; his wages are but tired feet, and trembling limbs, and hindered respiration. Though this be unprofitable return; though heat oppress him, and icicles form over him while he pours one element into another; though winter's chill breath come upon him as he struggles against the weariness which threatens to prostrate him; though he fall wounded and benumbed; within his manly breast a voice is ever saying: "It is my duty that I do; nothing more." Were all like him, there would be no need of begging charity for ragged

Let us view a scene where peril points the way to acts sublime. The city is sunken in deep repose-in the shadow of the dark arch of night. Sleep has robed us all in the sparkling garments of dreams. Soft into the pillow lie the heads of sire and son, matron and maid; and closely nestles to its mother's breast the infant man. When the clock strikes the first hour beyond the midnight, a flame creeps through the floor, and out at the windows and the door of a retired mansion, in whose chambers sleep the innocent, the unconscious, and the young. The destroyer seems to lull the sleepers to deeper forgetfulness; and, as death hurries toward them, the alarm bell strikes; and ere its first tones send their voices far, the fireman leaps from his couch, and rushes to the burning tenement. The cry is passed that all must perish! "Not so!" he answers; and careless of the ties that bind him to home and life, he mounts to the burning rooms, and pushing through the suffocating smoke, snatches from its cradle and from death the loved child, and bears it safely to its mother's arms, or awakens those who profoundly slumber on the fiery brink. He comes forth, and as he steps again to "man the brakes," a wall totters for a moment, then falls, and buries him beneath the heated rubbish-another victim to a brave devotion.

Shall not such be praised? Shall not such be blessed by every one who loves thumanity—who loves the fearless and the good? Such, though humble and obscure, deserve the plaudits of the world; and their names would look bright on monuments reared to heroes, the value of whose deeds no rude rhyme repays, nor is common mention the merit of their fate.

In his happiest mood, the speaker uttered the words of the address with unction and great rhetorical effect. Applause had been with difficulty restrained in the audience until the last period was reached, when the big-hearted firemen burst forth in a tumult of cheers that fairly "made Rome howl." The performance over, and stalwart shoulders bore the orator of the evening first to refreshments and thence to his home, and thereafter, in the matter of beverages and cigars, he was the recognized guest of the firemen wherever they met. This episode was also of remunerative value to the Emmett Minstrels, who had a continuous run of several weeks. It may not be inapropos to mention that the address made by Mr. Carver, on this occasion, was repeated by a promising young collegiate before the State Fire Association of Minnesota, a few years ago.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL.

A. T. Hodge, of the Chicago Paper Company, has recently returned from a business trip among the Eastern paper mills.

B. W. Blanchard, formerly with the Dubuque Times, has accepted a position with the Bradner Smith Paper Company, as traveling sales-

Messrs. Ward & Cobb, of Lockport, New York, have taken a contract for H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, New York, that will require thirty tons of paper to fill. They employ a Kidder press, to which is attached a Brown folder. Two pamphlets are printed at one time and carried into the folding machine, where they are both folded into thirty-two pages. The output is forty thousand per day. The paper would cover three hundred miles in length and fifty inches in width, or enough to paper a single track railroad from Buffalo to Albany.

THE OLD-TIME PRINTERS.

THEIR FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET AND BALL, AT THE MATTESON HOUSE, JANUARY 17, 1887.

The first annual banquet and ball of the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago, was held at the Matteson House, on the evening of January 17, the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, and proved to be one of the most enjoyable social events of the season. Although the night was one of the coldest of the winter, one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen braved its rigor, and were rewarded therefor by an evening of unalloyed pleasure. By nine o'clock the parlors were thronged by "old-timers," their better halves and daughters, and invited guests.

Among those present may be mentioned Rev. Dr. Burroughs, for many years president of the Chicago University; ex-Governor Bross, and Alfred Cowles, of the Chicago Tribune; J. H. McVicker, the veteran theatrical manager; Chas. Leonard, of Knight & Leonard; Geo. H. Taylor, of Geo. H. Taylor & Co.; H. O. Shepard and W. Johnston, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston; H. O. Donohue, of the firm of Donohue & Henneberry; H. W. Rokker, state printer, Springfield: Edward Blake, of Cottrell & Sons; Mr. and Mrs. Wanner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Trayser, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Buckie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hornish, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Pinta, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jefferson and daughter, A. C. McCutchion and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, H. Woodbury and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mills and Miss Helverson, Mr. and Mrs. W. McDonald and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wilson, H. S. Street and Mrs. Redner, E. Davis and daughter, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fullerton, Dr. and Mrs. Shenick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leichman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rastall, R. M. Figg and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fyfe, Chas. King, mother and daughter, A. H. McLaughlin and Miss Rastall, John Gordon and daughters, P. O'Brien and Mrs. Newton, Mark Crawford and Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Chas. Harding and Miss Getzler, John R. Daley, A. C. Cameron, M. Kearns, Frank A. Kearns, Frank L. Thompson, Geo. W. Morris, A. H. Brown, C. F. Sheldon, J. F. Buckie, Chas. A. Andrews, B. H. Jefferson, R. H. Donnelly, Miss Snow, Miss Lizzie Walsh, Miss Alice Kearns, Miss Ida Johnson, Miss M. Schultz, Miss Redner and Miss Annie White.

Shortly after nine o'clock the doors to the dining room were thrown open, and a burst of music from a full orchestra summoned all to the banquet. President Thompson occupied the post of honor, and near him sat those who were to take part in the assignments of the evening. The menu card was a choice and pleasing specimen of workmanship, and was valued by all present as a souvenir worthy of the occasion. Nearly two hundred covers were spread. The following menu was served, the orchestra rendering appropriate selections at intervals:

Oysters.
Printanier à la Royale.
Celery. Olives.
Salmon, Sauce Génevoise.
Pommes Parisiennes.
Fillet of Beef, à la Godard.
French Peas.
Roman Punch.
Jacksnipe.
Shrimp Salad.
Caramel Ice Cream.
Petitis-Fours. Cheese. Fruit.
Coffee.

After ample justice had been done the good things provided, President Thompson arose and delivered the following address of welcome:

Ladits and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago, I bid you welcome here tonight, to commemorate the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, a day especially dear to every American printer. As the task of his eulogy is allotted to another, it is sufficient for me to ask your acceptance of a kindly welcome from those of the craft whose days among you are rapidly decreasing.

It seems but a short time since my first participation in a celebration of this day. It was forty years ago tonight, and it was with the Franklin Society of New York City, at which the lamented George Bruce presided. The first celebration of this day I took part in, in this city, was in 1853, when there were but few old-time printers here.

We, of today, extend our greeting to those of our guests who have had less than twelf-flev years of toil at our trade, knowing that many of you have benefited and improved it more than some of us of greater years.

Since 1860, many changes for the betterment of our craft have been brought about by the young, and when they become "Old-Time Printers" may they have occasion to take as great pride in their younger/raters as we do in ours of today.

May their gray heads forgather with as much pleasure, may their handshake be as cordial, and may their eyes sparkle with as much joy as do ours tonight.

Again, we give you a hearty welcome, hoping the festivities of the evening may be freighted with pleasant memories of the old folks "at home."

The next toast on the programme, "Benjamin Franklin, Printer," was responded to by Mr. A. H. McLaughlin, president of the Chicago Typographical Union. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Genttimen,—Many of the old-time printers present this evening recollect that a part of their duties, when apprentices, was to assist in getting out extras announcing the arrival of a steamboat at New York City from Liverpool, or other extraordinary happenings. These extras were printed on what would now be used as a proof press, and consisted of, perhaps, a stickful of matter under a prominent heading, and as fast as thirty or forty copies were rolled off, one boy would dash down one side of the street, and another the other side, throwing the important news into the stores, and at the same time shouting the name of the "extra." There was sharp competition in those early days as to which paper would have the extras first on the street, although the news was then furnished gratis. Benjamin Franklin, when a boy, had similar experience. He made a practice of writing up all startling occurrences in poetry, and then he hawked the poems about the streets of Bostof for sale. Franklin states that the stanzas he printed on the capture of Black Beard, a noted pirate, had a prodigious run, and he made many honest shillings through the ill wind which overtook the terror of the sea.

We are assembled here to commemorate the birth of Benjamin Franklin, which occurred one hundred and eighty-one years ago today. Why is it that we should so honor this man? I am unable to ascertain that he made any improvement or invention in the printing business. The reason for the fame which attaches to his name is easy to discover. Benjamin Franklin was the instrument by which a free press was established in this country. When his elder brother, James, was prohibited from further publishing the New England Courant, on account of its radical utterances in opposition to the English government, and its liberal tendencies in religious matters, Franklin, though but thirteen years of age, succeeded in placing his own name at the head of the paper, and continued to publish it in the interests of its subscribers; the fearless, progressive men who afterward founded the government and independence of the United States. Franklin remained true to his convictions of human rights, and, later, had the supreme satisfaction and honor of attaching his autograph to the Declaration of Independence. If he did nothing more, he deserves all the honors the craft could bestow upon him, for generations yet to come. Franklin was not only a man of great moral integrity, but he was gifted in many ways. His simple experiment with the kite established the identity of lightning with the electric fluid, and for this discovery he was made a member of the Royal Society, of London, without solicitation on his part; and a gold medal was forwarded him in recognition of this important advance in the knowledge of electricity.

In 1764, he was chosen by the American colonists to wait upon the English parliament, in an endeavor to relieve them from unjust and ruinous taxation, and through his fearless and persistent efforts, combined with his talent as a speaker, and wonderful presence of mind, under all circumstances, he was the means of repealing the obnoxious Stamp Act, which impoverished the colonists in America. Other unjust laws still bore heavily upon the people, which Franklin could not prevail upon parliament to remove, so he returned to his native land, and did all in his power to achieve the independence of the States from the misrule of the mother country. Through his personal efforts and sagacity was effected the treaty between France and the United States, which virtually secured our present and permanent independence as a nation.

Is it any wonder, then, that we, as printers, assemble here to honor his birthday? The services rendered our country by this member of our craft cannot be over-estimated or too highly honored, and I am satisfied that a thousand years from now enthusiastic gatherings will take place on January 17, to do homage to his name.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us rise and drink to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, scientist, statesman, philosopher and printer.

"The Old-Time Printers" was responded to by A. C. Cameron, who spoke, substantially, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Twenty-six years ago tonight I had the honor and pleasure of addressing the printers of Chicago, in commemoration of the natal day of their patron saint; and in looking around this festive board I see the familiar countenances of many then present, in manhood's prime, now on the shady side of life, but whose hearts are as young, and whose devotion to their calling is as genuine as it was before their features had been furrowed by the hand of time, or their hairs had been whitened by the snows of many winters.

The old-time printers of Chicago! What memories cluster round the name; mem who have seen it grow from the comparatively insignificant city of 49,000 inhabitants, to the matchless, undisputed metropolis of the great Northwest; the pride and admiration of the American continent, with its teeming population of three quarters of a million of souls; who have witnessed an entire transformation in the methods and range of their profession; the respected—ten token per day—

"Washington," superseded by the web-perfecting, forty thousand impressions per hour machine, producing one hundred and sixty times as much work, under the new as under the old appliances, in the same length of time; who have witnessed the services of the old-fashioned rule-bender superseded by mechanism which produces, with mathematical precision, results which evoke even the envy of the lithographer.

To the pertinent question, "What are the objects of the 'Old Time Printers' Association," I reply they are of a purely social character. It has been expressly organized for the purpose of reviving and renewing the acquaintances of the past, believing that

Friendship above all ties doth bind the heart,
And faith in friendship is the noblest part.

To fraternize as brothers should; to occasionally meet in kindly intercourse; to hold a social reunion at least once a year, when employer and employé alike can meet together upon a common plain, and to indulge, perhap, in a little self-congratulation, and talk of the days of "Auld Lang Syne," when all were willing to loan the last dollar in their possession to a craftsman in distress, and as ready to replace it with another dollar borrowed from one who was as likely to be. But this, I am afraid—parenthetically speaking—cannot be considered a distinguishing trait of the "old timer," because, "generous to a fault" is as applicable to the printer of 1887 as it was to the printer of thirty years ago; and I am not aware that a reformation has been effected in the lack of his prudent foresight in providing for a rainy day. Also, when life's fitful dream is ended, and the last summons comes which all must obey, to place upon the casket containing the mortal remains of the comrade called, a token of respect, and attend them to their fina lresting-place. Such, in brief, are the objects our association has in view, my friends—objects which I feel assured will commend themselves to the approbation of all now present.

The old-time printers of Chicago! I do not intend to delay these festivities by a recital of personal or local reminiscences, unknown or unappreciated by a large number of those now present, in reference to men whose names and characteristics are identified, with the history of our city, and associations of the craft, preferring, rather, to venture the assertion, and challenging successful contradiction, that in point of intelligence, character, true manhood, patriotism, and last, but not least, ability as workmen, versatility and resources, and pride in and devotion to their calling, they were, in every respect, the peers of those who have succeeded them under more favorable and advantageous surroundings. But this is not all, It is our proud privilege to know, and to cherish the knowledge, that the "art preservative of all arts," whose representatives we claim to be, has done more to enlighten the world; more for the welfare of the human race; more to make men happier and better; more to dispel the clouds of ignorance and superstition; more to combat tyranny; more to hasten the advent of that time

When man to man the world o'er Shall brothers be and a' that,

than any other human agency with which I am acquainted.

In conclusion, be it ours the satisfaction of knowing we have not lived in vain, and that the world has been the better for our living.

Mr. J. H. McVicker responded to the toast of "Pi" in an able and humorous speech, which kept the company in a roar of laughter. Formerly a printer's devil, and now one of the leading theatrical managers of the country, he made a happy hit by informing his hearers he could supply every course on the bill of fare from "soup" to "pi(e)." His remarks were unanimously voted a success.

The Hon. Wm. Bross replied to "The Press," and gave many entertaining reminiscences of his early connection therewith. We regret we are unable to furnish his remarks in extenso, as also those of the previous speaker.

Last, but not least, the toast of "The Ladies," was responded to by Mark L. Crawford, who, though a confirmed bachelor, paid a tribute to "woman" that made several unmarried ladies look in the direction of the speaker, as much as to say: "If you are not a married man, you certainly ought to be."

With both the inner and intellectual man weighted with good things, the banqueters returned, temporarily, to the parlors, while the dining hall was being cleared for dancing. When all was ready, those desirous of tripping the light fantastic toe repaired to the ballroom, where the merry dance was kept up till long after the "wee sma' hours," while some of the older folks retired to the clubroom to enjoy a smoke and social talk.

Taken altogether, the entertainment was a magnificent success; everybody seemed determined to enjoy themselves, and did so, and when the company broke up it was the universal desire they might all be present at the next reunion.

S. A. Manion, of the *Tribune* office, who has been gone some six mouths, seeking a permanent abiding place in the great Northwest, stretching from Chicago to Alaska, has finally returned to this city, satisfied there is no better location on the outside.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TYPOTHETÆ OF NEW YORK.

The annual dinner of this society was given at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Monday evening, January 17. Addresses were made by President Martin, General Stewart L. Woodford, Stillson Hutchins, of the Washington Post; A. D. F. Randolph, Col. Alex. McClure, of the Philadelphia Press; Wm. Dorsheimer, of the New York Star; Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, and Col. Brown, of the News.

CHICAGO NOTES

A. S. BARNES & Co., the well-known publishers, have removed to 265 Wabash avenue.

Mr. John Marder, of the firm of Marder & Luse, has gone to Florida for a few weeks to enjoy a well-earned holiday.

THE Typographical Union of this city have appointed a committee to go to Springfield to protest against the passage of the Chapman bill.

MR, C. B. Ross, Chicago representative of Farmer, Little & Co., has returned from a two weeks' business trip to New York, and is glad to be back at his desk once more.

W. A. FOWLER and J. C. Brome have formed a copartnership as paper manufacturers' agents, at room 4, Home Insurance Building. Style of firm, Fowler & Brome.

J. W. OSTRANDER, western agent for Scott printing presses, and manufacturer of electrotype and stereotype machinery, reports a large number of orders in hand, with good prospects for the future.

POOLE BROTHERS, the well-known printers on Dearborn street, have recently placed in their pressrooms two front delivery, six-roller, stop-cylinder Cottrell presses, 36 by 54 and 32 by 46, respectively, for first-class colored register work.

MR. GEORGE CLARK, of St. Louis, and Mr. Geo. Luken, of Rock Island, in acknowledging the receipt of the Old-Time Printers' banquet souvenir, desire to be kindly remembered to their former associates and fellow workers, away back in the fifties.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company have at length got thoroughly established in their new quarters, 183, 185, 187 Monroe street, and already feel quite at home. From the satisfactory character of their trade, it is evident that their old customers have determined to follow them.

THE Chicago Paper Company have recently increased their capital to \$50,000. The secretary, Mr. Hodge, who has just returned from a three weeks' trip to the eastern mills, found them full of orders, though he believes the western jobbers, as a rule, have enjoyed a better season's business than their eastern brethren have experienced.

THE Shniedewend & Lee Company report business good and prospects for spring trade excellent. They have recently shipped to various parts of the country several carloads of their celebrated Challenge presses. They have also issued a twenty-four page book of specimen cuts of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, adapted for all sizes and styles of jobs requiring them.

THE near approach of the election for officers of Chicago Typographical Union, which will take place March 23, does not appear to awaken the interest exhibited in former years regarding this event. Harry Streat will be a candidate for the presidency, and J. R. Jessup intends to represent the union in Buffalo next June, if his numerous friends will vote for him.

THE typesetting machines which were announced to be placed in the office of the American Press Association, Chicago, have failed to materialize. It is more than likely the proprietors have since discovered that the machines in their New York office do not pay, and the "straight compositor" can rest assured that his monotonous labors will be required for a long time yet to come.

THE Craftsman, of January 22, contains the following: "Chicago turns out the best printing of every class done in this country. Firms not in existence six years ago, today have national reputations. Good job printers are always in demand there, and Chicago firms do

not hesitate at the price if a man can do the work they want. In 1880, when the union demanded a return in the scale for jobbers to \$21 per week, John B. Jeffery told the committee that waited on him in regard to the increase, that it would not affect him, as he had no man employed at less than that amount."

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The following announcement, which explains itself, has been issued by the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company: "We have this day (January 1, 1887) purchased the entire stock of stationery, blank books, etc., of Skeen, Maclear & Co., late at 169 Madison street. Their stock has been consolidated with our own business, at the old stand 77 Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theater.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, 327-29 Dearborn street, have one of the largest bookbinders' warehouses in the world, and their location is one of the most eligible and best lighted in the city. A visit to their establishment will certainly repay the intending purchaser, as what cannot be obtained here, in shape of bookbinders' materials and supplies, cannot be obtained in the country.

We acknowledge the receipt of a unique souvenir from W. B. Conkey, the well-known bookbinder of this city, in the shape of a cunningly devised toboggan desk calendar, easel style, gold embossed, on blue silk, which is one of the most attractive novelties we have seen for many a day. It combines ornament with use, and as the back and front of the toboggan are composed of strips of variegated leather, while the sides are effectually surrounded by gracefully fastened protectors, securing it from being soiled, and at the same time giving it stability, it fills the requirements of a business man to a dot.

THE establishment of a branch in Chicago by the well-known cardboard house of Hastings & Todd, 35 and 37 Beekman street, New York, has done much to spur the progressive printers in this city and the West. This firm are specialists in their line, and have introduced many new goods which had never been seen in this market. They carry a line of colored blanks, comprising seven different weights, sixty-five numbers. These goods range in price from \$2 to \$18 per hundred sheets. Their line of translucent bristols comprise tinted enamel bristols, diadem ivory, duplex diadem, four ply lithograph, three ply ivory, new translucent, etc., and include all the new and delicate shades. Another feature of their house is their cutting department. They do what has never been done in this market to any great extent, cut cards to order. Every printer knows how annoying it is to try and do a good job on a machine-cut card. They cut by hand-every card perfect-and wrap them in fifties, and again five hundred in a package, which is a great saving in cards and also in time in counting. Mr. Charles W. Cox is the manager of the Chicago house, 316 Dearborn street. We bespeak for them an abundant success. They are not retailers, but manufacturers and jobbers, and are headquarters for their line of goods.

A RECENT decision of Judge Prendergast, of the county court, is regarded with a good deal of interest among business men who have been the victims of voluntary assignments. Under the laws of this state regarding assignment proceedings, it is expressly provided that a discontinuance of such action can be had upon the application of the assignor to the court in writing, with the signatures and assent of his creditors, and it has hitherto been the custom and ruling of the court to comply with this statute, and it is a reversal of such ruling in the case of Snider & Hoole, who made a voluntary assignment, several months ago. Mr. Edwin Hoole, the surviving partner of the firm, filed a petition for a discontinuance of the assignment proceedings, signed by himself and a majority of the creditors. The court refused the prayer of the petitioner, which in all of its requirements complied with the statute; but creditors representing \$32,000 objected to the dismissal of the assignment proceedings. The creditors claimed that the Snider heirs were partners in the firm, and as such should be held for the firm's liabilities. The court ruled that, while other creditors in majority and amount have compromised their claims, and sought a discontinuance of the proceedings, it did not believe it was the design of the legislature in passing the statute to thereby force creditors to accept part payment of their claims or lose their standing in court.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

C. C. BARTGIS & BROTHER, Baltimore. A number of specimens of ordinary commercial work, which are both clean and creditable.

ADVOCATE PRINTING COMPANY, Newark, Ohio. An exceedingly creditable selection of general commercial work, displaying taste, judgment and good execution.

THE WELLSBORO AGITATOR OFFICE, Wellsboro, Ohio. A general assortment of every-day work, every sample of which should have proved satisfactory to the customer receiving it.

JOHNSON BROTHERS, San Antonio, Texas. A business card, the production of John P. Weyant, the rule work of which displays originality and taste, and the execution of which is very creditable.

H. A. STONE, Neenah, Wisconsin. A number of specimens which would be a credit to any printing establishment in the United States, some of them highly artistic, and finished in a manner worthy of a true workman.

THILLMAN & KELLY, Detroit. Business card in lake, black and gold. The monogram of the firm appears to advantage. The press and composition are all the most exacting could desire. We wish our friends abundant success.

THE STATE VIDETTE OFFICE, Crete, Nebraska. A very effective business circular in blue, lake and bronze. It is the production of Mr. William H. Secord, a gentleman whose workmanship we have heretofore noticed in words of commendation.

JOSEPH MOORHEAD, Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Billhead and business cards. The composition in the former shows taste and merit, but the effect is almost spoiled by the lavish use of bronze. Lake would have appeared to much more advantage.

BEAM, MILLER & WALLACE, Knoxville, Tennessee. A New Year's address, containing a shield on the title page, executed, we are informed, without the use of a mitering machine, rule bender, strip rules or other materials required for such work. Under these circumstances the production certainly reflects credit on the designer, and the printer who carried it out.

CANADA BANK NOTE COMPANY, Montreal. A large and choice selection of plain and fancy printing, which reflects the highest credit on the establishment referred to. A business billhead is an especially attractive piece of work, the composition and coloring being equally meritorious. Capable of turning out such specimens of typography, Montreal need not play second fiddle to any city on the American continent.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Waterloo, Iowa. Several cards, creditable in design, the effect of which, however,—one in particular—that in which the words "Ribbon Badges" is the special feature—is ruined by an indiscriminate use of bronze. The border is entirely too heavy, for the character of the type used,—besides, little if any judgment has been used in the selection of colors. The "professional service" bill would be materially improved if the double rule below the name were taken out, and a nonpareil more placed between the rule and the date line.

J. & A. McMillan, of Saint John, New Brunswick, send one of the best and most deserving assortments received during the month,—ranging in character from an address to a half sheet show card, in colors. Indeed, the work turned out by this firm is a literal surprise to us. It is all good, the material used is the most modern, and the customer who is not suited with their work must be hard to please. The establishment is evidently under the control of a man who thoroughly knows his business. General excellence marks every sample examined. Hurrah for Saint John!

ALso from W. A. Allen, Sandford, Maine; George A. Watson, St. Thomas, Ontario; Middlesex County *Record* office, Portland, Connecticut; Lawrence Miller, Milwaukee; John L. Decker, Owoso, Michigan; The *Times* Printing House, McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Albert L. Stevens, Claremont, New Hampshire; M. R. Mathison, Jr., Vancouver, British Columbia.

CALENDARS.—From the Moss Engraving Company, New York; George W. Baker, Tilton, New Hampshire; Andrew J. Ladd, Central Village, Connecticut; Andrews, Baptist & Clement, Richmond, Virginia; J. A. Cummings & Company, Indianapolis; Collier & Cleaveland, Denver, Colorado; C. Carey, Varmouth, Nova Scotia; *The News*, St. Johns, Quebec; A Busy Day calendar, containing a blank for every day in the year, from L. Barton & Company, Boston; J. A. McMillan, St. John, New Brunswick; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THREE paper mills at Monroe, Michigan, make fourteen tons of straw paper every twenty-four hours; product valued, net, at \$11,000 per month, with a pay roll of \$2,000 monthly.

A FIRE occurred at the mill of the Richmond (Virginia) Paper Company, January 12, which resulted in such damage to the main building, that it will be necessary to rebuild it. The company has already taken steps for the commencement of the work. It is intended to introduce all modern improvements in the reconstructed mill.

Heavy Fallure.—The Dennison Paper Company of Mechanic Falls, has suspended. It is supposed that the liabilities amount to \$A450,000\$. The assets are the plants, mills, and pulp mills at Canton. Two years ago the Dennisons were empowered by the legislature to form a stock company, and issue bonds. Since then their condition has been precarious. The suspension was hastened by a strike in the pulp mill at Canton, which began about a week ago. The mill at Mechanic Falls was full of orders and needed pulp. The company had already yielded one or two advances to the Knights of Labor, and were at their mercy. The creditors of the Dennisons are largely in Boston. The failure will cause great consternation along the rivers.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Boston typographical unions muster ten hundred and fifteen nembers.

MEMBERS of Cincinnati Typographical Union have organized a benefit society.

THE Sunday World is the latest addition to the list of union offices in Philadelphia.

Cyrus Field has been offered \$350,000 cash for the New York $\it Mail\ and\ Express.$

THE library of the British Museum is increasing at the rate of one hundred volumes per day.

Twenty-one typographical unions succeeded in getting an increase of their scale during 1886.

THERE are now thirty organized pressmen's unions. Mr. Gamewell is doing yeoman's service.

Candidates for delegates to the forthcoming session of the International Union are as thick as blackberries.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., with a population of fifteen thousand, supports two good daily newspapers and six weeklies.

JOHN EDWARDS, who died in Portland a short time ago, at the age of eighty-four, was the oldest printer in that city, if not in Maine.

UNION 47, of Hartford, Connecticut, is using its influence to secure the establishment of a state printing office, with good prospects of success.

RICHMOND Typographical Union has decided that all newspapers using stereotype plates shall be termed unfair. This will probably give employment to more men.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* is now an out and out union office. An agreement to this effect with Typographical Union No. 98 has been signed by the proprietors of that paper.

Francis S. Smith, one of the proprietors of the *New York Weekly*, and a well-known novel writer, died suddenly at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on Tuesday morning, February 1.

QUEBEC claims the oldest living printer in the country, Joseph Dupras, aged 87 years. At all events, he is the *doyen* of Quebec typos, and as such was the object of quite an ovation from his confrères at the General Hospital, to which he has retired to spend his last days.

He was presented with an address and a magnificent pipe and tobacco box, a few days since, and a grand dinner was also given by the nuns of the institution in his honor.

At the recent session of the South Carolina Legislature, the Palmetto Job Printing Company, of Charleston, was chartered, and they will soon commence the erection of a three-story building.

A BILL to increase the pay for exclusive nightwork in the government printing office to fifty cents per hour, and sixty cents per thousand, has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. John M. Farquhar and reported on favorably.

It was a graceful act for the members of the Columbia Typographical Union to place a beautiful floral offering on the coffin of Mrs. Voorhees, who died last week in Washington. Senator Voorhees has proved himself the friend of organized printers.

Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, have recently bought two folding and covering machines of the Brown Folding Machine Company. The folders receive the printed sheets from the press, and fold and cover same at one time.

SAYs the proprietor of a St. Louis type foundry: "Here we are on the eve of 1888, which creates a triple demand for the figure 8. This triple use of figures in the annals of time will not occur again until 1911, 1999, 2000, 2022, 2111, 2122, 2212, 2222, etc."

REPORTS from Buffalo state that the typographical and pressmen's unions there are going to make things pleasant to delegates to the International Typographical Union. Buffalo never does things by halves, and she is bound to maintain her well-earned reputation.

THE American Publishing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, have been the first in that state to dispose of their old type, and put in an outfit of both interchangeable and self-spacing type. All of their new books will from henceforth be printed from self-spacing type.

At the last meeting of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, \$100 was appropriated to assist the workingmen's free library and reading rooms. This enterprise seems now to be on a firm foundation. Many business men are interested in it, and have contributed largely to it.—Craftsman.

THE New York Photo-Electrotype Company, located at 34 Park Row, has recently been purchased by Mr. Harry C. Jones. The work turned out by this establishment speaks for itself, and is certainly of the highest order. Catalogues and cuts for catalogues are its specialty. Parties interested cannot do better than write for prices.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. The Beacon and Times are now in new buildings, and are full of work.

Burlington.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning parents, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. No difficulty.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects cannot be conjectured; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. A large number of printers are in this city unable to find employment.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not very bright: composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Arrangements have been perfected between the Evening Herald and the Executive Committee of No. 57, by which that paper becomes a union paper.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Supply of printers fully equal to the demand.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning pases, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$45.5. Rather crowded at present.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not any too bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers; per week, 5; 4 to 5;8.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; plenty to do; prospects, good for months; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, §15. The difficulty with the Courier and Journal not yet decided. Have not yet received answer to communication sent to Executive Council of International Typographical Union.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Milliant and there is trouble in Herald job room, which has thrown a number out of employment.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; evening papers, \$10.50; bookwork, \$12 per week; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Rochester.—State of trade, good; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, also fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning parents; 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 20 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Plenty of work, and plenty of men to do it.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Occasionally a little subbing for tourists. The Register has changed hands, J. C. Buchanan, lately of Illinois, becoming editor and proprietor, who has stopped its daily publication, and issues only weekly and Sunday editions.

Springfield.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morningspers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job priners, per week, \$15. No difficulty, and good printers can find employment.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning appers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, §11. While business is improving there are still men looking for work.

Trenton.—State of trade, fair, with but few idle printers; composition on morning papers, 35 cents.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Come, and bring a card, as we have no idle printers at present, only those who will not work.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than previous report; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$56 to \$18. Keep away from the Canadian Northwest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Union Type Foundry, of Chicago, has for sale a 32-inch Acme, self-clamping, double-geared steam cutter, in thoroughly fine order.

WE direct the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of second-hand machinery, published by Geo. H. Sanborn & Co., in the present issue.

THE goods of Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, manufacturers of printing and lithographic inks, are among the best and finest in the market, and are so recognized by the trade at large. Branch office, 152 and 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

THE new series of book machines, with points, manufactured by the Brown Folding Machine Company, is said to be the least complicated of any machinery of this class in the market, their extreme simplicity making them easily understood by any operator of ordinary intelligence, and at the same time performing the best of work.

MONTAGUE & FULLER is the name of a new firm which has commenced business at 113 Fulton street, New York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturers' agents, for the sale of special machinery used in the manufacture of books. They are also general agents for the United States and Canada of the Smyth Book Sewing Machine, The Thompson Wire Stitching Machine, The Elliott Thread Stitching Machine, The Chambers Folding Machine, and other special machinery (and parts and supplies for the same). As both these genthem are practical mechanics, and possess a thorough knowledge of the business, they claim, and justly so, to be fully competent to fulfill

every commission intrusted to them, with satisfaction to the purchaser. We have much pleasure in recommending them to those desirous of purchasing machinery or material connected with their line of business,

WE acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of the American Printers' Specimen Exchange, issued by Mr. E. H. McClure, of Buffalo. It contains a number of magnificent specimens from all parts of the United States, which speak volumes for the skill and ability of the American printer. The following statements will no doubt prove of interest to contributors to its pages:

Each member contributes as many impressions of any neat job, done in the ordinary course of business, or especially for the book, of a standard size and all alike, as there are members, receiving in return an equal number, all different. The volume is neatly and durably bound, with title-page, preface, alphabetical index, rules, etc. Every printer in the world is invited to contribute, including proprietors, compositors, pressmen and apprentices, and no specimens will be rejected which are in accordance with the rules.

The cost of contributing outside of preparing specimens is: for membership fee, so cents in advance, and \$z\$ for printing, binding, etc. No copies of the book are sold, and can only be had by contributing.

Foreign printers are especially invited to contribute, and can do so with as little expense and trouble as Americans.

The next volume will be issued in October, 1887. Copies of rules, membership blanks, etc., can be obtained by addressing Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo. New York.

A MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the full page advertisement of the Prouty news and book presses, to be found in our columns.

The Prouty has proven itself so thoroughly reliable, and given such eminent satisfaction, that it has attained a greater sale and established a more solid reputation in the same length of time than any other press ever made.

The samples of newspaper, poster, job and book work done on the Prouty power presses will compare well with that usually done on presses costing from two to four times as much.

Messrs. Walker & Co., of Madison, Wisconsin, who are the sole proprietors and manufacturers, have now issued a full line of these presses built under their patents. It is something of an object for country printers to be able to buy a first-class newspaper press for from \$550 to \$800; and a first-class news and book press for from \$700 to \$1,100, equal to many presses costing \$2,000 and \$3,000.

The demand for these popular presses may be partly understood when we tell our readers that Messrs. Walker & Co. have shipped these presses during the last sixty days into nineteen different states.

It is also worthy of attention that their export trade is also largely increased; so great has become the demand that they find themselves behind in their orders. We would advise our readers to carefully investigate the merits of this new and popular press, which seems to have established itself with unheard of success. It is bought and handled by the best type founders and printers' supply houses in the United States. Send to Messrs. Walker & Co. and get one of their beautiful illustrated catalogues.

FOR SALE.—A new \$5,000 printing plant in handsomest and most rapidly growing town in Illinois, doing fine jobbing business and getting out a flourishing daily on contract. Proprietor being engaged in business in another state, cannot give it his personal attention. Apply to TENNEY, BASHFORD & TENNEY, BMORD BUSINESS building, Chicago.

PRESSMAN—Experienced—desires a situation in some western Jos. Schuh, Louisville, Ky.

NO RENT.—First floor of well-lighted building, 36 by 80, with additional room if required, in rear of corner Harrison and Clark streets, DOS. GOGGIN.

WANTED.—A Washington hand press in exchange for ink of our own manufacture, at net prices. BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 4-3-it.

WANTED.—The address of employing printers wishing the new specimen book of general materials issued by THE MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y.

WANTED.—A first-class job printer, with \$2,000, as partner. New business, "nobbiest" office in the state; entirely new; city of 40,000 inhabitants; prospects good. Only a steady, temperate, married man need apply. Good references given and required. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of Inland Printing.

VANBIBBER & CO.

Sixth and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition,

Van Bibber's "Champion" (Re-casting) Composition, 35 CENTS PER POUND.

VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY," 35 CENTS PER POUND.

"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

Our "Regular" is a perfectly reliable composition, working splendidly in any weather with any ink. Rollers made of it this winter should be very durable and last a long time in perfect order.

Our "Champion" composition is the best composition made of the "recasting" class. Printers in dry climates will find it especially useful.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF OUR GOODS, AND WE WARRANT ALL GOODS WE SEND OUT.

LIST OF AGENTS

—FOR—

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, and Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready."

IN THE EAST.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,
COLLINS & McLEESTER,
MATHER M'F'G CO.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
LOKANSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
236 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.
CURTIS & MITCHELL,
15 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.

J. & F. B. GARRETT, H. L. PELOUZE & SON, H. L. PELOUZE & SON, CHAS. J. CARY & CO., JOHNSTON & CO., ALLAN C. KERR & CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.
102 Governor St., RICHMOND, Vb.
314, 316 Eighth St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
7 Bank Lane, BALTIMORE, MD.
HARRISBURG, PA.
59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA.

IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO. MARDER, LUSE & CO., 141, 143 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. H. NIEDECKEN & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. PAUL, MINN. 606 Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO. *INO. T. RETON & SON. *C. P. KINGSBURY, 408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO. 93, 95 Camp St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. E. C. PALMER & CO., 101 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. *L. GRAHAM & SON, W. G. SCARFF & CO. 731 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. *WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 930 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

*J. J. PASTORIZA, 89, 91 Congress St., HOUSTON, TEX. ATLANTA, GA. *JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., Third and Market Sts., LOUISVILLE. KY. ROBT. LOWELL, ALLAN C. KERR & CO., 59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA. *CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS CINCINNATI, O. *CHAS. STEWART PAPER CO., CINCINNATI, O. *CHATFIELD & WOODS, CINCINNATI, O. *ROSS, ROBBINS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE MARKED WITH AN * FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods.

If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. Specify Van Bibber's Goods, and see that you get them.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York; N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.;
NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 922 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

IMPORTANT.

Until further notice, we will meet any bonafide offer the manufacturers of the Challenge Job Press make to printers.

Our reputation as manufacturers is well known by the printers of the country. We ORIGINATE, and do not IMITATE; make no "bastards," and have no experiments. All our machines are the result of years of practical experience in building job printing and paper cutting machinery. It is hardly necessary for us here to speak of the merits of the PEERLESS JOB PRESS, their reputation is world-wide, and their work speaks their worth.

Globe Manufacturing Co.

HENRY JOHNSON, Vice-President,

44 Beekman Street, NEW YORK. 202 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. Hodge, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,

AND

ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

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Auer & McNamara,

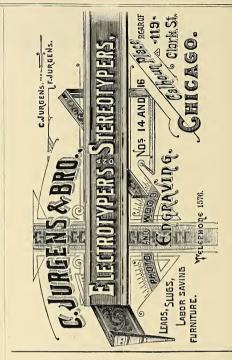
MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS,

314 DEARBORN ST.,

=CHICAGO.

BEST GOODS. { CORRESPONDENCE } LOWEST PRICES.





LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

The Inland Printer Co.

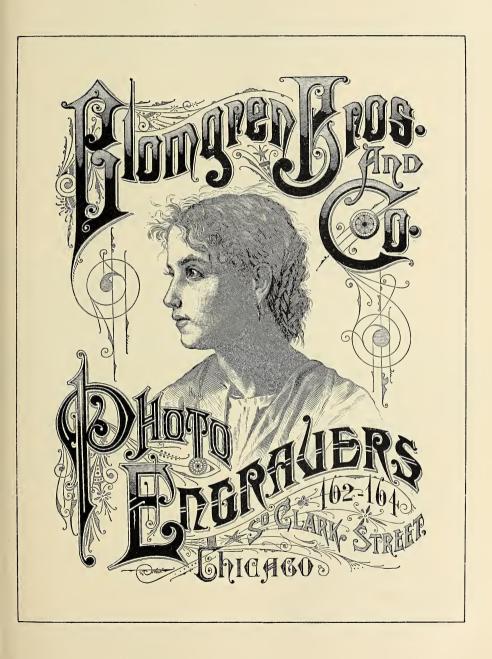
WANTS COPIES OF

THE INLAND PRINTER,

January and October Numbers, 1886,

And will be happy to make an exchange for them by giving copies of any other number which owners may desire.

2 Taylor Building, Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



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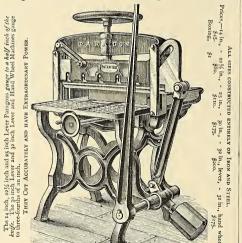
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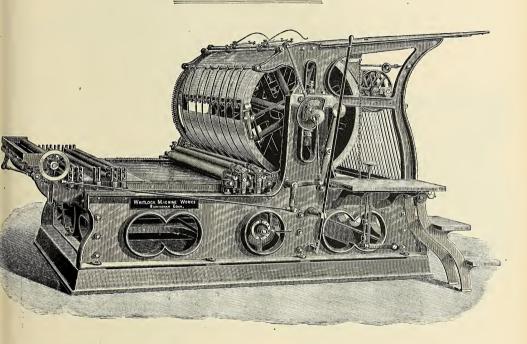
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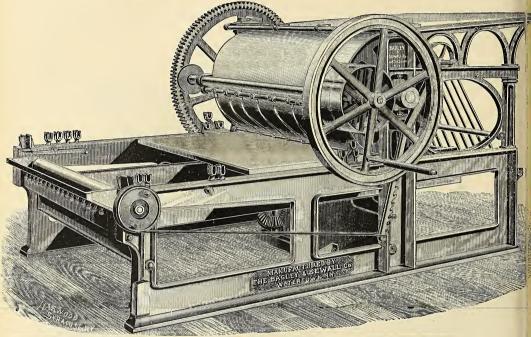
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3,	"	34 X 50.	"	20 X 46	7,	"	24 X 30.	"	10 X 25
4.	66	33 x 48.	"	28 x 44					

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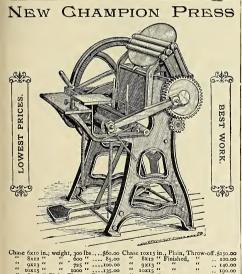
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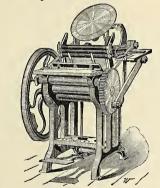
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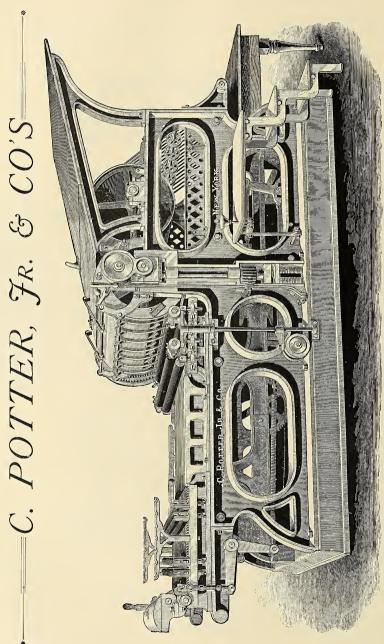


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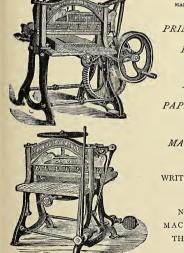
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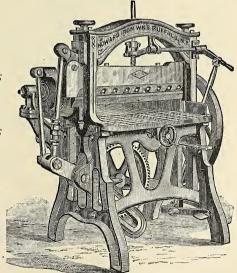
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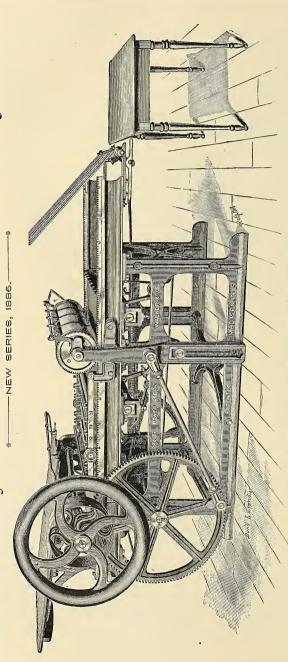
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IV .-- No. 6.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1887.

TERMS: \\ \frac{\$2.00}{\text{Single copies, 20 cents.}}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE BINGHAM PRESS, PATENTED MAY 27, 1873.

WHILE the web presses of the Messrs. Hoe, and other manufacturers, would be deemed sufficiently rapid in the production of newspapers for all the requirements of today, the possible demands of the future for more rapid machinery have been, and are being canvassed by the inventive minds of our country.

So long as composition rollers must be employed to

properly ink the form, allowance must be made for the friction incident upon their use; and strange as it may seem, the large web presses must be driven at not so high a rate of speed as to cause the composition rollers to "leave the stocks," and thus these rollers, insignificant as they may appear, serve, in a certain sense, as *governors*, and in no small degree determine the action of the press itself.

Various attempts to improve the character of the rollers, by the substitution of other ingredients, for those well and long used, namely, glue and molasses,

have been made, with a view to produce a roller allow-

S. H. BINGHAM'S ROTARY PRESS. PATENTED MAY 27, 1873.

ing the machine with which employed to be run more rapidly, and give no opportunity for the running of the roller from the stock, but it is generally admitted that up to the present time, the results have only been to confirm the belief that there is nothing better than a good glue and molasses roller for the purposes intended. Some years ago, an ingenious Parisian, anticipating the necessity that might demand a faster machine, and yet employ the composition roller, proposed the printing of a newspaper on both sides of the sheet simultaneously, but we believe that to Mr. Bingham belongs the credit of having successfully accomplished this result. The machine

illustrated below is designated by those familiar with it, as "the zinc press," and may be a semi-lithographic press, as it is not intended that type shall be used in connection with it, but the matter to be printed be etched upon the zinc, or engraved upon the lithographic stone.

Referring to the engraving: A represents an upper printing cylinder, and B a lower printing cylinder—these are hung parallel in a frame (C), and are adjustable so that they can be brought sufficiently near each other to apply the requisite amount of pressure to a sheet passing between them. These cylinders are represented as cov-

ered with printing plates, *a*, but may be made of lithographic stone or covered with prepared zinc.

The inking rollers employed to properly ink the forms are shown as *b*, and the damping and wiping rollers are indicated as *d*.

The sheet to be printed is passed between these cylinders and both sides will be printed simultaneously, or, if desired, two sheets may be passed through the cylinders, and one receive an impression from one cylinder, and the other an impression from the second cylinder.

Necessarily certain difficulties in

the use of the machine might present themselves, but, given good paper and the non-requirement of

too heavy an impression, the plan seems feasible. At all events, we are satisfied that if difficulty should be found in the use of the machine it would be overcome, and the demand for a more rapid machine than at present employed could be thus supplied. While not particularly a champion of printing on both sides of a sheet of paper at the same time, we do recognize the fact that in the future faster newspaper presses than at present made may become a necessity to meet the ever increasing demands of the age, and if the few remarks on this subject should lead to the construction of such a machine, or to the production of an inking roller, unaffected by friction,

for the machines now in use, enabling them to fully answer the demand made upon them in this respect, we shall feel abundantly repaid for the suggestions of our present article.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A DISCUSSION ON JOB COMPOSITION.

THE ART-ERANCH OF THE BUSINESS—DIFFICULTIES—INDIVIDUAL TASTE—ONE CASE OUT OF MANY—DRIVEN TO DESPAIR BY THE WHIMS OF A CUSTOMER—PASTOR AND FRINTER—THE PREVAILING TASTE—THE ODD, THE QUEER, THE ASSURD—EFFORTS TO PRODUCE ARTISTIC EFFECTS—LAWYERS AND THEIR TASTE—AN ARTISTIC COVER—FAILURES—CAUSES—THE SYSTEM OF SYMMETRICAL COMPOSITION—THE ARTISTIC SENSE A PSYCHOLOGIC QUALITY—RETURN TO THE GOOD "OLD STYLE"—HOPES EXPRESSED.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

MONG all engaged as practical printers, the job depart-A ment is considered the art branch of the entire business. And so it is; although I must say, with regret, that one meets only too often with products in that line which have no claim to the title whatever. The job compositor is supposed to know many things of which the book compositor, whose every-day labor is without a change, without deviation from the straight line, the angle, has, very often, not the faintest idea. While the requirements of the book compositor simply consist in understanding how to justify correctly, how to properly indent the paragraphs, and perhaps-but even this last requirement is not strictly the compositor's duty-how to capitalize, italicize and interpunctuate defective manuscript, the job compositor is expected to know all that, and much more. He is expected to possess the sense and ability to correctly divide his lines, and give each the proper place upon the job he is to compose; he must possess, either born with him, the individual, or acquired by long and ardent observation, the true sense of that which is beautiful to the eye, and this understanding is actually not the lightest of the requirements made by the world upon the job compositor.

At the present time, when so many different shapes and formulas are used in the legal, medical and business world, it is no easy matter to know them all, and still every first-class job compositor is expected to possess that knowledge. He receives (I speak of manuscript copy) his formula, or rather his manuscript written out in straight lines, with no division as to the prominence of one or the other, with none but the scantiest directions, if any, as to the form of the job and desires of the customers; and out of such crude material the job compositor is expected to do the proper thing, which, in the end, must be an accomplished piece of work, coming up to the requirements of form, usage and taste. Let anyone who desires to get acquainted with the difficulties of jobwork put an experienced book compositor, who has spent many years at the case, and has seen many thousand job compositors at the job case, and he will soon experience the obstacles which present themselves to the "designer in type," even if he is an old experienced hand at the book case. A thousand questions will soon be asked. Is this type too heavy for this line? Is this line

running too wide? How am I to adjust this line? etc.

And how will the job look after it is done? Alas! don't
ask to see it.

Among the main obstacles or disagreeable moments the job compositor encounters, is, undeniably, the individual taste of the customer, who knows, in most cases, just as little about the possibilities in job composition as he knows about the pliability of the material with which the typesetter has to accomplish his work. Every job compositor and job printer can sing his song about this matter. The most absurd and impossible things are demanded by customers, and these bitter almonds belong to the every-day bread of the jobber. In one case, I remember, I worked for a prominent church in a town near the city of New York, whose pastor (I suppose to pass his time in a Christian manner) had the habit of bothering me with the most unheard-of demands ever required of any job compositor. No job went up to his luxuriously furnished study, without being returned with a ridiculously "blackened" margin, full of remarks, suggestions and demands. After declaring that I had not enough spare time to satisfy the whim of his absurd ideas, I received copy in a manner which led me, at last, to the declaration that I did not care to accept any more orders from that source. This pastor sent down to the office the manuscript for a ticket, accompanied by a dozen or more cards, circulars, books, etc. Each line on the manuscript, sometimes different words in the same line, were ornamented with all sorts of hieroglyphics-the corresponding marks could be found in the accompanying printed matter, and stood to show me what type he desired for this or that line or word. I need not mention that it would have been impossible to print in the manner which he prescribed; the job would have appeared worse than the poorest amateur product, if I had followed the directions. Since then I have heard that this Christian fellow-citizen has decided to establish his own printing office in the rectory. Whether he has done so because no one printer would be willing to submit to his absurd desires, or whether he did it to save (?) expenses to his congregation, is still an open question. In the latter case, I am afraid there will be some miscalculation. We know that amateur printing is no profitable business, even when practiced by a divine gentleman, whose dignity does not forbear him to take the bread out of the mouth of his fellow-man, whose life's vocation is to make an honest living with an honest trade. I doubt that any printer would submit—and there are many among us intellectually capable of doing so-to step upon the pulpit and preach for money, simply because his inner inclination (let us call it whim) and opportunity urged him to do so. "Let the shoemaker remain with his last." There is room for all of the Lord's creatures in this world. No one should attempt to rob his fellow-man of his eyes, even if he is protected by the sham mantle of Christian love. But, here, I am becoming excited over a trifle. I simply gave this story to show some of the difficulties experienced in our trade.

Another of these obstacles is the prevailing taste, or rather lack of taste, for the queer, the odd, the unconventional. This taste has been introduced by lithographers, who easily can do, with the material which they handle, as

they please. They call the odd, queer, and unsymmetrical, "the artistic." We meet it everywhere-on signs, in furniture, in architecture, in dress, and even in the outfit of pug dogs—this curse of the latter years, and to keep step with the prevailing fashions, the type founders have endeavored for some time to produce the most awkward and ugliest faces man ever put his eyes upon. Still it seems that they have hit the nail upon the head. With these queer type-faces at hand, the printer is able to satisfy the most "hieroglyphically inclined" of his customers. Now, as a rule, these odd styles are not insisted on by a class whose professions demand a certain clearness in expression and appearance. Lawyers, for example, who easily appreciate the value of a word, do not desire any of these odd styles. "The artistic," when it is bought at the expense of clearness, is not practicable in their case. They adhere to the Roman styles, unornamented and unflourished, and actually the most beautiful in the end; in which a "W" cannot be mistaken for a runic or hieroglyphic character, which would rather fill an honorable position upon the surface of an obelisk than a fit place upon some modern business card or document. Still. chacun a son goût-" everyone has his taste," and we must not grumble with the type founders, who have given us the opportunity to do justice to the present flow toward the queer and absurd—respectively "the artistic." It cannot be denied that one often meets with really astonishing products in this direction; work from the hands of jobbers, which at once awakens a certain sympathetic feeling for the style in the observer; jobs which really possess the property to create approval, and deserve approval. Such a piece of work, for instance, is the cover of a pamphlet issued by the Photo-Engraving Company, New York City. This is a fantastic design printed (on rough packing paper) in green bronze and imperial red. The lettering consists of open-faced antique shaped characters, printed respectively interwoven in brown ink, through the design. The appearance of the whole at once impresses the observer that the odd and still beautiful totality of the picture is due to the real artistic sense, and capacity to express it in the right manner, by the executor of the work. But, as a rule, ninety per cent of the efforts to produce artistic effects are failures, and remain with the mere attempts.

The absolute denial of the laws of symmetry, in the socalled artistic, is the dangerous cliff, which means ruin to many of the attempts. Although strict harmony cannot be claimed for these odd styles, they still must possess it in a certain degree, not in a geometrical sense, but in a manner which cannot be laid down by mathematical laws, but must be felt by the producing person himself. This quasi harmony is a property of the individual, and only when properly expressed in the design, will create a counter feeling in the observer, and prove satisfactory. In most cases the producing party either does not possess the qualities to produce this counter feeling in the accepting individual, or if he possesses them, has not the power to express them in a manner satisfactory; therefore the many failures in really artistic work. The power to express rightly what one feels or sees with his mental eye, is not a consequence of mechanical training, for one may be a first-class skilled

workman without the quality to produce artistic effects. It is a psychological property, which, as a rule, is born with the individual, or perhaps, innoculated by society and surroundings, I should therefore recommend to the craft, to adhere to principles which can be brought under mathematical rules, the uppermost of which, in our case, is symmetry. Anyone with common sense and some experience, can produce, by this system, very agreeable effects, and give general satisfaction. In symmetrical composition, the picture can be calculated in advance. The compositor will know exactly how his composition will appear after it is done. Not so with the irregular artistic piece of type work. It is very often the case—and I know it to be so in the majority of cases-that the picture in view differs materially from the picture (composition) produced. Dissatisfaction, loss of self-confidence, waste of time and money, are the consequences of this manner. It is not the material which we have to blame for this deficiency, because type founders, rule cutters and machinists have furnished the modern printer with the very best in this line; it is the lack of à priori qualities of the individual necessary to success in that direction. And in the end, how long will it last, this desire for the odd and absurd? Hardly long enough to warrant the education of our apprentices in a systematic way for this branch. Already we meet with objections to it; already we find us return to solid qualities of the Roman-cut "good old style."

Let us hope that we soon again will have to look for hieroglyphics where they are in place, on "Cleopatra's Needle," or the like; but not meet them on the commercial blanks of petty tradesmen.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

BY R. MEARS.

I Thas become a favorite assertion with modern writers, especially in this country, that the height of the civilization of a nation or race may be gauged by its treatment of woman; that the lower we descend in the scale of cultivation, the more degraded and debased becomes the lot of the female, until she degenerates into the slave or plaything of her lord and master, man. On the other hand, among the most highly cultivated peoples, woman is said to drop her burden of labor to become the shrine of man's worship, the light of his home, and the friend, companion and counselor of her husband.

The position of woman in Europe has been repeatedly described by travelers as being much inferior to that of her sisters in this country, and the boast has been made that America was "woman's paradise." While in Europe the wife not uncommonly waited upon her husband, even to the extent of blacking his boots, and other menial services, doing all the domestic drudgery, building fires, cutting wood, tilling the soil and performing a host of other degrading and laborious duties, her American sister has been shown to be exempt from nearly all these cares, the husband being the one who had to haul fuel, make fires, and often to do the marketing for the family.

While this picture was, to some extent, true years ago, at the present time it is possible that the women of this

country perform their full share of work, and are constantly pushing their way into the vocations formerly supposed to belong exclusively to the other sex.

It would be reasonable to suppose that the elevation and emancipation of woman so claimed for this country, partly owing to the greater respect in which she has been held by man, and partly to the introduction into every home of a host of labor-saving appliances, and which have afforded her ampler opportunities for the cultivation of mind and intellect, would have stimulated her efforts in the direction of invention and discovery; but scientists tell us this has not been the case. While man, during the last half century, has made rapid strides toward mastering the forces of nature, utilizing steam and electricity, devising new tools, machinery, and processes, and improving old ones, scarcely anything has been accomplished by woman toward benefiting or improving the race.

From this fact, these scientists argue that man is advancing intellectually more rapidly than woman, and at such a pace, too, as threatens ultimately to reënslave her.

Has not woman, herself, been helping onward her enslavement? Let us see. Some years ago it became the fashion among a few women to clamor loudly for the equality of the sexes—an equality of rights, politically, socially, and industrially. Their arguments would seem to imply that the boast of woman's superiority in this country had no actual foundation. Be that as it may, the clamor continued. Yielding to this demand, colleges, workshops, factories, etc., one by one, were thrown open to women, until now, not only do they entirely monopolize whole industries, but are to be found working side by side with men in almost every department of labor. In our cities they have largely supplanted men as clerks, bookkeepers, cashiers, telegraph and telephone operators, waiters, book peddlers, school teachers, etc., but in factories bid fair soon to completely exclude men, except as foremen or superintendents. They are numerically superior in bookbinderies, clothing, boot and shoe, and paper-box factories; they run most of the sewing machines and other light machinery; have invaded the countingroom and private office, by reason of the type-writer; are in our public buildings at Washington and elsewhere; are displacing a few men as typesetters, -in short, there are few places in which they cannot be found. So far, men seem to have retained a monopoly in the building trades, the army and the police force, but who shall say that, when a generation of labor has hardened the female muscle, women may not be seen laying brick or wielding club and hammer?

In the country, also, the instinct of labor has propelled woman toward the harder forms of toil. The Chicago *Tribune* recently stated that over a thousand farms in Iowa are run by women, a majority of whom are unmarried; while on the Pacific slope, fruit-farming is becoming a favorite occupation of the sex. In Michigan, and elsewhere, the peach, apple and berry crops are gathered by women and children; while in the market gardens, adjacent to large cities, most of the labor of cultivation is performed by female hands. It has been asserted that over 125,000

females work for wages in New York; 35,000 in Boston; and 100,000 in Philadelphia. It is estimated that in the whole United States over five million women are employed in the various industrial pursuits.

It is probable that this omnipresence of women in our industries may be accounted for more by reason of the avarice of our capitalists than from any desire to better the condition of the sex. In fact, the universal introduction of female labor has the opposite tendency. As soon as it had been discovered that woman's labor could be obtained cheaper than that of man, every position that could be filled by a woman was opened to her, and her advent in any industry was a signal for the lowering of wages. Bookkeeping, clerking, etc., have gradually fallen in value, until now the remuneration received for such service is of the most meager character. Women, too, who have started enterprises for the employment of their sex, have invariably paid little more than half the price of male service to their female helpers. And so, in every employment where woman's labor could be utilized, wages have steadily fallen, until, having almost excluded men, the capitalist has paid his female help as little as he possibly could, in many cases next to starvation prices.

The result to many among the working class has been direful. Man, the legal head of the family and the natural bread winner, has seen his place taken by his sister or daughter, his own income stopped, or, if he still finds employment, the remuneration therefor has become inade-quate to supply the common necessaries of his family, while the pittance his daughter receives scarcely serves to provide the clothing she needs. Should this female invasion continue to increase in extent and wage depreciation, women performing all the lighter forms of work, and machinery doing all the heavier, man will in time be excluded from labor, and woman revert to the condition of slavery, from which it has been our boast that civilization had emancipated her.

Already we are being told, by press and social science statisticians, that marriages are decreasing in number; that too many of our young men are unable to support a wife, much less a family; that the women of this country are gravitating toward too widely distinct divisions, the one, comparatively few in number, belonging to the well-to-do class, who are too weak or too indolent to assume the cares and duties of maternity, and the other the army of industrial slaves who are competing with man and each other for a bare subsistence, and to whom maternity will mean financial shipwreck; hence, that the race must ultimately diminish or die out.

In view of the present tendency toward the employment of cheap female labor, the question of the future of "our boys" will soon take the place of our solicitude for "our girls." What is to be the condition and position of man among our industrial masses? All men cannot be bankers, lawyers, doctors, parsons, or saloon-keepers, neither can they all be merchants, office-holders, stock exchange or other gamblers, or capitalists. What are they to do to earn a livelihood? Shall we be compelled to maintain an army to provide bread for the ablebodied, while the others go to the poorhouse, or will they marry

and be compelled to subsist upon the meager earnings of their wives?

Is there to come a time when woman will demand and receive a better remuneration for her labor, thus putting the sexes upon a financial equality, or will she go on lowering the wage standard until she becomes the only wage earner, and man be excluded from all our industries? Should the latter condition be only approximately reached, the young man of the future may be brought face to face with the degrading alternatives-starvation, emigration, or marriage under the condition above stated.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COST AND VALUE OF PRESSWORK.

BY D PAMALEY.

THERE is a wide difference of opinion among printers as to the actual cost of presswork. This difference is partly owing to the varying conditions of printing offices, particularly as to the class of work done, and the various kinds of presses in use. We do not pretend to state facts applicable to every office; but we have had experience enough justifying us in asserting that the real cost of presswork is more generally underrated than otherwise, by printers. As a basis to start from, we assume an office doing \$20,000 worth of work yearly. The proportion of general expense will be about the same, whether less or more work is usually done, and we present the items in the order in which they occur.

GENERAL OFFICE EXPENSES.

ke.	nt—This is variable, but for an office of the size under	
	consideration, we assume a fair expense to be one	
	year\$	800 00
Po	wer-Necessary to run five presses, value of plant \$700,	
	annual interest and depreciation on plant	140 00
]	Fuel, gas or steam expenses, yearly	360 00
Li	ght—Fuel, water and general incidentals, one year	300 00
Su	perintendence -One man, the proprietor, who keeps the	
	books, collects, and does business generally, and fore-	
	man	2 000 00

These figures represent a clear 18 per cent tax on every \$20,000 of business. Power being a necessity for presswork, it is proper to make that almost a special charge, but for convenience in figuring, we make 20 per cent as an actual tax to be charged up on the productions of presses, for general expenses.

Total amount for general expenses...... \$3,600 00

We will now consider the expense of running five sizes of presses, first taking up an

EIGHTH MEDIUM PRESS.
Total cost in office, \$250.
Interest on \$250 at 8 per cent \$ 20 00
Depreciation yearly, 8 per cent 20 00
Insurance, repairs, tympan sheets, oil, benzine 29 00
Ink and rollers for one year 50 00
Press boy, wages, 50 weeks at \$4 200 00
Oversight of foreman or pressman, 40 cents daily 120 00
——\$439 oo
Assuming 50 per cent more for production than cost, we have
\$658.50, as production, and 20 per cent on this amount
for general expenses, amounts to 131 70

Assuming 300 days of work, we find the daily cost to be \$1.90; and if the average is 5,000 impressions daily, the cost will be 39 cents per 1,000 impressions.

QUARTER MEDIUM PRESS.

Value of press complete in office, \$400.	
Interest on plant, and annual depreciation	\$ 64 00
Insurance, repairs, oil, tympans, ink, rollers	126 00
Press boy's wages at \$5, and oversight, 40 cents daily	370 00
	\$560 00
Add 20 per cent general expenses on production	168 oo
Total expenses for one year	\$728 00

With 300 days' work, the daily cost would be \$2.43, and if the average is 4,000 impressions daily, the cost will be 61 cents per 1,000.

HALF MEDIUM PONY CYLINDER.

Value of press complete \$1,200.	
Interest on plant, and annual depreciation \$	156 00
Insurance, repairs, oils, ink, rollers, etc	125 00
Feed-boy \$6, and pressman one-third time	600 00
\$	881 00
Add 20 per cent general expenses on productions	264 30
Total expenses for one year	1,145 30

With 300 days' work, the daily cost would be \$3.82, and if the average is 5,000 impressions daily, the cost will be 77 cents per 1,000.

MEDIUM CYLINDER PRESS.

Value of press set up in office complete, \$1,600.			
Interest on plant and depreciation	. \$	200	00
Insurance, repairs, ink, oil, rollers, etc		155	00
Feed-boy, \$6, and pressman half-time		700	00
	\$1	,055	00
Add 20 per cent general expenses on production		316	50
Total expenses for one year	. \$1	1,371	50

Equal to \$4.57 daily expense, and averaging 4,000 daily, the cost would be \$1.15 per 1,000 impressions.

DOUBLE MEDIUM CYLINDER PRESS.

The variation in values allows more latitude for cost of plant, but we assume the cost at \$2,000.

Interest and depreciation	Ś	300	00
Insurance, repairs, oils, ink, rollers, etc		180	
Feed-boy \$6, and pressman half time		700	00
	\$1	,180	00
Add 20 per cent for general expenses		354	00
Total expenses for one year	Śī	.534	00

Equal to \$5.11 daily expense, and averaging \$1.70 per 1,000 impressions on daily runs of 3,000.

We have now the aggregate cost of 1,000 impressions as follows:

On eighth medium press	\$ 39
" quarter medium "	61
" half medium cylinder press	77
" medium cylinder "	1 15
" double medium cylinder press	I 57
_	
Average expense per 1,000	\$ 90

The foregoing are startling figures. Can they be conpresses can be kept on edition work, or where cheap work is rushed out without regard to quality, the work will cost

How much more than the above cost prices do printers actually get for presswork? I have known of a great deal of cylinder work being done at less than the above figures, and the printers have thought they were making money.

In closing this article, I submit the following scale of prices for presswork, as more nearly the real value of work, in an office equipped as we have considered:

Eighth medium press, pe	1,000	impressions	 \$	80
Quarter medium "	44	"	 I	00
Half medium pony	"	44	 I	20
Medium cylinder	"	"	 1	50
Double medium press	66	**	 2	00
Average value			 \$1	30

This we consider about 50 per cent advance on the cost of the work, and from these figures, reasonable discounts can be made for quantities, and for short runs, a charge for first hundred should be equal to four hundred impressions.

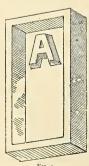
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ELECTROTYPE MATRICES.

BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

HILE almost every treatise on the history of printing mentions or describes the copper matrices struck from a punch; the electrotype matrices - which in this country probably exceed the other kind in a proportion of seven or eight to one-are barely mentioned, and where a few words are spoken of them, it is only to condemn their use.

Though there are many imperfect matrices of this kind, and the comparative ease with which faces can be copied, has tempted a few to open foundries without proper tools or appliances, there is no doubt as to their producing, when well made, as good type as that cast from a copper strike. In the larger sizes, 36, 48 and 60 point, the tendency of the matrix struck from the punch, is toward hollowness of the face-a bad fault which the electrotype does



not have. Besides its many other advantages, it has rendered possible the production of the handsome modern faces, with their delicate lines and shadings. Soon after the discovery of electrodeposition, type founders attempted to use it in producing matrices. The first results were crude, and were almost wholly confined to copying faces that had been cut on steel. A type was hung in the battery by a thin copper wire, and the face covered with a sheet of copper. When this was of sufficient thickness, the shank was cut

away, and the head of the type, or "eyelet," placed in an oblong iron box, about the shape of the matrix, and held in position with a wire, as in Fig. 1. Melted lead was

then poured in the box, and the wire withdrawn or nipped off. The matrix was then taken from the box and a cast taken. The shank of the type thus cast soldered itself to the head of the original type, and drawing it out, left a perfect reverse copy of it. These matrices were then fitted up in line, set and height exactly like the copper strikes. Afterward quads were placed about the type to be copied, in order to give the copper deposition a wider face or bearing, and zinc was substituted for

Though much cheaper than the copper strikes, these matrices had fatal defects. The lead first used easily bent or wore. The zinc, though harder, was still too soft, and was brittle and porous; besides, the "eyelet" often

became loose. In such a case, nothing remained but to make a new one. To obviate these faults, a mold of type metal was cast around the type, and the whole matrix deposited therein by the battery. But this was slow and expensive, and it was difficult to obtain a thick, smooth deposit.

To an American, Edwin Starr, of Philadelphia, belongs the honor of a successful solution of the problem. Cutting a hole in a plate of copper, the head of the type is placed in it, and enough

copper deposited to fill the hole. Fig. 2 represents a plate, with a type in position. It will be noticed that the sides of the hole are sloped to prevent the eyelet from slipping out. When the hole is filled, the type is withdrawn, the surplus copper removed, and this plate riveted to a heavier one. This not only makes the matrix stronger, but prevents the eyelet from becoming loose. Brass plates were afterward substituted for the copper, and this form is the one in use today.

Fig. 3 represents the plates riveted together, and Fig. 4,

the matrix as it appears when fitted in line, set, position and height. The minutest perfection or blemish is copied by the deposition, and the type cast from such a matrix is a perfect counterpart of the original.

In later years, a new school of engravers, headed by Mr. Ruthven, of Philadelphia, has sprung up, cutting exclusively on metal, and producing ornamenta-

36

tion and finish the punch cutters never dared to attempt.

In perfection of finish, such faces as the Raphael, Ruskin, Steelplate Gothic, etc., silence all attempts to bring the process into disrepute, and lately Mr. Benton has cut Roman type on metal with his engraving machine, having such a high finish that it is safe to say that even in this field, until this time wholly given up to the punch cutter, the electrotype matrix will also drive out its copper rival.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

BY WALTER L. KING.

RARELY can there be seen a more commodious and more healthy printing establishment than the typographical house of one of our French daily newspapers—the Courrier de la Plata, now in its twenty-second year. Situated in calle Méjico, at No. 304, in a thoroughfare but little used, owing to the bad state of this and adjacent streets, it enjoys a kind of quiet retiredness unknown to any of the other city works of a like nature.

The building, which has the appearance of being of but recent construction, is an imposing one, doing honor to the road in which it is located. On entering through the center gateway, various offices, devoted to the administration of the journal, are observable on either side, the last but one on the right hand being the publishing room, and the very-last on the same way containing dampening apparatus for moistening the paper, on which the daily is printed. Only the material for this diurnal newspaper is humidised; wetting sheets to be used in jobwork is considered unnecessary.

Mounting a short flight of steps, the printing office proper is reached. It is enough to produce a favorable impression on anybody; a delightful breeze continually rushes through the building, quickly and agreeably cooling the visitor after a walk through the uncomfortable, dusty streets of Argentine's city. This is the ground floor of the establishment; upon it is placed all the machinery. Upstairs, upon the wide balcony, running round the building, is where the typesetting is done, and thither Señor Capatary leads the way.

The eyes soon rest upon a forest of frames, nearly all unoccupied, however. "How is this-how many job compositors do you employ?" is asked; and the owner replies: "From fifteen to twenty; but trade just now is slack with us, and another thing, fear of cholera has driven off many printers from the city to the country. This," continued the courteous Frenchman, leading the way between some lanes of frames, "is the section for setting the type of the journal. Fifteen compositors are employed nightly, in this section alone." "How many hands are employed in all in this establishment?" "Including printers, machinists, stereotypers, and those engaged in bookbinding and publishing-between fifty and sixty," was the foreman's ready response. "Does all the type in this house come from France?" "Yes, with the exception of a little from Germany."

We had now reached a flight of stairs on the opposite side of the composing department to those which had been mounted five minutes previously. Before quitting this place, however, a few particulars concerning it may be of interest. The roof above is of one span, built of wood and glass, the latter deprived of much of their usefulness by being underlaid with canvas and paper, to break the fierceness of the sun's rays. Nevertheless, despite the obstruction to the glorious light of day, a good illumination does enter, streaming its effulgent rays into every corner, and affording ample light to the machine room below. Moreover,

good-sized windows are placed at both front and back of the typesetting gallery, thus also letting the employes (who, it was almost forgotten to state, are paid by the month) have the benefit of a healthy current of air that unceasingly passes through.

And now for a review of the machinery department. "Have you any North American presses here?" "No," responded the guide; "except this," he suddenly added, as our eyes alighted together on a Washington handpress from R. Hoe & Co's factory, New York. A few minutes later the owner had to make another exception to that simple, but sweeping "No" reply; for in full swing a few vards off, was a treadle jobber from one of the United States foremost firms in the manufacture of these useful machines. These were the only two articles, however, from the great republic, and even their presence in this printery is a matter of surprise, considering the astonishingly little machinery salable in imprentas here, that had been manufactured on the northern continent. But this is the only house in Buenos Ayres wherein the writer has seen North American machinery more predominant than English; for the only British article in use in the Courrier de la Plata jobbing office, was a Harrild (London) numbering machine.

One medium and two large-sized job presses are of Marinoni's manufacture; from the celebrated Parisian maker comes also the newspaper machines on which the French daily is worked. It is placed over an uncommonly deep pit, and will throw off from three thousand to four thousand impressions hourly. This press looked remarkably neat and clean, as did all the others—as did, in fact, everything in the establishment. What a contrast to the state of some Italian houses carrying on a like business that cross the writer's mind while penning these lines.

An eight horsepower horizontal steam engine drives the printing presses. It bears the name of J. Hermann, of La Chapelle, France. Immediately beyond the motor is a small room, wherein stereotyping is executed. The plant, of French manufacture, is very small. Leaving this last place, and again entering the machine room, the vision will rest on a large cutter and presser from the gay city, Mons. Janiot being the builder of the former, and Mons. E. Briad the maker of the latter.

"Le doy à v. mil gràcias, pero molesto à v. mucho,"
"I am very much obliged to you, but give you much
trouble," and "Nada de eso," "No trouble at all," were
concluding remarks made by overseer and visitor, when
parting, after a most pleasant half-hour's sojourn in the
model printing establishment of the Courrier de la Plata.

The writer will now give a brief description of the making of three of the native dailies printed in this city, thus affording readers an insight into the interior management, and state of affairs considered necessary by South American employers, in the production of their papers.

The oldest paper in the Argentine Republic is an evening daily, called the *Nacional* (the majority of journals this side the equator, indeed, for a thousand miles south of it, are, it is almost needless to add, remarkably short-lived). It first appeared on the afternoon of May 1, 1852, and is, therefore, nearly thirty-five years old. The paper, of which

Dr. Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield was the founder, has undergone some half-dozen changes in its size since the first start. At the beginning, the columns of this four-page newspaper were twenty-two inches long; they have been gradually lengthened until they now number thirty inches. This makes the Nacional the third biggest blanket sheet in Argentine, the Nacion taking the lead by a fraction less than thirty-five, and the Tribuna Nacional coming in second with thirty-one inches. Both the latter are morning dailies. The offices of the Nacional are at Nos. 65 and 67, in the street of Bolivar. A crowd of boys besiege the entrance from twelve to three o'clock P.M., and raise a terrible dust, by their rushings in and out. It was through them that the visitor had some trouble in securing an interview with the director, Señor Samuel Alberú. That worthy gentleman readily gave permission to view the interior, saying: "Go where you like!" and regretting that pressure of work would not allow him or any of the staff to act as guide.

The composing department seems to have no regular location to itself, for frames are placed anyhow and anywhere, in various disjointed corners of the building. This place, indeed, has the appearance of having, at one time, consisted of a clump of irregularly situated small rooms, which had been knocked into one for its present use. There is a rather large-sized jobbing press deposited in one of these whilom partitions, driven by either hand or steampower.

A few yards further on is the machine room, and a big place it is, too. The printing machine, then turning out the 12,126th number, is the largest of its kind in this republic, coming from L. Alauzet, fils, Paris, and has been in use about a year. It is capable of working off from three thousand to five thousand copies per hour, requiring the attention of four feeders and removers. The daily circulation of the Nacional may safely be put down at between seven and eight thousand. It is worked by a four horsepower vertical steam engine, of Chaudré's (Paris) manufacture.

From two retiring places behind the press a most nauseous stench of ammonia came, pervading the entire shop, and this during the existence of Asiatic cholera, when every house is being, or supposed to be, visited by the sanitary authorities! Maybe, however, this strong smell is considered as efficacious against diseases as is a tanyard, the generally most abominable effluvia arising from the latter being proof positive against all the scents known, and even refusing to allow others to catch on.

At calle Bolivar, 92½, is the printing office of the Patria. This paper is one of the best printed, neatest and handiest (it is not a blanket sheet) in Argentine. Established eight years ago, as the Patria Argentina, it dropped, a twelve-month since, the second name. Telipe J. Moreira is the director of the diurnal newspaper that appears every mortal day of its existence.

The publishing, printing, machinery and paper-damping rooms are situated behind the editorial offices, and placed after one another, in the order named. In the composing room fifteen compositors work at night; half a

dozen boys are employed during the day, putting letter in case for their use.

The type, of which there are several fonts—for jobbing work, is also carried on during the day—is of French manufacture, so are the engine and two printing machines, of which more directly. The only article coming from the States is a large roller proof press, from Hoe, of the world's metropolis. These presses are old-fashioned, but they are, like a good many antique things, very useful.

The next department contains an L. Lauzet (Paris) printing press. The overseer said it worked off five thousand copies in an hour, and, judging from appearances, it might be possible to get it to throw out that number, but only at the expense of immediate ruination to itself. The engine is at the back of the machine, but in another room, is a vertical one, of four-and-a-half horse-power, from Buffaud freres, of Lyons, France. In another room, located behind the motor, is the old press, from Rebourg, upon which the *Patria* was formerly worked off. It was covered over at the time, but the coverlet lifted a little showed it covered with dust, and broken.

Buenos Ayres has two daily papers looking after the interests of Spanish people in Argentine, the *Correo Español* and *Prensa Española*. The former has had an existence of fifteen years, and its printing office is situated at calle Piedras 126. During the night, fifteen to twenty compositors are sticking type, from 7 P.M. to 2 A.M. They work in a close and therefore unhealthy office; but their wages, \$60 per month, may be, for the class of newspaper work on which they are engaged, considered fair. As in the case of the *Patria*, above mentioned, boys throw in the distribution during daytime, a practice seemingly pursued with satisfaction to all concerned in many of the newspaper offices in this city.

The type, of which there is a large quantity, consisting of numerous faces, is principally French. At the time of the writer's visit it was too early to get a glance at the press, so the words of one of the hands concerning it is here jotted down: It is driven by steam, throws out from two to three thousand copies per hour (the *Correo Español* is a four-page blanket sheet), and consequently manages to work off the paper in about two hours, the circulation of the paper being over four thousand per day.

The heat of the evening, enhanced by a score of flames from as many gas jets, began to produce a heavy perspiration, followed by sensations of faintness in the writer's frame, so it was deemed expedient to give thanks, and quit rather abruptly the *Correo Español's* printing office, in order to partake of fresher air than that inhaled in calle Piedras 126.

(To be continued.)

PASTE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold stir in as much flour as will make it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered resin as will stand on a dime, and pour in a few dropes of oil of cloves to give it a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacupful of boiling water; pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. In a few minutes it will be like mush. Pour it into an earthen dish; let it cool; lay a cover on and put it in a cool place. When needed for use take out a portion and soften with warm water.—The Household.



To answer the many inquiries for market quotations on staple papers, in the way of assistance of THE INTER CO.) to list our regular stock and make prices on same, month to month on the market value of standard papers. FLAT PAPERS.

Acme Mills News 6½c	Crane Bros. All Linens 20 pe
Standard Mills News	Carev Linen.
Sussex Mills News	Royal Crown Linen
Erie Mills News 5c Colored Poster 6½c	I I Brown's Ledger Papers full rms 20 per
White Poster	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger)
720	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger)
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint 9c	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint 81/2c	Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint	St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.)
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 7½c	PF
Star No. 3, white and tint	No. 1 White French Folio
GOWED DADEDG	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors)
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. z White Double French Folio
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 White Double French Royal
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb	
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb, laid 4 50	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb 3 15	Parchment Writing Manila
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb	ENVELOPES.
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb	
No. 1 Cover 1 aper, 22 x 20, 40 to 3 00	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Commercial Sizes—First Quality
	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in h
Puritan Mills Blotting, white	sand boxes.
Florence Mills Blotting, white 11c	NO. STZES, 6.
Florence Mills Blotting, colors 120	234 Amber Laid 1 80
	244 Green Laid 1 80
CARD BOARDS.	254 Blue Laid 1 80
2-PLY, 3-PLY. 4-PLY.	First Quality, XX.
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred . \$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80	Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up ir
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90	thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-
Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00	boxes,
PER 100 SHS.	
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades) en ro	NO. SIZES, 6.
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)\$3 50	126 White Wove\$2 15
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 25	126 White Wove
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so that the printing trade will be posted	
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NO. SIZES, 6.	61/2.
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334 Amber Laid 1 55	1 60
354 Blue Laid 1 55	I 60
374 Canary Laid 1 55	I 60
384 Corn Laid 1 55	I 60
Second Quality, XX.	
In this grade all the sizes are New Governme	and Cond
The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand box	oe the
Size 61/2 is in half-thousand boxes,	.cs, the
NO. SIZES, 6.	61/2.
306 Melon Laid\$1 80	\$1 go
316 Fawn Laid	1 90
326 White Laid 1 80	1 90
336 Amber Laid 1 80	1 90
356 Blue Laid 1 80	1 90
366 Azurene Wove. 1 80 376 Canary Laid. 1 80	1 90
376 Canary Laid	1 90
386 Corn Laid	I 90
	1 90
Manila.	
Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the	50 and
280, which are in thousand boxes.	(1/
NO. SIZES, 6.	\$ 90
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440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25	I 35
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	2 55
Official Sizes - First Quality, XX	ζ.
Put up in half-thousand boxes,	
NO. SIZES, 9. 10.	II.
126 White Wove\$2 50 \$2.00	\$4 85
220 White Wove 3 70 4 10	5 00
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256 Blue Laid	5 00
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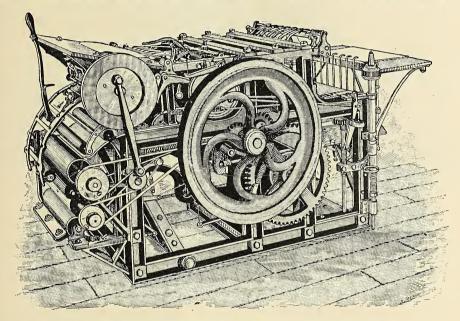
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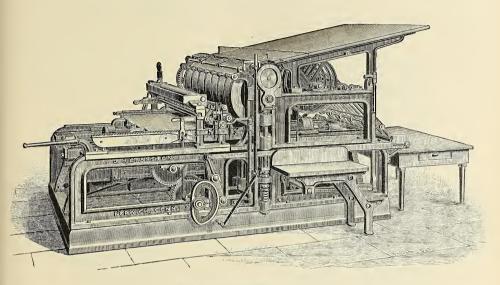
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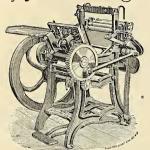


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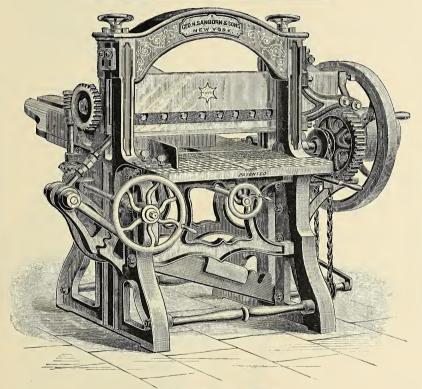
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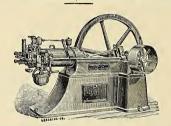
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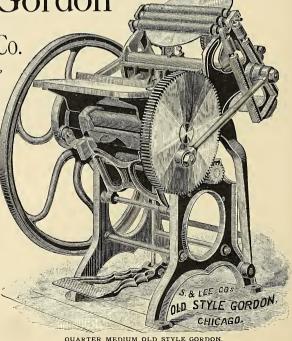
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L. GRAHAM & SON, 60 GRIVE street, Lwo (W. L.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walmut street, St. Louis, Mo.
Wells B. Sizers, 152 Dearboom street, Chicago.
W. Merk, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1887.

LARGE meeting of the St. Louis master printers and bookbinders, booksellers and stationers, together with representatives from the typographical union, was held at 207 Chestnut street, on Saturday afternoon, February 5. to enter a remonstrance against the bill now pending in the Missouri legislature, providing for the establishment of a state printing office for the purpose of publishing school books. Mr. Richard Ennis, chairman of the remonstrance committee, delivered a telling speech against the proposition; among other objections stating that it was pretty well understood that if the bill passes, it is the purpose of interested parties to do the work with convict labor, in the penitentiary, at Jefferson City.

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

THE letter of our Buffalo correspondent, published elsewhere, in reference to the proposed establishment of technical schools, shows that he has fallen into a serious though common, error in his estimate of their character, and baneful effects they will exercise on the trade. His premises are radically wrong, and his arguments and conclusions-if such they may be called-based on such premises, are equally unfounded. He, certainly, does not desire to place a premium on ignorance, yet this is just what his objection practically amounts to. Technical education is not intended to dispense with a workshop education, or antagonize an apprenticeship system, but to operate in conjunction therewith. Knowledge is power, and he who fails to avail himself of every opportunity, placed within his reach, to obtain this knowledge, must expect to be relegated to a subordinate position. This statement is corroborated by the fact that it is invariably the services of the proficient workman which are retained when business slackens, while the first to be dispensed with are those of the incompetent. The claim that the establishment of these schools would furnish the means of educating the sons of the wealthy at the expense of the poorer classes, is absurd. In truth the latter are those who would be the especially benefited, as there is no reason to suppose that the boys of men of means have any intention of joining the army of labor, or entering the list of competitors. Neither is there ground for asserting they would be the means of adding one more printer to the roll, except in a higher and better sense, while many reasons can be furnished in support of the claim that they would be the medium and agency for weeding out the botches who are at present the bane, the curse, and weakness of the trade.

In discussing this important subject it must not be forgotten that youth is emphatically the impressible period of life. The sapling bends, while the tree will break. Though history is sometimes ransacked to prove that this or that individual attained eminence in his profession, who had chosen it long after manhood's estate had been reached, the examples cited are exceptions to the rule, comparatively a drop in the bucket; and it is within the bounds of truth to state that for one individual who becomes a proficient in a calling he has selected when past the meridian of life, there are five hundred who master it before they attain their majority. In the one case it is striking the iron when it is hot, in the other trying to impress the sealing wax, after it has cooled. Hence the necessity of supplanting the lax, superficial, slipshod, prevailing system, at the right time, with one which will substitute the intelligent, scientific workman, who can give a reason for the faith that is in him, for the automaton, who can only perform his duties in a perfunctory manner, and these only in a certain groove.

Our correspondent is likewise unfortunate in his reference to the willingness of the employer to accept an unknown for a known quantity. In the first place, the skilled mechanic, who thoroughly understands his trade, does not require to hunt for a job. The job will hunt for him; and he will certainly be the last man to accept a position at two or three dollars, or even a penny, less than the current wages, because his services will, in all probability, command a premium. Such a workman is generally appreciated at his true value; and we have yet to see the employer who would tell such an employé to take his coat and leave, because a stranger had offered his services for a trifle less. Shrewd business men don't generally make such fools of themselves. They believe in letting well enough alone.

It is almost needless to add that no one, with a modicum of common sense, will claim that a boy or man, who knows but a smattering of his trade, no matter when, where or how obtained, should be accepted as a qualified workman; and such has never been the argument advanced by any advocate of a system of technical education. But where the deficiency in our existing apprenticeship system is supplemented by such a course of training, the examples cited as the "don't-know-their-business" class, because they never learned it, will cease to exist.

In an article in the November (1885) issue of The Inland Printer, in referring to the subject of technical education, we said:

What obstacle stands in the way of a progressive, qualified printer opening an evening school of instruction in this and other cities, at a comparatively trifling cost to the attendant, with no other implements than a sponge, chalk and blackboard? Nothing but indifference. There are scores, age hundreds, of apprentices and journeymen in this and many other localities, who would find time and money thus expended a more profitable investment than that spent in the pool room, the theater, the saloon or the dance hall, or the many frivolous amusements which now demand so much of their attention. How many pertinent questions could be asked and answered; how many invaluable explanations and instructions given, especially to the victim of the vicious department system, on the proper display of jobwork, the judicious use of embellishments, when and where required, symmetry, character of type adapted to a certain class of work, make-ups, arrangement of colors, margins and many other suggestions which present themselves to the intelligent reader, which would be out of character in his daily routine work? Of course compulsory attendance could not be enforced, but the tares would be divided from the wheat. Those who were really anxious to acquire a thorough mastery of their trade, and those who labored under disadvantageous surroundings, but were anxious to improve their condition, would have an opportunity to prove their faith by their works, and those who neglected or refused to avail themselves of such advantages, would have no justifiable cause of complaint if they were left in the background.

There is certainly nothing impracticable in these suggestions, and we hope ere long to announce that in certain quarters at least they have been carried into practical effect.

We are pleased to learn, from a recent number of the *Printers' Register*, London, that a typographical technical class, consisting of one hundred and forty-four members, two-thirds of whom are apprentices, has been established in Leeds, under the supervision of a Mr. A. Oldfield, in which the course of instruction given is similar to that suggested in the foregoing. The meetings are held every Wednesday evening, and the average attendance is one hundred pupils. The first four lessons given were devoted to the theory of distribution, setting, display, news, bills, etc. The instructor not having a furnished office, available, to practically illustrate the art of printing, has made use of the blackboard, and, with rough drawings, shows thereon the various materials required, and their differences structurally. After each lesson, questions connected with the

subject matter of the evening's instruction have been addressed to the pupils. These had either to be answered in the room; or, if of a more elaborate nature, to be taken home, and brought back with the answer the following week. Each answer is then returned to the student, duly corrected, with a figure denoting its degree of accuracy. An answer marked 1, scores only one point; 2, is a little better; 3, is fair; 4, good; and 5, very good. This system, according to the *Register*, has been found an excellent means of ascertaining how far the lesson has done its work; and when mistakes have occurred, understanding the instructions given, an opportunity is thus afforded of correcting them. Specimens of printing are also generally on exhibition, and at the close of the class students are given ample opportunity of studying and profiting by them.

A prize fund has now been established in connection therewith, one gentleman alone offering \$50 in prizes, to be distributed as follows: \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5, for apprentices only, to which the Typographical Society of Leeds has added \$25; and the probabilities are that, with the aid of the master printers, a yearly prize fund of \$100 will be secured hereafter without difficulty.

Now, if our Buffalo correspondent will show us where the establishment of this and similar institutions is not a positive advantage to the humble, struggling, ambitious youth, anxious to become a proficient in his calling, he can see farther into a millstone than the writer.

CELLULOID.

A VERY interesting article on "Celluloid"—or "Zylonite"—its discovery, progress, and the hundred and one uses to which it can be successfully applied, from the pen of Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph. D., professor of chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, recently appeared in the columns of the Scientific American. It is as a new agency or helpmate to the printing business, and its use in the manufacture of stereotype plates for printing, that is now being developed, that invests it with a special interest.

When printing is done on cylinder presses at high speed, durability and clear, distinct impressions have not been hitherto combined in one material. The difficulty has been that metal plates soon became illegible, and to replace them involved large expenses. In these respects celluloid plates have been demonstrated to be much superior to metal. They give, when new, an equally sharp impression; when worn out they can be replaced at much less cost, and when emergency demands haste, they can be made in a part of the time required to put metal through the processes necessary to their production. One half hour will suffice for casting and blocking a plate.

The plates are light and convenient to handle. They are tough and elastic, consequently they do not batter easily, like metal, and require no wrapping when sent through the post. This advantage is important, both as to saving of time and material in wrapping, and saving of postage in transmission. They take ink freely, and on cheap paper, give a sharper impression than, with the care ordinarily used by pressmen, can be obtained from electrotypes. And for printing with colors it is claimed to be

vastly superior to wood type or wood cuts. With celluloid, a line may be worked in green or red, removed from the form, its face in a moment made as fresh as when new, and again immediately worked in another color. No time is lost in drying the surface, as it absorbs neither the lye, benzine nor water. The celluloid adheres closely to the grain of its wood base, enters into its fibers, and becomes a part of the block itself, rendering detachment impossible. The rapid advances made in the application of this most interesting chemical product, leave no room for doubt that it will play a very important part among the materials of construction in many manufacturing and technical processes in the future; that of printing not being the least important.

UNIFORMITY OF TYPE BODIES.

A CORRESPONDENT, under date of February 14, sends the following communication, which, on account of its character, and the fact that we have lately received several inquiries of a similar nature, we prefer to answer through the editorial columns of The Inland Printer, than through the usual channel:

Will you kindly give me some $\it reliable$ information with regard to type bodies?

Is the point system lately adopted by the Type Founders' Association identical with that of Marder, Luse & Co.?

If the Johnson and Thorp & Co. foundries adopt this system, will it not cause a change to be made in their bodies? that is, does the type they have manufactured agree with the new point system?

Am I not safe in saying that at least two-thirds of the type now in use, and used for the past ten years, is cast on a body nearly, or quite equal to the Johnson standard?

Of course I understand that the picas are the same, I only refer to the "odd" sizes.

A good, clear statement of the facts relating to what system has been in use most, and what is now to be used, will be interesting and valuable reading for one subscriber at least, and I think a great number of printers have no very clear conception of the matter. Will THE INLAND PRINTER set us right in its next issue?

- 1. The point system, recently adopted by the Type Founders' Association of the United States, is identical with that of Marder, Luse & Co.
- 2. The Johnson and the Thorpe type foundries have, we understand, adopted the interchangeable system. The nonpareil (six points), pica (twelve points), double pica (twenty-four points), and four-line pica (forty-eight points) remain precisely as they were, no change being necessary. Of course, all sizes, non-graded from the pica, have undergone alteration in order to agree with the new "point" system, and, consequently, differ materially in body from the type heretofore produced.
- 3. It would not be proper to state that two-thirds of the type now in use is "nearly equal to the Johnson standard," as the term is misleading. It must not be forgotten that absolute, unerring accuracy is imperative, and it is only by the universal adoption of and adherence to this absolute accuracy that the uniformity of the "point" system is secured, and practical value given thereto. It is the "nearly equal to" material which often causes the most trouble, in paper and cardboard justification. In other words, the object sought to be attained is

an absolutely uniform, undeviating standard, in which the word "nearly" possesses no significance.

4. The picas cast by all the foundries are *not*, as supposed by our correspondent, the same. In fact a variation applies to the production of three or four establishments.

THE INLAND PRINTER has time and again demonstrated the necessity for, and referred to the benefits to be derived from, the adoption of a common standard. Heretofore almost every type founder has been a law unto himself, and the inevitable result has been, as our readers know, a very babel of confusion in the composing room, and a source of expense and annoyance to the proprietor, because it has been next to impossible to secure, at all times, when wanted, the necessary additions or sorts from the establishment originally furnishing them. Hence a supply of new material too frequently meant the introduction of a bastard element; and we have known instances where this has been repeated, until six different sizes of long primer have accumulated in one office, and four different sizes of brevier in another, the mixture of any of which meant "pi," and waste of time. We know also several foremen who could write some interesting chapters narrating their experience, as the result of such a state of affairs, and which kept them in a beatific state of mind from Monday morning till Saturday afternoon. Surely a method to obviate this state of affairs, and substitute a universal "standard," for a crank or caprice standard (?), should command the support of everyone connected with the printing business.

That the interchangeable system will, in a comparatively short time, become universally recognized and adopted, is now conceded in all quarters; in proof of which we refer to the fact that nearly all the type founders of the United States are already casting their fonts upon that principle. And it is only a question of time when the hardest kicker against it, will be brought into the traces. Revolutions never go backward, and when the "good time coming," has come, the only wonder will be, "what in the world were we thinking about that we didn't adopt the system sooner?"

INTERESTING TO PRESSMEN.

A VALUED correspondent, a pressman, in Birmingham, Alabama, sends the following, which we publish for the benefit of a number of our readers:

Here is something that might prove of interest to some pressmen. Near our pressroom, on an adjacent lot, is a large pool of water, which, in addition to the boiler and engine, which are located in the pressroom, naturally causes a great deal of moisture to prevail therein. This frequently raised the deuce with our job rollers. In fact it took the face right off them; and as we had a great amount of work on hand we could not send them out for recasting. Yet something had to be done, for the rollers had such a suction as to make them comparatively valueless. By experiment I found that, by reducing the ink, so as to make it weaker than the strength in the composition, the difficulty was overcome. Of course on jobs where we would have used \$1 ink, without reducing, we would use \$2 ink, when reducing, so as to give it the same grade and consistency as \$1 ink, without reducing. Now, I am sure there are pressmen in some small towns, as well as larger ones, who are similarly troubled, in a damp climate, or on raing days, who will be glad to know my experience.

AN INQUIRER ANSWERED.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if the sending of meritorious specimens of jobwork to The Inland Printer, for reproduction therein, has been discontinued, as he has a sample of his handiwork he is anxious to exhibit. We answer, No. We desire to state, however, that a number of the latest specimens received have not warranted, in our opinion, their appearance in its columns. Several hundred dollars have been awarded to successful paid; but we claim the privilege of excluding all specimens which possess no special attractions. Those forwarding samples containing merit may rest assured that they will appear in due time, and that their true worth will be decided by a qualified and disinterested tribunal. Send them along.

A NEW YORK correspondent, under date of February 13, writes: "Mrs. ——noticed an item in your column headed, 'Of Interest to the Craft,' in the January number. The item referred to was from a 'lady correspondent,' and she may be pleased to learn that right here in New York, mother and daughter have successfully carried on a printing business since 1880, without the help of male management. They have earned a living, competing with other 'all male' printers, but have never cut prices below living rates, frequently letting work go, because the prices at which other 'gentlemen' printers offered to do it were such that the greenest amateur would scorn to touch it. It is some satisfaction to know that the sheriff has had occasion to 'wind up' the business of two of the gentlemen printers referred to, and that Mrs. —is still in the business.' Glad, very glad to know it.

A GOODLY number of correspondents, for whom we personally entertain the highest regard, seem to misapprehend the mission and scope of The Inland Printer. It is neither the mouthpiece of employer nor employé, as such. It is a journal devoted to the best interests of the printing profession, and while we are at all times anxious to do whatever in our power lies to establish and maintain friendly relations between journeyman and master, and to substitute arbitration for passion or imperious demands, we cannot surrender its pages to a tirade against the other, from either party. Think the matter over, friends, and you will no doubt come to the conclusion that the position we assume is the right one.

THE question of plates, from present indications, will occupy a prominent position in the deliberations of the forthcoming sessions of the International Typographical Union. A number of the delegates thereto have already been instructed to vote for their abolition, or to refer the matter to all subordinate unions for definite action. As a great deal can be said on the subject pro and con, we shall look for an earnest, intelligent discussion. The smaller unions seem to be the worst sufferers from their use, and it is from their representatives that the strongest opposition to them may be anticipated.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COLORS AND COLOR PRINTING.

BY A. V. HAIGHT.

In the use of colors and tints, there are certain arbitrary laws of natural harmony and contrast which must be recognized. The possible harmonious combinations are various, and, indeed, almost unlimited; and correct results must in great measure depend on natural or acquired taste in selecting the colors to be used in combination, as well as in arranging and grouping them.

The printer of the present day is required to produce something more than the simple effects of one or two primary colors, combined with black. He must not only understand the laws governing harmonious contrast, but is expected to bring into use the great variety of new colors and shades, so as to continually present fresh and striking effects. This can only be attained by study and experiment, as the misuse of one color, among half a dozen, may fatally mar an otherwise tasty piece of work.

The popular taste exacts the use of bright, or gaudy colors to a great degree; but as that taste is becoming more educated, the tendency in that direction is less apparent. It is not many years ago that a piece of printing in colors was considered incomplete without the use of red and black. If more than one color were required, blue or green must be introduced; but beyond that, few seemed willing to trust themselves. The simple process of dividing an ordinary type form for colors, no doubt admits of the display of taste and skill; but the more elaborate treatment of relief printing, by aid of tint blocks and color plates, and the numerous photo-engraving processes of reproducing designs from pen drawings, have opened up a wide field for the display of artistic taste and skill, wherein the printer is enabled to rival the lithographer, and in many cases to excel his work. He may not be able to produce the soft blending of colors and tints possible in work from the stone, but in bold designs, and in the sharp, clean, and firm impressions from the relief plate, he may often gain results which the lithographer cannot attain.

To attempt to write anything that may be of much practical benefit to the many accomplished printers of this country, who are to be found in every state of the Union, is not the aim of this article. But there are many young and inexperienced printers who are still learners, and have a desire to improve. This class, more particularly, I have in mind, and may be able to offer something to help them along, and even the best may glean a hint or an idea from the words of one less informed than himself.

Some of the rules and analyses of colors, although familiar to most printers, will not be amiss as an introduction to my subject. It is well-known that red, yellow and blue are the primary colors, and from them, with white and black, almost any color or shade may be formed.

Two of the primary colors, mixed or printed together, produce a secondary color,—as yellow and blue make green; red and blue produce purple or violet; red and yellow give orange. But in forming the secondary colors, by printing one over the other, the strength of the different primaries must be taken into account, as equal parts of the

full colors will not give satisfactory results. The proportions of the three primaries necessary to make white light are held to be as follows: Yellow, 3; red, 5; blue, 8. Thus it will be seen that the proportion of blue is equal to both the red and yellow; and if the three colors named are used on a piece of work they should be used in the proportion given to make a harmonious and well-balanced combination. So in printing one of these colors over another to obtain a secondary color; if green is desired, the strength of the blue should be reduced, and the yellow printed over it; if violet is wanted, the blue should also be reduced, but not so much as in the first case; if orange be desired, the red should be reduced, but less than the blue. as in the first named instances. In mixing inks before printing, to produce a secondary, the proportion of each color as given above will be found correct.

The proportion of secondary colors that will give a proper combination, when used together, are: purple, 13; green, 11; orange, 8.

Tertiary colors are combinations of two of the secondaries, and are olive, russet and citrine. Olive is a combination of green and purple; russet is a combination of purple and orange; and citrine of orange and green. The proper proportion when used together is olive, 24; russet, 21, and citrine, 10.

The luminous or warm colors are the different shades of yellow and red, also the light shades of brown, green, etc.

Normal gray is obtained by the mixture of yellow and black, and the colored grays are made by the addition of a primary or secondary color, to the normal gray.

The best secondary color obtained, in compound printing, is green, from printing yellow over light blue. Blue being the coldest color, and yellow the warmest, their combination gives a decided green. The colors of the spectrum, and those obtained by the mixture of pure colors, cannot well be produced in printing, beyond the secondaries. The brilliancy of the compound colors, obtained by printing, depends on the transparency of those used in the combination. The varnishes and oils necessary to give a proper working body to printing inks, render them more or less opaque, and thus destroy, in great measure, the result gained by mixing the pure pigments.

The simplest class of printing in colors is no doubt that done from type, rule and borders, without the use of tint blocks or color plates. But even in this there is great opportunity for skill and good taste. In such work full colors are generally used, though where heavy borders or brass rules are utilized, reduced colors may frequently be employed to great advantage. The composition of such work is of the first importance, as it is not often that a job originally designed for black, can be satisfactorily arranged for colors, without changing some parts of it. As a general rule, type having a moderately heavy face, with some ornamentation, gives the most pleasing results. Light face type sometimes looks well, but only when printed with strong colors; and then the composition should be of light face type throughout. In this class of work, also, the harmony of contrast in colors has better effect, in most instances, than the harmony of analogous colors. Where a heavy border

is used, however, a pleasing result may always be obtained by printing the border in a lighter shade of the ink employed on the rest of the sheet. This will also hold good in the use of heavy faced brass rule as a border, or for brass rule in underscoring lines of type. Where but two colors are employed in this way, it is a comparatively easy matter to select such as will harmonize, some of which may be named: Scarlet and dark green; deep red and light green; light blue and scarlet; orange and light or dark blue; yellow and violet; black and red; black and yellow; black and light green; black and light blue; carmine and emerald green; or light and dark shades of any color, unless it may be the different shades of yellow. The last named color, from its near approach to white, should always be worked full. On the other hand, blue (or any somber color), when printed with black only, being a cold color, and so near to black, should be reduced to a light blue, else both the black and blue are weakened by the contrast.

The selection of paper is also an important matter in color printing. As a rule, paper of high finish will prove most satisfactory. Where a paper of rough or antique surface is desired, the composition should be in plain type, preferably old style, black letter, or faces containing little or no ornamentation. Red and black inks, and the various shades of brown, are considered the most appropriate colors for work of this kind. In most printing in colors, especially where tints or reduced colors are introduced, white paper should be used. But in printing with full colors, on rough or antique papers, they may be of quite strong tints, often with better effect than white.

In printing with two colors, or rather a tint and full color of the same hue, very pleasing effects may be had, by using paper of a still lighter shade than the lighter tint or color of ink used. But care should be taken to have both paper and inks of the same hue. For instance, should the paper be of a bluish green, and the inks of a yellowish green, the combination would be offensive to the eye, and the contrast inharmonious.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

SHALL IT BE BUILDED?

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE proposition of The Inland Printer to build a home for printers who, by reason of age, physical disability, mental derangement, or other misfortune are unable to be longer self-supporting, is sound to the core. It should be done, ought to have been long since, and the sooner it becomes a fixed fact the better for humanity and justice.

The idea is not altogether new. Many years since the pen that traces these lines (and probably others) advocated the erection and endowment of such an institution. That, however, detracts nothing from the present movement. On the contrary, it should rather serve to give an additional impetus to the good work. Then the times were not ripe for it, now they are; then the art was in an embryo state compared to the present high development; then the

workers were not plethoric in pocket, and had not fully established their rights, and forced their recognition; now they stand second to none in any particular, have as high a position in the business world and body politic, have well-filled coffers, and every supply and support that can be wished for at command.

The open-handed generosity of a few has already laid the foundation for such an undertaking, and their bounty should be perverted to no other use, for there is no greater need. Once started upon a firm basis, the necessary funds can be easily secured. Decisive action toward that end is all that is required. The brains of the craft will speedily put an end to doubt of success, and clear all rubbish from the path. The ways and means are so numerous that no trouble, at least of a serious nature, can possibly arise. A hundred plans will instantly suggest themselves to the thinking mind, and, judging from "talks" we have had with several prominent craftsmen, there will be not only a universal willingness, but desire to give, and that liberally.

It would be somewhat premature to discuss the *modus* operandi of gathering in the funds. With the determination to do so the task would be easy. Even suggestions may be out of place, but one that has in it all the elements of success, has already worked wonderful results, and clearly hints at a way that *must* triumph, is too plainly before us to be ignored.

All who have visited the "Sailors' Snug Harbor" will know to what we refer, without explanation. The giving of a very small percentage of monthly wages has builded a home for the mariner who is no longer fitted to battle with wave and tempest, and he goes there not as one soliciting charity, but demanding a right, for he has already paid a just proportion for the benefits received. This, and we feel certain no printer would refuse—certainly he ought not to do so—to give a minute fraction of his earnings, as a safeguard against the future, would put at rest all question of funds.

The how much, the when and the where, are subjects for future consideration, and would be promptly met, satisfactorily adjusted, and the gross sum very soon become a matter of surprise and congratulation.

The humanity of the object is beyond questioning. The mantle of charity has never been cut so close as not to cover the printer. He is as much a man as any other, subject to the same afflictions and exposed to the same accidents. Age and infirmity come to him, as to others, and sickness and suffering make of him no exception. He is not exempt from failure, and has earned his right to the broadest and most catholic sympathy and consideration. There are none more so, none who, as a class, have given more generously to alleviate the ills of others. The proposition, then, as to humanity goes without argument, for even the extremist would not dare to place the printer beyond its pale, no matter how strenuously he might be inclined to press other considerations against the building of a home for him, when his lifework was finished, and his life fast ebbing away.

But—the thought is pertinent—why are printers not entitled to such comfort (luxury, if you please) as any other class and condition of society? Is not their work as

valuable? Is there any other body of men whose labors go so far toward the enlightenment, the improvement, the uplifting and sustaining of their fellows? Banish the printing press, and how very soon the reaction would come that would result in the going back to savage life and heathenish customs. Certainly no one would be foolish enough to draw such a line against the followers of the art, and that objection must go to join the humanity of the proceeding.

If justified by these two considerations, what others can be reasonably urged? The cost of the building, and the expense of keeping! These are necessary items to enter into the calculation, it is true, but would be speedily swept away by the giving, and the investments and measures to produce a continuous revenue. Once practically started, the heart of the great public would spontaneously open, as it always does, to a worthy undertaking, the initial sum would not be long in the raising, and the financial thews and sinews of the future, follow, almost without effort.

This has been the history of such movements. Our country is filled with shining examples. The charities of other associations are prosperous, are doing good and grand work, and why should the honored and honorable old craft of printing delay to follow where it ought to have led?

The dramatic fraternity, and to their credit be it written, has taught us a valuable lesson in this respect, and as the printer has cheerfully done for them we feel confident they will gladly do for him, and somewhat cancel the obligation. Living and dying, many have had reason to bless the "Actors' Fund," and the "Little Church around the Corner" has time and again been eloquent with their good deeds. The firemen, the police, and many others that might be named with praise, have not been backward in this regard; like organizations are to be found in our churches, and why printers have thus far been content to remain unmoving, is a paradox. Assuredly we have a very grievous sin of omission to answer for, in view of our duty to "the halt, the lame and the blind," to the sufferings and necessities of those bound to us by the strongest bonds of "union," and can scarcely look for the blessing that comes to those who "love their fellow men."

The necessity of such a home as is proposed cannot be denied, even by the most careless and unfeeling. Few of us but know some cases demanding the opening of hearts and pockets, some genuine object of charity, and who would be much better in a proper institution than by any ordinary possibility he or they could be in private hands, even were means plenty.

We have said "genuine," and that touches the very root of the objections to the scheme of a large and systematic organization for aged and disabled printers. Indeed, all the objections we have heard, turn and hinge upon that single word. The fear that someone, not absolutely worthy, should be taken care of, is a mole hill magnified into an entire coast range of mountains, and some men are making themselves very miserable over the remote chance of a good deed being done.

What if such should be the case? Would not the charity be greater, and might not some poor soul be saved, to

be set as a jewel in the crown immortal? What if some wretched outcast, one made so by his own acts, should be taken from the gutter, be fed, clothed and sheltered? Is he not, no matter how low sunk in the social scale, and how deeply steeped in immorality, still a man and a brother? Has he not worn the badge of the craft, and been a worshiper at the shrine of Franklin?

Heaven be praised, we are not of the Pharisee sect, who would "pass by on the other side," if even an enemy "fell among thieves," or begrudge pouring oil upon his wounds, or feeding him the restoring wine. Because a printer has sinned (who has not?), because his elbow may have been too pliant, and the intoxicating cup too often been raised to his lips, are we to have no asylum for the wretched, home for the homeless, not to be friends to the friendless, not to feed the hungry and clothe the naked? That indeed would be to strain the quality of mercy with a vengeance! Because all have not been immaculate, are none to be benefited? Because a few have been guilty, are all to be punished? Because the many do not need a home, are the few who do, and that badly, to be ostracised? Because suffering has come by indulgence, even crime, if you will, is the victim to be left to perish in misery, want, penury, and no helping hand stretched out to him?

Out upon such intolerance in a Christian land, and amid the far-reaching and noble charity of the nineteenth century! It is a spirit that, if permitted scope, would close up every benevolent institution in the world, and the advocates thereof would grimly smile at and enjoy the visiting of the sins of the fathers upon the innocent children, leaving the starving to perish, the aged and infirm to die, unattended and alone.

And the insinuation, more or less pronounced, that printers are unworthy of the proposed consideration on account of their being idle and dissipated, is (any farther than the accusation lies against all men) a groundless slander; is one that we indignantly deny, and we "speak by the card" when we do so. For over forty years we have been more or less intimately associated with the craft, and personally acquainted with a large number of its members; but while not claiming that they are any better than others, we do, most emphatically, that they are as good. There are no more "black sheep" among them than in any other flock of equal magnitude. The statement to the contrary lacks the essential element of truth, and we do not envy the man who makes it, his conscience, his opinion of others, or theirs of him.

But granting that all those in opposition to the grand charity allege to be true, is it not the strongest of arguments that could be made in its favor? Suffering and need outweigh all other considerations, at least should do so. The heart of a greater than any man went out in pity, and He paused not to question if they, the poor, had sinned. How, then, dare we? The building of a home for unfortunates, we opine, is not dependent upon the cause; that they are not impeccable, we know, and they are not for the unneeding any more than prisons for the guiltless. The world cannot be reconstructed to please our whims, or made perfect according to our peculiar ideas of what constitutes perfection. We are forced to take society as we

find it, and it is the wise part to do whatsoever we may toward rendering it brighter and better. Sin, crime and suffering are with us, and to stay—cannot be banished—and all we can do is to restrain and alleviate.

But suppose a few, or all, of those fanatically deemed unworthy, should be found in the proposed home? Would not that be better than want of the narrow charity that would make the innocent and worthy suffer for the fear thereof? The maxim of the law, that better an hundred of the guilty should go unpunished than that one innocent person should suffer, should be applied here, and with its strongest force. Thus the fitness of the proposed benefits is narrowed down to the question: "Is he a printer, and is he needy?" All others are extra judicial, unfeeling, unchristian, and to be condemned.

We repeat that the idea of The Inland Printer is a good one; is grand in conception, and will be grand in development. We should have such an institution, and that without delay. The time is fitting for the inauguration of the movement, and hands are ready to give. Details can wait; the superstructure will rapidly follow the foundation. The one thing necessary is to make a start, and honor will follow those who stand in the van. It is no excuse that there are other homes for "decayed" printers; soldiers, sailors, actors, have them of their own, and the craft should, Can, MUST.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXIX.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

HOLBEIN devoted much time, attention, and talent about this period to portrait painting, and by a combination of circumstances he was regarded as in the king's service, commencing in May, 1536, for we find him exonerated from many of the more menial duties which in those days fell to the lot of the court painter, which in itself is an evidence of the high favor he held with the king.

King Henry employed a number of artists, among them one Andrew Wright, who was a house decorator. In consequence, Holbein had more time to devote his energies to portrait painting. The probability is that in the other branches of the art he was more often called upon to invent or suggest, than to execute. Before Holbein's entry into the king's service, he had been extensively engaged in portrait painting, as a matter of choice rather than necessity. Portraits at this period were very highly esteemed, and were more remunerative than other pictures, and Holbein's talent was appreciated, and his reputation widespread.

Holbein did not execute many portraits of the king, the demand being supplied by other artists of less repute, copying Holbein's originals. Among the Windsor dowage are many portraits of females, taken by Holbein, while he was court painter. Both in the gallery at Basle, and in the British Museum, there are collections of designs by Holbein, which show the singular versatility of his genius. Drawings of highly decorated daggerhilts, sheaths, sword belts, jeweled ornaments, chains, lockets, bracelets, book bindings, coins, medals, chased

work, monograms, and heraldic seals, all drawn with a pure spirit, and of the greatest use to the art workmen of the day. Many designs by Holbein, of which the originals are lost, are preserved by engravings by other artists of note.

In all those varieties of works of art, we find indisputable evidence of the activity of Holbein's life in court. We also find evidence that the king held him in high esteem, and proved his confidence by sending him on missions of importance, foremost among which was a journey to Brussels, to paint a portrait of the Duchess of Milan.

King Henry's wife having died in 1537, casting a gloom over not only the king himself, but over the whole kingdom, the king retired into complete seclusion, but was persistently urged by the council to enter into another matrimonial engagement; and many were the candidates for the king's alliance, among all of which none appeared more eligible than the young Duchess of Milan, who was a widow; and as the king was somewhat favorable to her consideration, sent his court painter, Holbein, to Brussels, to paint her portrait, and on its completion, and the return of Holbein with the portrait, the king was so enamored with the picture that he immediately sent her a proposal of marriage. However, the marriage was never consummated, owing to political differences that arose between the two countries.

In 1538 Holbein must have been at the height of his fame, for he returned to Basle, the adopted town from which poverty had driven him in his early days. He now returned, the chosen envoy of the King of England, upon a mission of the greatest delicacy. He had just finished the portrait of the royal princess, whom his sovereign was wooing, and his fame as a painter was on every tongue.

Early in 1538 Henry's matrimonial intentions with the Duchess of Milan were finally disappointed, and after a year lost in fruitless wooing, it was deemed expedient to arrange another matrimonial engagement, and at this time the Duchess of Cleves appeared as the most eligible lady of all the candidates for the king's hand, and Holbein was dispatched to paint her portrait.

A definite period of time is displayed in Holbein's pictures of "Death," and movements which relate to his native land are closely expressed in them, but they were not made public until some years later, and, then in a foreign country, the spirit which pervaded them was not fettered by temporal or local circumstances.

It is a strange coincidence that Holbein's pictures of the Old Testament, as well as his pictures of "Death," were first published in France. They subsequently, however, spread over all portions of Western Europe. The best copies of the "Dance of Death" appeared in 1545, at Vienna.

The original editions were published with French, Latin, and Italian texts, and the bible pictures, with Spanish and English text, besides, but none of either books with German text.

Holbein's art was beyond the conception or understanding of his own nation, and as a consequence, there

is not so much credit due to his own country as abroad, for bringing his talents before the world, as more comprehensive sympathy was found with his conceptions and executions abroad than at home.

What a marked difference between Holbein and Durer! His works first found a home outside his own country. while Durer's works were more highly esteemed in the Netherlands and Italy; but at that period, as it is comparatively at the present day, the German alone can arrive at a complete understanding of his creations, and he even delights in Durer's defects and peculiarities, just because they are German, and belonging more to a nationality than to anything particularly personal. In his figure work, where at all admissible, the points of bifurcation were treated with a degree of critical detail. This we cannot say of Holbein, as a rule, for while he was not adverse to the exemplification of nature in art, he retained a degree of delicacy which did not in the least destroy any of the beauties of his art or its technical representation, only leaving the imagination and understanding of the observer to perform its part of duty.

While he admitted the general elements of culture belonging to the period, he arose to a free form of the renaissance, and alienated himself from the governing form of the German mind, insomuch as discarding the prejudices and narrowness of the national character, but even this little diversion made him stand less near in the minds and appreciation of the masses of his people than did Durer. Added to this, the political and religious confusion in Germany suppressed the common interest in art, which had long been endangered.

Durer also had this experience to contend with, but he was well advanced in life and reputation, while Holbein, who was in his mediocrity, naturally felt the effects more keenly than did Durer.

In the year that Durer executed his last principal work, Holbein quitted his native country, to try his fortunes and powers in a foreign land.

Until 1526, the reformation had made steady progress at Basle, in spite of all the opposition from the bishop and authorities of the university. The town council allowed public disputations upon various religious points, and even upon the marriage of priests, and the victory throughout was on the side of the new doctrines. "God's words prospered," using the words of an authority of the time.

The convents were opened in 1524, and it was left to the option of the nuns to marry.

(To be continued.)

"MASSING TROOPS" seems to be the order of the day in Europe. It is a great pity that at the near close of the nineteenth century, the bullet and bayonet are considered the only arbiters whose dicta must be accepted as conclusive. Is humanity progressing or retrograding? In our own country we have a class of blatherskites who evidently desire the same state of affairs to exist. A hot potato in the right place, at the right time, might prove of advantage, and we think the country raises enough to furnish the necessary material.

Arboret.

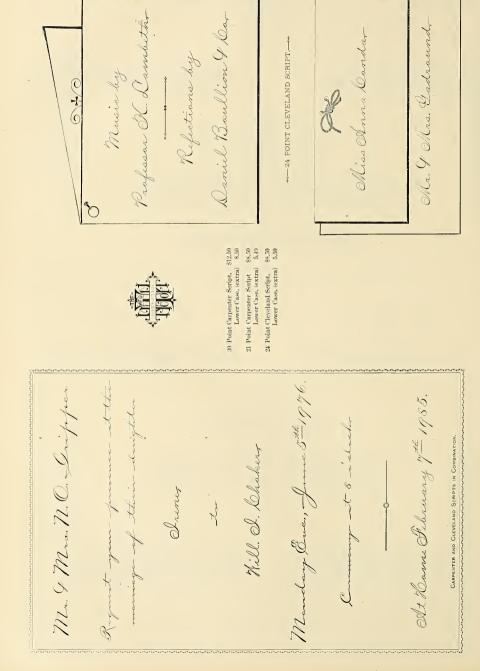


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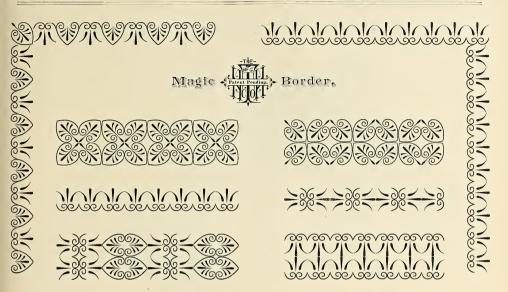




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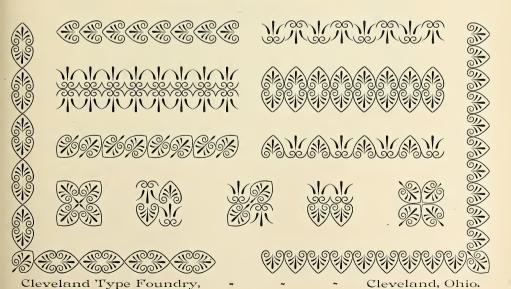
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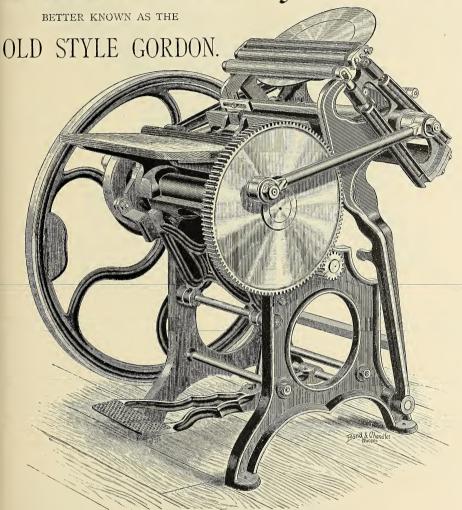
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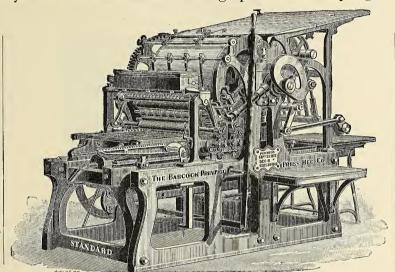
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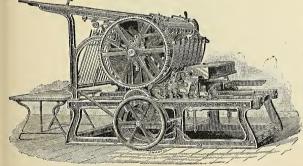
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WORDS OF COMPLIMENT.

To the Editor .

WINSTON, N. C., March 1, 1887.

Though an unpretending disciple of Gutenberg, the reputation of my fellow-workmen in the "art preservative" is of deep concern to me I was much pleased with the article "Concerning False Traditions" by Mr. Thomas D. Parker, in the January number. I hope every loyal printer will adopt his proposed motto: "Nemo me impune lacessift," and never allow the traducer of our noble "craft" to go unrebuked. I was surprised and mortified to read a copy of "a bill" introduced in the Illinois senate, by Mr. Chapman, providing for the employment of convicts in the printing of text books for use in the public schools. Therefore I desire particularly to express my heartfelt thanks to you for your just and manly protest against this infamous bill. My gratitude to you is only exceeded by my utter contempt for the author of that base indignity.

Very respectfully,

R. G.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

Indianapolis, February 16, 1887.

At the last regular meeting of Pressmen's Union No. 17, it was voted to adopt a scale of \$15 per week for all journeymen pressmen, the same to go into effect March 1. Nearly all the proprietors have agreed to pay the scale, and but little trouble is apprehended from any of them. Tourists should keep away from here at present, however.

After wrangling for several days over the election of a United States senator, by the aid of a Knight of Labor legislator, the democrats succeeded in electing Judge David Turpie to succeed Gen. Ben Harrison in the United States Senate. Owing to the peculiar manner in which the legislature was organized, it is a mooted question whether he will be seated or not.

Mr. W. H. Paul, an old-time printer, but lately connected with the Buffalo Printing Ink Works, gave the boys a professional call a few days ago. He reports that business is picking up, and a very encouraging outlook for the future.

There is a question of a great deal of importance to pressmen and compositors that I would like to see discussed in THE INLAND PRINTER, and that is in regard to the apprentice system. What should be the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, etc. Who will start the ball? J. M.

THE IMPRINT QUESTION.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 26, 1887.

Did you ever sit down, overflowing with witty thoughts, and "dash off" a couple of stickfuls of just the very funniest kind of humor ever put on paper, and then sit back in your chair and wish—so earnestly, yet so vainly,—that you could view the contortions of mirth into which the readers thereof would most assuredly be thrown? If so, I beg of you to bestow on one of the correspondents in your February number the boon of letting him know that one humble printer is fairly intoxicated with his keen satire and unctuous funniosity.

Poor "Old Comp"—too modest either to give his own name or to sign himself "Ancient Typesetter"—has been slowly and carefully justifying his lines of heavy gothic, doric, title, et hac genus omne, lo, these many years, and pining for a chance to lay out the "bits of cubs" who, by twisting a bit of rule around a line of some modern "crazy" face type, have knocked his style back into the Middle Ages, and sent the price of good job printing up to ten-fold that obtainable for his medieval efforts, and here he gets his chance, and oh, me, how he does "go it!" Laugh! why I've never stopped laughing since I read his letter some days ago. Eh? what do I see specially funny in it? Well, several things. For instance: I laugh when I think how stupid it is for such a brilliant humorist to remain in the humble position of an "Old Comp;" also, when he speaks of putting borders on billheads;

also, when he tells us what a lot of trouble the pressman has to make his work "pleasing and acceptable," knowing that one of the finest job printing houses in the West does all its work on an old, patched-up Hoe cylinder. But I bubble over when I see THE INLAND PRINTER publishing his contribution with the same placid countenance as that which it assumed when it gave to the world another genius' ideas on "Payment for Distribution." I did have an idea that the correspondent who started the imprint question had suggested something very desirable, but I now see how awkward it would be if your February correspondent were obliged to put "Old Comp" under the "jobs" that come from his hands.

GEORGE W. BATEMAN.

FROM EAST SAGINAW.

To the Editor: EAST SAGINAW, Mich., February 26, 1887.

I take the first opportunity I have had since coming here, to address a few lines to you, in regard to business matters. This is a much livelier place than I thought it was, and there is a larger amount of work being done in the five offices than anyone outside would imagine. Of course it is not Chicago, but there is the same go-ahead spirit manifest on every hand. There are three daily papers and one or two extra weeklies, besides several others, just the other side of the river. I have obtained five new subscribers to The Inland Printer since I came, and there are several others to be added in the near future, I believe. There is a typographical union here with a pretty fair membership, and harmony appears to prevail among them. There is room for improvement in the quality of the work being turned out of the job offices, but at the same time the bulk of it is above the average for towns of this size. Considering the low prices at which some of the work is done, I should say the quality is better than it ought to be. It is a pity that printers will lower their prices until they leave no margin for fair and honest profit. I believe there is no work so poorly paid for as printing, taking into account the amount of money invested in plant and material, and the large amount of wear and tear that such plant is subject to. I think the most unenviable title a man can ever obtain is that of "cheap printer." From such a fate, may the Good Lord deliver

Yours truly, H. G. BISHOP.

THE PRINTING OFFICES IN BIRMINGHAM.

To the Editor: BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 20, 1887.

The printing trade is very good in this place for this time of the year. There are two daily papers here (an evening and a morning one) which employ about twenty compositors, and six job offices, in four of which a printer may get work. The other two are small concerns, being run by practical printers, who have saved enough of their hard earnings to start business for themselves. The scale is \$15 per week; 35 cents for day composition, and 40 cents for nightwork. There are about forty members in No. 104, and all are at work.

The city is booming, and real estate is the only topic you can converse on here, if you would be listened to. The city is growing remarkably fast, and all reports of its magic growth may be verified by a visit, which will convince the sceptic that this is the liveliest place in the South today. There is a constant demand for mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, etc., and at the rate buildings are going up now, it will not be long before Birmingham will be classed as a metropolis.

And now for a reference to the printing offices, in which the Caldwell Printing Company takes the lead. They have a front delivery Cottrell, which they are well pleased with; also a medium Cranston, and a new drum cylinder on the way. Their work is mostly book and job. Of the latter they do more than any office here. Eight jobbers are booming from morning to night.

Next comes the Magic City printing establishment, which has the finest printing presses in the South—it has two Cottrell stops—one, 36 by 54, is a 4-roller front delivery, and works like a charm. The other a 4-roller 24 by 36, is a daisy, as a pressman would say. They have two Gordons, and no time is lost in keeping them busy. The cylinders are admired, and justly so, by all who see them. There is also a full-fledged bindery attached to the establishment, containing a No. I ruling machine, which is never idle. Next in line comes the printing office of Geo. Rodgers, where most of the blank work is done; he runs one

cylinder and several jobbers. The other establishment is that of Roberts & Co., which does job and blank work.

At the Magic City Printing Company, where I am employed, three journals are printed, copies of which I have sent you. They are The Planters' Journal, The Furnace and Factory, and The Land and Rail. We use the Oueen City 65-cent ink on two of them, and I think it is one of the finest inks for that class of work in the market,

W. A. M.

THOSE DELEGATES.

To the Editor:

TOPEKA, Kansas, February 15, 1887.

"D. M.," of St. Louis, is "a man after my own heart," when he insists on having representatives in the next session of the International Typographical Union who can "discern between a craft journal and a labor organ."

Next month will occur the annual elections of delegates, and it is well that local unions be cautioned about their selections. It is a notorious fact that the small-pica men have largely outnumbered the nonpareil men in the last several sessions, especially that of 1886.

In the session of 1887 we don't want windy, self-advertising labor reformers, who seek front seats at ward caucuses and political conventions, and fawn recognition from prominent men in public places.

We do want men who can and will work out some good for the trade at large, as well as for their local union; broad-gauged, practical workmen, who can recognize and intelligently discuss the different phases of the trade, not only in its relation to employer and employé, but also in its relation to the type, press, and paper maker and dealer, and the public at large as well; PRINTERS, thorough and competent; men to whom a cabinet of display letter is not Greek, nor a pressroom a museum.

For the latter class of representatives much can be found to do in the way of general legislation. Next month I propose to point out some needed reforms for the consideration of the delegates-elect.

Yours, etc.,

В. В.

FROM WISCONSIN.

To the Editor:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., February 24, 1887.

The printing business was booming before the holidays, and has not slackened up much since. There are enough printers in the city, but all who are here can find enough work.

The Sentinel, the only English morning paper in the city, runs twenty-three cases, is set in brevier, and the average wages of its compositors is \$3, for from seven to nine hours' composition. It has been generally believed that the Sentinel was not a paying institution, but it has lately been stated, on what is claimed good authority, that at the last annual meeting of the company a dividend of 8 per cent was

W. W. Coleman, proprietor of the Herald, a German morning paper, has visited St. Paul the past week with a view of establishing a German morning journal in that city.

Interest in the next election of delegates to the International is beginning to be manifested. It is to be hoped that our union will follow the advice of your St. Louis correspondent, and send an able man to the

Robert M. Campbell, president of the local union, has accepted the position of telegraph editor on the Evening Wisconsin, and has sent in his resignation to the union.

Walter Pollock, a reporter on the Sentinel, will begin, on March I, the publication of the Mining Journal, a weekly paper devoted to the mining interests of Northern Wisconsin and the peninsula of Michigan. AGATE.

FROM MICHIGAN.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, February 24, 1887.

Business has gradually fallen off since the holidays, until it is now extremely dull in this city. There is, to be sure, considerable doing in bookwork in one or two offices, notably in Jno. F. Eby & Co's, where they have just got in the gazetteers of three states; and Winn & Hammond's, who are getting out a 1,500-page recipe book. But these are not sufficient to take up the surplus printers in town, and there being an

overplus of "subs" at all the newspaper offices, the printer who is unfortunate enough to be minus a "sit," has a dismal outlook.

Wm. H. Thompson, one of the oldest employing printers in the city, superintendent and principal owner of the Post and Tribune job office, until its failure a year ago, has passed away. A too great ambition, and the failure to realize it, had much to do with hastening his end.

The union will take a vote on the nine-hour question at a special meeting on Wednesday, March 9; also on the much-vexed "platematter" question. The latter question is agitating the craft all over the country, and while it is meeting, and will meet with stubborn opposition on every hand, there is little doubt that it, like all other labor-saving contrivances, will march right ahead, regardless of the desolation and want that it will leave in its wake; and while politico-economists will prove that every new invention is a blessing to humanity in general, it will be just as difficult a task to convince the "hungry sub" of 1887, of the fact, as it was the starving weavers of Nottinghamshire, England, in

The explosion of a gas engine in the Aldine Printing Company's office lately, caused considerable damage to property, as well as injuring three persons.

The Printers' Benefit Association is making good progress, increasing in membership, and perfecting the organization. The constitution will be ready in a few days, when, the leading spirits assure me, they will "boom" the association.

The next election in the union promises to be a lively one. There are already four candidates for delegate, with a fair prospect of several more before the election. GCK

FROM MANITOBA.

To the Editor:

WINNIPEG, February 20, 1887.

Perhaps a few items of news from the "hub" of the Dominion may not be uninteresting to many of your readers, and I therefore send you the following:

First, and perhaps the most important, showing as it does the estimation in which the members of the fourth estate are held, I may state that five were successful candidates at our late provincial election.

The Winnipeg Typographical Union, the "banner society" of this far-away province, held its annual dinner last month, and I can assure you the boys did ample justice to the "fat takes" provided. The gathering was acknowledged to be ahead of all other assemblages of like import.

It has been rumored for some time past that the Manitoban, which is now issued as an evening daily, will soon make its appearance as a morning paper. This is expected to make things lively for the boys.

The Industrial News, labor organ, has changed its day of publication, as well as the business management and editorial oversight. More discretion appears to be manifested in its selections, and the original articles are of a more moderate tone.

The editors, reporters and business managers of the city newspapers have formed themselves into a press club, for mutual benefit.

Business here has been tolerably brisk lately, owing to the many elections, provincial, municipal, school, and on the 22d, the Dominion. The latter is waxing hot; posters, streamers and the Political Record are trumps.

The monthly visits of THE INLAND PRINTER are looked forward to with much interest by your large list of subscribers here.

" Subs" are plentiful.

Agate.

FROM GEORGIA.

To the Editor:

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 19, 1887.

As I have seen no correspondence in The Inland Printer from this city, a few lines may not be out of place.

If anyone had told some of the old resident printers of this city, one year ago, that within twelve months a union would be organized, and that every journeyman printer in the city would be a member of the same, he would have been laughed at-aye, more, he would have been called a fool. I am glad to chronicle the fact, however, that such is the case. Every "jour" in the city belongs to the union, or has his application pending. There was much opposition at the time of organization; but that opposition, being unwarranted, had to give way before reason and argument. It must be said of the bulk of the printers of this city, however, that, although there had been no organization for about thirteen years, yet they in the main observed union principles. Although forced to leave their organization some thirteen years ago, they still adhered as far as was possible to the precepts taught by good, square union men.

The "town," to use a tourist's expression, is not what it might be, or should be. There are many changes to be brought about before it can be classed as a "square" town. One of the greatest evils is the existence of departments. This system has been in vogue for so many years that those in authority, while they may be ever so desirous to do what is right, labor under the misapprehension that the work can be done in no other way. That departments can be abolished, and yet the work not impeded, but, on the other hand, facilitated, has been too often demonstrated by actual experience, to leave any room for doubt. There may be a few departments which it would not be advisable to abolish, but they can be disposed of in such a manner as to be most advantageous to all. There are minor evils, which will in time, no doubt, be rectified, and, on the whole, I think there is cause to feel gratified over the success attained in organization.

The price of composition is: Night, 37½ cents; day, 33 cents and 35 cents; job, \$15 to \$18. Ten hours constitute a day's work, excepting one office, where, if I am correctly informed, it is but nine hours. Much subbing is given out, but the supply is nearly always equal to the demand.

LETTE.

FROM SYRACUSE.

To the Editor :

Syracuse, N. Y., February 28, 1887.

It is understood that the jobbing business lately carried on under the name of The Columbia Press, the office of which was located in the *Herald* building, has been discontinued.

The Laborer, which, for the past year has been published by the Trades Unions' Publishing Company, has been purchased by Walkup & Doehner. The new firm consists of John R. Walkup, recently employed at Moser & Lyons' job office, and formerly president of Typographical Union No. 55, and John Doehner, for some time past foreman of the Standard. Both are wide awake and genial, and we wish them abundant success in their new undertaking.

Masters & Stone will soon seek another location than the University

Those wishing to subscribe for THE INLAND PRINTER can leave their names and the subscription price with A. C. Howe, at the *Journal* jobrooms.

John Costello, while walking upon a slippery sidewalk, recently, fell and broke his right arm just above the elbow.

The Journal intends to have its fast newspaper press running by the first week in March.

L. G. Rifenberick and Thomas H. Wheaton, two members of Typographical Union No. 55, have for some time past been at Ilion, this state, receiving instructions and operating a typesetting machine, made at that place. These machines are soon to be put in operation at the office of the Albany Journal. It is understood that the Albany union sanctions their use, if operated by union printers, and our own union has really acquiesced in the same, but we can hardly see where the printers are to derive any direct benefit from the indorsement of these machines, when in truth they are laying off from four to six men for each one used. It is our opinion that the time is not far distant when the printers will be fighting these inventions just as they are now fighting legalized union (?) plates. If our union members will stick to their obligations "not to wrong a brother member or see one wronged," somebody else, besides practical and upright printers, will have to run these enemies to the newspaper compositor.

The office of the *Sunday Times* is possessed of a photograph gallery and an engraver. They are now printing some good portraits in that establishment.

The present officers of Typographical Union No. 55 are as follows: Jerry R. Conolly, president; C. H. Bird, vice-president; J. James O'Grady, financial secretary; James G. Brown, recording secretary; George T. Lay, treasurer; Peter Cogan, sergeant-at-arms. The execu-

tive committee consists of John R. Walkup, chairman; Samuel W. Day, Michael Gallagher, W. A. Teller and George L. Guetig. The sick committee: A. C. Howe, chairman; James McCormick, George T. Lay, C. F. Labadie and J. James O'Grady. The membership committee: J. H. Costello, chairman; W. H. Lowry, George Reynolds, Charles E. Bowman and Ed. Geagan.

What has become of the Pressmen's Union?

Charles Masters, lately of Columbia Press, is on the road selling phosphate, for the Farmers' Fertilizer Company.

Trade is fair at present, with somewhat better prospects.

K. E. H.

FROM SIOUX CITY.

To the Editor:

Sioux City, Iowa, February 16, 1887.

The printing trade is very fair here at present, with good prospects, as there is some talk of a new morning paper starting here very soon.

We are having a little trouble here about the dress of bourgeois type used in the daily Tribune. It is the interchangeable system of type, and is ten per cent leaner than the old dress used by that paper. The dress was put on last July, and the union seeing the difference it made in the men's wages, would not accept the measure of the type on its body, but made a compromise measure which was accepted by the proprietor of the Tribune, but week before last he changed the measure back upon the body of the type. The union again took hold of the matter, the majority of the members believing that the type is not bourgeois, but between a bourgeois and long primer, with a bourgeois face, and I believe it is myself, but am not well enough posted to know. Our Executive Committee then visited the proprietor, and told him that the union would not accept the new measure. He submitted to the inevitable, and the compromise measure is again in use. The type is up to the standard (thirteen ems to alphabet), and the proprietor don't see why it should not be measured on its body, and the matter is to be submitted to more expert judges before the measure is finally settled. If anyone can inform your correspondent, through THE INLAND PRINTER, what fraction of an inch, or fraction of a pica, the body of bourgeois should be, he would be greatly obliged, as there is not a printer in this city who seems to know.

At the next meeting of the International Union I would like to see the em method of measuring type abolished, and the letter measure adopted, that Samuel Rastall, of Chicago, introduced a few years ago. The em measure is a fraud, and an injustice to men that have to set large type, such as bourgeois, etc., and if printers in the East had to set as much bourgeois as printers in the West, I think it would be abolished very quick.

Our union is in good condition, with between forty-five and fifty

Composition: Morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30; per week, from \$14 to \$16.

[In reply to the query of our correspondent: "What fraction of an inch, or pica, should the body of bourgeois be?" we answer, according to the newly adopted and recognized point system, six lines should measure three-fourths of an inch, and, consequently, one line three-fourths of a pica.—EDITOR.]

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

o the Editor .

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1887.

Reports from ten offices, running one hundred and one presses, say their prospects are good; eight other offices, running forty-five presses, say prospects fair; two other small offices report themselves as slack, and prospects poor.

Judging from rumors I hear, it looks as though McCalla & Stavely have secured a new lease of life, and will shortly start up again, with renewed vigor.

Dornan has lately added another new press to his establishment, making two during the past three months.

Mr. Harry Zeising, employed at the Sunshine Publishing House, met with a very painful accident the other day. While his press was in motion he attempted to adjust some little thing connected therewith, and was caught by the wrist between the cogwheels of the delivery cylinder, necessitating amputation below the elbow. Mr. Zeising has the sympathy of the whole community, as in addition to being a splendid pressman, he is also a fine musician and elocutionist, characteristics which make him a general favorite.

As the date for the election of delegates to the International Typographical Union draws nigh, candidates and their partisans begin to get excited. Typographical Union No. 2 will send four this year, and the pressmen one. In No. 2 there are ten candidates, and in No. 4, three. I have not met anyone, as yet, who is willing to bet on any particular candidate.

We all heartily agree that candidates, who seem to think that the success of a convention depends upon the amount of beer or other liquids which are consumed, must summarily be sent to the rear.

The pressmen desire to return thanks to Mr. D. M. Pascoe (*Tocsin*) and Mr. R. S. Menamin (*Printers' Circular*) for their generosity manifested in connection with the celebration of Franklin's birthday, lanuary 17.

I see that The Inland Printer, with its usual enterprise, has secured a very creditable correspondent from Philadelphia, who will give us paper and press items in a very readable manner. * * * * * My wife came in the house the other day, and ejaculated that man who keeps the grocery store on Sixth street, subscribes for The Inland Printer, and says that he was formerly a printer himself, and that he considers the Inland the best trade journal published." "What of it?" said I. "Well, just you put that in your letter, and it will be the most sensible thing you'll write." Of course I have to obey.

C. W. M.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

To the Editor: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., February 24, 1887.

If Dame Rumor is as truthful as she is loquacious, just now, the coming spring will bring with it at least one new daily paper in Minneapolis; perhaps two. Now, if the garrulous dame always told the same story, she would be entitled to more credence. Sometimes, she says the company which at present controls the destinies of the Tribune and fournal, morning and evening respectively, will divide their interests, one taking the Journal, the other the Tribune, and each party running morning and evening editions. Again, it is George K. Shaw and C. A. Nimocks, the firm which sold the Journal to the present management, some eighteen months ago, who will start a morning paper, with an afternoon edition; and again, it is a democratic syndicate, with ability, experience and money galore. Well, it is to be hoped at least one of the stories may prove true. We all know that should the Blethen-Haskell syndicate spread out, as indicated above, there will be four first-class papers, on a permanent and prosperous footing from the start. The success they have achieved with the two papers they now control is somewhat phenomenal, and shows that brains count, especially when backed by unlimited lucre.

The "ad" men on the *Tribune* and *Journal* will probably soon be doing their work on time, if a satisfactory adjustment of the scale of prices can be arrived at between the proprietors of the papers and the union. This promises to remove a serious cause of contention and jealousy, as it places the compositors more nearly on an equal footing. Whether it will result in reducing the expenses of the composing room remains to be demonstrated by experience.

The union also has in view the adoption of the Rastall system of type measurement. The virtue of this system lies in its absolute fairness. It eliminates the distinction between "fat" and "lean" matter from the compositor's equation, and calls for the payment of an agreed sum of money for the handling of a given number of pieces of metal. The arbitrary standard now in vogue compels the payment of more money for the composition of 1,000 letters of a good, broad-faced, readable type, than of a narrow-faced, eye-wearying, nerve-taxing variety. This places a proprietor who wants to please his patrons in this respect at a disadvantage. The experience of years has shown the old system to be unjust and unreasonable; but it has held its place, partly because the element of chance, which now exists, would be lacking in the routine of a printer's life, should a system like Mr. Rastall's be adopted; partly because the average printer does not understand the new system, and does not care to make the mental effort necessary to become acquainted with it; and partly because newspaper compositors,

knowing that the small type necessary on a daily paper must be fatter than the larger sizes used on books, etc., fear that should the inequality be adjusted, they will lose what the book printers gain, and they always being in a majority in every union, carry things their own way. This fear is based on a misconception of the Rastall system, which can only be overcome by a perfect understanding of its requirements, and, as stated before, the necessary mental effort bars the way to this.

The Minneapolis Typographical Union will be represented at the session of the International Union to be held at Buffalo next June. Mr. W. H. Williams, the only nominee as yet, has been in Minneapolis about two years, and in that time has made himself a host of friends. He will probably be elected without any considerable opposition. The sum of \$125 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the delegate.

Business in job offices in this city is not very brisk at present; there is little or no bookwork being done, and in the newspaper offices there is a plethora of subs. Business will probably be better in the spring, but as this is the summer home of a goodly portion of the tourist class, there will be no dearth of men to do the work.

The Duluth *Tribune*, which promised to resume publication on February 1, will probably make its appearance during March. Let not this announcement cause any rush of tourists to the Zenith City, however, for there are plenty of printers there, and the old force are ready for work whenever they get their money earned before the suspension.

J. F. Pinz, a prominent first-ward politician, is about to start in Minneapolis, a cooperative labor paper, in the Bohemian language.

It seems likely, from present surface indications, that the West will come to the front in the next International Union Convention, more prominently than ever before, and it is probable that the session of 1888 will be held in Minneapolis. We could make it very interesting for those fellows from the effete East.

M.

MATTERS IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7, 1887.

It has been the habit here for some little time past to switch forces on the morning and evening dailies. Typographical Union No. 10, at its meeting yesterday, decided that this practice must stop after April I, and each paper must have its full force. Time of composition on afternoon papers to be six hours, and on morning papers six and a half hours.

The Jessamine Journal, burned out in January, was resuscitated about two weeks since.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) *Democrat* has put in a new Cottrell cylinder press.

The Louisville Journal of Commerce died recently of lack of vitality and support. It had an existence of about four months.

The Southern Railroad Age is a monthly publication of recent

The Southern Railroad Age is a monthly publication of recent date, edited and managed by J. H. Shade, and is meeting with good success.

The Saturday Herald, of this city, changed front on March 1, by the withdrawal of Thos. L. Martin, a prominent young lawyer, who has been the life of the paper. Two young men will run it in future, by name, Hays and Preschley.

The Apostolic Guide, formerly of this city, but now printed in Cincinnati, and dated at Covington and Louisville, has announced a new editorial staff, and now dates at Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Ky., and Louisville, Ky. It has also changed to sixteen pages, instead of eight, as formerly, but no increase in size.

The disposition of plate matter, by Typographical Union No. 10, has been laid over until after the meeting of the International Union.

The Courier-Journal Job Printing Company have just put in a new Hoe drum cylinder.

The Kentucky Lithographing and Printing Co. have remodeled and greatly improved their establishment.

A prospectus has been issued from Frankfort, Ky., for the *Anti-Saloon Democrat*, to be published at Louisville, Ky.

Rogers & Tuley, a job printing establishment of this city, which commenced business some three or four years since, and developed very rapidly, has incorporated under the title of The Rogers Tuley Company. The incorporators are E. S. Tuley, Wm. B. Rogers, and

H. R. Dering. Capital stock, \$50,000; highest amount indebtedness, \$25,000. Officers: E. S. Tuley, president; H. R. Dering, vice-president, and Wm. B. Rogers, secretary-treasurer and manager.

Business fair, prospects good. REPORTER.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, January 3, 1887.

Trade during December was pretty brisk in this city, and is likely to continue so-in fact to improve-during the early part of the new year. Newspaper hands had any amount of work to do during the last few days of 1886, for their issues of January 1 contained lengthy summaries of last year's events. Best wishes of the season to all. You in the States are, doubtless, this moment, shivering with cold; here we are wondering how to keep ourselves cool, for the day is a gloriously sunny one, and most uncomfortably warm.

The Buenos Ayres Typographical Society have solicited from the municipal intendent, a sufficient number of graves in the general cemetery of the Chacarita, in view of the order which has gone forth closing the northern cemetery, where this society has a mourning temple, and burial ground. It is believed the request will be granted.

Under the luscious title of Flowers and Fruit, there appeared on the first instant, a thirty-two page monthly serial. The title would cause one to think it is a journal for the fruiter and florist, but examination proves it to be a Catholic magazine, for family reading. Such is the force of habit that an error occurs on the very first page, on which is printed: "Contents for January, 1886."

At the town of Mercedes, there is an institution known as the Collegio Irlandes.

It is a school where children are to be taught various trades, printing among them. The director announced, several weeks ago, his intention to issue the above named monthly from the college, but had to have the first number printed in the capital, owing to the non-arrival of material. He intends to engage upwards of twenty boys at the business

One of the most important and interesting works published in Argentine is the Annario Bibliográfico, the seventh annual edition of which has just appeared. Of its five hundred foolscap octavo pages, 370 are filled with reviews of books issued in Argentine, Uruguay, Bolivia and Chilian republics, during 1885. Altogether over 900 books are noticed. Then comes a list of 433 newspapers, published in the Argentine republic, particulars of which will perhaps interest a number of your readers. Concerning these 433 publications, 189 were printed in the capital, 241 in the provinces, and 3 in the national territories. Of this number 83 are daily, 25 tri-weekly, 53 semi-weekly, 2 six times a month, 129 weekly, 4 three times a month, 25 fortnightly, 36 monthly, 6 quarterly, I half-yearly, 6 yearly, 7 irregular, and 63 not known. The nationality of the above is thus divided: native, 391, foreign 42. The latter are printed in the following languages: 6 in Spanish, 16 in Italian, 4 in German, 8 in French, 1 in Slav, 5 in English, and 8 in idioms not classified. Inquiring into the mission of their existence, we find that 244 represent politics, various commercial interests and literature; 12 are purely literary journals, while 57 represent commercial, agricultural and industrial affairs; 15 education, 13 science, 18 philosophy and religion, 9 administration, 22 arts and recreation, 17 satirical, 2 geography, 5 legal sciences, 5 bibliography, 8 statistics, and 6 military.

The printing house of Mackern will move into new and commodious quarters, which they intend erecting at the corner of calles San Martin and Piedad, in the month of July next, where their two printing offices will be located under one roof.

Here are particulars of the growth of the Argentine press, during the last six years: 1880, 109; 1881, 165; 1882, 215; 1883, 304; 1884, 348; 1885, 433. The number at the present moment may be safely put down at 500; or say one paper to every 7,000 inhabitants in this republic of under 4,000,000 souls.

According to the city municipality's annual account, the sum of \$1,447.07 was paid by that body for printing and bookbinding, done for them during the past year, by the following houses: La Patria

(\$224), Sud-America (\$54.56), La Tribuna Nacional (\$973.56), for printing; A. Jacobsen (\$123.90) and A. Melsheimer (\$71.05), for

Señor Simon Ostwald, a large printers' supplier here, formerly connected with the house of Angel Estrada, in the same line of business, has opened in this country's second city, Rosario, in calle Santa Fé, a branch office for the sale of printing and lithographic materials.

The postoffice has ordered from the American Bank Note Company three million one cent stamps, and one million one cent wrappers.

La Union, a four-year-old daily, located in calle Alsina 105, has put on a new dress of type, and came out in that costume on 1887's first day, looking decidedly neat. Tenders were called for the sale of the old material a month previously.

A large number of typewriters were among the importations by the barque General Fairchild, recently from the States.

A particularly interesting part, to dwellers in the river Platte county, of President Cleveland's message, flashed here by cable, a few hours after its reading, was the announcement concerning steamship lines to South America. That more trade would ensue between the two continents, were there better facilities of communication, cannot be doubted. At present the service is irregular, unreliable, and very slow and inconvenient. Here is an instance: I endeavored to the best of my ability to get these letters through for publication, and watched narrowly all movements of vessels. Early last November the steamship Archimedes was announced to sail for New York, direct, on the 26th of that month. That date, ave, and seven days after it, would have done nicely; and the last letter would have appeared in January issue of The Inland PRINTER. But this is why it did not: The Archimedes was successively advertised to depart on December 1, 4, 6, 8 (when contribution was posted, feeling certain there would be no more procrastination), 12, put back to 11, forwarded again to 14, 15, and then, as if thoroughly ashamed of itself, the boat quietly stole away on the 17th; and that vessel belongs to the slow-going, irregular and unreliable (with a few exceptions in their contract mail steamers) line of Lamport & Holt.

Chili's second city, Valparaiso, reports trade quiet. Pressmen and machine minders find but little occupation in the place. News hands are paid by time and piecework, both systems prevailing, the former being about \$70 per month, and the latter 45 to 55 cents per thousand ems. Jobbing hands, quick and with good taste, are paid about \$25 Chili currency (oftentimes but half its value in gold) per week, first-class hands at this branch receiving even more than that sum. Living, in the seaport city of the west coast, board and lodging, costs from \$40 to \$50 per month. SLUG O.

ARE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS DESIRABLE?

To the Editor: BUFFALO, N. Y., February 22, 1887.

In your December number I notice you have referred to the lecture of Prof. R. H. Thurston (which was delivered before the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pennsylvania), in favor of establishing technical schools. If you will allow me the space in your valuable journal, I wish to say what I think about these schools.

By looking around among the different trades you will find that quite a number are already (as you might call it) overflooded with men and boys, who have learned them, and have worked for merely nothing while they were learning; and this overflood, as almost everyone knows, means a deduction in salary to those who are working at the trade, because those who have no work will think, "Well, I have learned the trade, and now I can command good wages"; but when three or four months have elapsed and they still have no work they begin to think that it is better to work for a little less than they expected to receive, than to be idle. When one goes to a shop and asks for a job, the proprietor (as is often the case), after being satisfied that he is a good mechanic, will say "What salary do you expect?" and the applicant may say one or two dollars per week less than the man who is then working at it. Most assuredly the proprietor thinks, "Here, I can save one or two dollars per week," and, consequently, if the other man is a good mechanic, and he does not like to let him go if he can help it (without expense to him), he will say, "Well, do you want to work for two dollars per week less than you are now getting? If not, you can put on your hat and coat

and go." That is one reason among many which could be cited, why a good mechanic's wages are often reduced.

I will say, though, that I believe in giving a boy all the chances possible to learn the trade when he begins work in a shop; but when it comes to establishing schools to teach them the many different trades, I wish to say that I am not in favor of that, for the reason that boys who could afford to go to these schools would get all the chances, and the poorer class, who could not afford to go, would be obliged to be laborers, at ninety-nine cents per day, as is now the case in many places. You may ask, why would the poorer class be obliged to become laborers? In answer to this I will say that today many a poor boy, who could not afford to go to such a school, comes to a place where there is a trade to be learned, and asks for a job. If he is accepted he probably gets about two dollars per week, for the first year; then three dollars, and so on; and he will live as close as possible so as to make the two ends meet, but in case a technical school was established do you not think, yourself, that the proprietor would prefer a boy that had gone to that school, and that he would not accept any other?

By establishing a technical school the working men would not be the only ones imposed upon. The proprietors would also be imposed upon, by men who had gotten the idea of doing a thing, but would not have had any experience. I say this because I know it to be the case in a shop in this city where the foreman does not understand his trade, and two or three of the workmen do not understand it as well as they should.

In a technical school, as I understand, the boys would be told, and probably shown, what is the first, second and third thing to be done, and so on; and when the boy can remember these things as they come in succession, he begins to think, " Now I can do as good at the trade as the next man," and he asks for a job in a shop, and is probably accepted; but most assuredly the proprietor will not pay him as much as he would a man. Allow me here to state an instance which I know to be true. A young man, or rather a boy, who had seen quite a little of the cooper trade, inquired for a job at a shop, and obtained one. He then went to work, making flour barrels, and had finished one, and was just at work on the second, when the proprietor happened to pass and noticed his barrel. He turned back, and told the boy to go some place else and learn his trade. Now the coopering trade is not the hardest to learn; in fact it is about the easiest, but it would happen just as well in any other trade, because many boys do not think for a moment that it is experience that makes the best mechanic. They only think if they know what is to be done first and last, they can do it, without any experience whatever.

I think most good mechanics would also be against establishing any schools of this kind, and I should be very much pleased to hear what you think about it. Respectfully yours, D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. D. Ř. Ellsworth, Kansas.—Have sent you prospectus for volume 11 of "American Printers' Exchange." Write to Mr. Ed. H. McClure, its publisher, Buffalo, New York.

A CORRESPONDENT in Cumberland, Wisconsin, February 15, asks:
Is music printed from plates or type?

Is music printed from plates or type?

Answer.—Invariably from plates; generally from electrotyped plates.

A CORRESPONDENT in Zanesville, Ohio, asks: Could you inform me what wages are paid photo-engravers? What would a good, steady man, who understands several of the different processes, be worth?

Answer.—Wages range in Chicago from \$30 to \$50 per week, according to the skill, proficiency and responsibility of the workman.

J. P. S., Battle Creek, Michigan, asks: Do you consider it advisable to use French chalk in connection with heating and casting stereo natrices? We find it difficult to work large stereo plates with electro cuts set in, without smashing the stereo plates. Can you tell how it can be successfully done? Would you use hard or soft packing on such work? Which do you consider the best packing for cylinder presses for ordinary plate work?

Answer.—French chalk is only used to prevent the matrix from sticking to the blanket. The breaking referred to must be the fault of the man who beats them. If the cut set in is underlaid a paper higher

than the type, before molding (which allows for shrinkage), the trouble complained of will be removed. Use a horse blanket. If the plates are old or battered, use soft packing; if in good condition, use hard packing.

A CORRESPONDENT at Orillia, Ontario, under date of February 12, asks: Can you tell me what are the ingredients and proportions of a first-class composition for padding billheads, etc.?

Answer.—One half pound of glue, one quarter pound of glycerine, one ounce of linseed oil, one ounce granulated sugar, to which add three or four drops of anilline dye. The glue should be soaked for half an hour, and then dissolved by heating; the glycerine and sugar should next be stirred in, then the dye selected, and lastly the oil, which should be thoroughly mixed.

A RUSHVILLE (Indiana) correspondent, under date of February 24, writes: Please answer the following: I want to print or stamp in black upon 'passbook skiver (uncolored sheep's leather, such as is used to cover passbooks and law books). What can I use that will dry quickly? On two former occasions I used regular printers' ink, mixed with a little quick-drying varnish, but it took over a week to dry.

Answer.—One ounce beeswax, ¼ oz. gum-arabic, dissolved in sufficient acetic acid to make a thin mucilage; ¼ oz. Brown's japan, ½ oz. asphaltum varnish. Incorporate with I lb. of wood-cut ink.

A CORRESPONDENT in Malvern, Iowa, asks: Can a printer join the union as soon as he learns the trade; and if he can't, how long before he can? Also, if there is a union in Creston, and who is the secretary?

Answer.—1. Section 1, under head of "Apprentices," General Laws International Typographical Union, says: "The term of service shall not be less than four years." The Chicago Typographical Union requires four years' apprenticeship, as a minimum. 2. We do not think there is a union in Creston, but you had better write to W. B. Fisher, Council Bluffs, state deputy, for positive information.

A SUBSCRIBER in Tacoma, W. T., writes: Will you please tell me, through THE INLAND PRINTER, whether there is any stereotype outfit in existence which can be used successfully by a printer, without a practical knowledge of stereotyping; and if so, whose make is it?

Answer.—There is. The "Unique" stereotype machine, manufactured by R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Connecticut, is made especially to meet the wants of those who do their own stereotyping. Hughes' Stereotype Outfit, as manufactured by M. J. Hughes, to Spruce street, New York, is also guaranteed to fill the bill. Send for descriptive circulars to the above mentioned parties, and then decide for yourself.

B. J., Winnipeg, Manitoba, February 16, asks: 1. Can you inform me of any standing rule to go by in tendering on presswork, say on a pony Campbell press, which will print a half sheet D. R? 2. Is there any standard authority published for such purpose? 3. As the mode of tendering here is by getting the cost of everything first, and then adding the percentage on all afterward, I would like you to give me the cost price on a long run, well, say of 25,000 impressions, book form.

Answer.—As, in a number of similar questions, asked, we cannot give a categorical answer to the above. For example, wages, řent, etc, are higher in Chicago than in Winnipeg, and consequently prices for presswork would be apt to be higher. Again, a great deal would depend on the character and size of the job, the amount of ink consumed, and quality and finish of paper worked. For some jobs \$25 would be a fair charge for 25,000 impressions, while in others \$50 would not be too high a figure. There is no standard authority that we know of.

TYPE FROM PAPER PULP.

A substitute for wood type or printing blocks is made from paper pulp. The pulp is desiccated, and reduced to a powdered or comminuted state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a waterproofing liquid or material—such as paraffine oil or a drying linseed oil, for instance. The mixture is then dried and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it, and heat to render tacky or adhesive the waterproofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in the mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.

THE NEWSBOY'S DEBT.

- "Sir, if you please, my brother Jim—
 The one you give the bill, you know—
 He couldn't bring the money, sir,
 Because his back was hurted so.
- " He didn't mean to keep the 'change';

 He got runned over, up the street;

 One wheel went right across his back,

 And t'other forewheel mashed his feet.
- "They stopped the horses just in time,
 And then they took him up for dead,
 And all that day and yesterday
 He wasn't rightly in his head.
- "He had that money in his hand, And never saw it any more. Indeed, he didn't mean to steal! He never lost a cent before!
- "He was afraid that you might think
 He meant to keep it anyway;
 This morning when they brought him to
 He cried, because he couldn't pay.
- " He made me fetch his jacket here;
 It's torn and dirtied pretty bad;
 It's only fit to sell for rags,
 But then, you know, it's all he had!
- "When he gets well—it won't be long—
 If you will call the money lent,'
 He says he'll work his fingers off
 But what he'll pay you every cent."
- And then he cast a rueful glance
 At the soiled jacket, where it lay.
 "No, no, my boy! Take back the coat.
 Your brother's badly hurt, you say?
- "Where did they take him? Just run out
 And hail a cab; then wait for me.
 Why, I would give a thousand coats,
 And pounds, for such a boy as he!"
- A half hour after this we stood
 Together in the crowded wards,
 And the nurse checked the hasty steps
 That fell too loudly on the boards,
- I thought him smiling in his sleep,
 And scarce believed her when she said,
 Smoothing away the tangled hair
 From brow and cheek, "The boy is dead!"
- Dead? Dead so soon? How fair he looked! One streak of sunshine on his hair. Poor lad! Well, it is warm in heaven; No need of "change" and jackets there.
- And something rising in my throat
 Made it so hard for me to speak,
 I turned away, and left a tear
 Lying upon his sunburned cheek.

-H. R. Hudson.

FROST-PROOF INK.—Aniline black one dram, rub with a mixture of concentrated hydrochloric acid one dram, pure alcohol ten ounces. The deep blue solution obtained is diluted with a hot solution of concentrated glycerine one-and-a-half drams, in four ounces of water. This ink does not injure steel pens, is unaffected by concentrated mineral acids or strong alkalies, and will not freeze at a temperature of 22 or 24 degrees below zero.

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE POLYTECHNIC TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIA-TION BY MR. THOMAS FISHER, NOVEMBER, 1886.

A large number of attempts at supplanting human compositors, and substituting mechanical instead, have been made within recent years, in which inventors have endeavored to make capitalists less dependent on labor, to insure greater rapidity in the execution of work, and to lessen the cost of production. The craze for type-composing machinery followed very closely the introduction of steam printing. Now, the mechanical production of impressions has fairly ousted the original hand process out of the field. Not so with the automatic compositor; in spite of the advance in mechanical science, we are yet far from perfection. This is not due to the want of ingenuity, time or money, for more has been spent upon this than upon any similar industrial enterprise. It is the result of the difficult nature of the task, which requires a machine to be rapid and correct in composing, distributing and justifying, simple in working, perfectly noiseless, and to justify any sized type to various measures. It should not require specially made or specially nicked type; it should be capable of manipulating every sort from a cap A to a hair space; it should not break or unnecessarily wear the type, and it should also admit of being worked by power, foot or hand, with very little supervision.

It is all very well to say that the compositor's work is mechanical, but the inability to replace him by competent machinery gives the lie direct to the assertion. In all other machines the same operations are repeated from time to time, whereas an apparatus for composing may be at work for years, and not once perform exactly similar motions for five minutes together. In short, you want a piece of mechanism which can think, and the numerous efforts to secure this phenomenon show us on how sure a foundation the compositor's art is based. Over 400 years have elapsed since the immortal Caxton put together his ponderous, rough black letter, with thumb and finger, and nowadays we pick up the best cut Baskerville's and Elzevirs, the most delicate diamond, and the stoutest great primer in a similar manner, but it cannot be denied that the introduction of machinery for setting up type goes on apace. One or two extensive London book houses have on trial machines by different makers, and several news offices are testing them, one daily journal having as many as six composers and thirteen distributers at work, and each year more and more type is being put together by machinery, which is slowly but surely being improved.

It is curious to note how anxious master printers are for some piece of mechanism which will enable them to be independent of the compositor. It is beyond doubt desirable, that where existence depends upon rapidity of production, and where competition is very keen, that advantage should be taken of anything which promises only a portion of what composing machines claim to do. Accordingly we find large firms ready to encourage all such efforts at whatever expense, and it is stated that a London firm have stowed away in a lumber room on Newstreet square, a sufficient number of typesetting automata to form a small museum. Although these machines are competing, and sometimes successfully, with the deft fingers and intelligent brain of the compositor, we must not follow the example of the pressmen on the introduction of printing machinery, who held meetings and decided to "put it down," arguing "that it was impossible to produce good work, it was against the Scriptures, and it would increase pauperism and crime." The bitter feeling between master and man on this question seems hardly eradicated by the course of years, and there is not the least doubt that the introduction of machinery was accelerated by unreliable conduct of the men. Johnson even proposed that a tax be levied on all work produced with the aid of machinery. Even now, the same sentiment prevails in some composing rooms; for, a short time ago, in a London establishment, the compositors compelled the clicker to refuse to make up some matter lifted by one of these machines. I believe none of the members of the association would adopt such a short-sighted and bigoted policy, but would be prepared to discuss, and endeavor to understand the various principles involved in their construction, and to become proficient in their manipulation, and thus keep

pace with the times. It is with this belief that I have ventured to place a few notes on the subject before you, as such discussion cannot fail to be of interest to all concerned.

The first patent for the setting up of type was granted to W. Church, in 1822, and since that time over 120 machines have been introduced. In many cases a large number of patents have been taken during a course of years by the same inventors, in their search after a perfect machine.

A typical machine is the "Hattersley," patented in England, in 1857, which consists of a horizontal top stage, on which is placed a partitioned tray, each partition containing a row of letters. Descending vertically along the front of this tray is a series of wires with pistons, and the pistons are depressed by the keys acting by bell cranks, which are brought back to their first position by india-rubber bands or springs. A propeller, kept in a state of tension by an india-rubber spring, is placed in the rear of each row, and draws them forward to the piston. If we press on a key, it depresses the piston, which pulls down with it a type, and drops it into a tube, which conveys it to the stick. The series of channels converge to a common mouth, through which every type in succession must pass.

In the "Fraser" machine, a later invention, by an Edinburgh printer, the same principle is adopted, and it is claimed for it that from 10,000 to 20,000 can be set in a continuous line per hour; in fact "the only limit to the speed of the machine is the skill of the operator." A distributer is added, and is almost a duplicate of the composer. It separates the different letters by switches, acted on by keys. On the depression of a key, the corresponding switch is opened, and the type guided to its proper compartment in the composing machine reservoir. In working this machine, I have noticed that it makes the hand ache, and the fingers are liable to slip; a wrong letter being very often the result. This may be due more to incompetence than to any defect in the mechanism.

Another machine of a similar class is the "Bracklesberg." In this there are as many grooves as there are characters in the font, and they are so placed by the distributer that they stand on their feet, with their sides toward the operator, and their nicks to the right hand. It is arranged for hand or treadle power.

A machine, which has been in use for some time, turning out a lot of work, is that invented by Dr. Mackie, of Warrington. It is worked like the previous ones, on the piano key principle, but there its similarity ends. The process is very elaborate, and the action purely automatic, being governed by strips of perforated paper. It consists of two parts, the perforator and composer. The perforator is a tiny instrument consisting of fourteen keys, by means of which narrow strips of paper are perforated. The composer consists of three horizontal rings about three feet in diameter, and two inches broad, the end one at the top being at rest. On the top of the ring twenty pockets are inserted, each of which contains compartments for seven different kinds of type, and sufficiently open at the bottom to allow the apparatus to extract the bottom type from any one of the divisions as wanted. The middle or carrying ring, has twenty pickpockets, each carrying seven of what are called the "legs-of-man," and seven fingers. At the place where the operations commence, there is a drum with fourteen perforations across its upper surface, and over this drum the previously perforated paper is made to travel about one-tenth of an inch each movement. Over the top of the drum of paper there are fourteen levers with pegs which are always seeking to enter the perforation in the drum, but are only able to enter those which have corresponding perforations in the paper. Two holes are made in the paper for the "legs-of-man," and from one to seven for the fingers. On the type being extracted, it lies upon the traveling ring till it reaches the delivery channel, when a pusher places it on the traveling belt, a few inches longer, from which it is pushed down a syphon spout, one letter upon another, on to the delivery slab, ready to be justified to lines of the required length. It has been worked at the rate of 12,000 per hour, costing 31/2d. per 1,000. The motive power can be supplied by steam or hand.

Another invention, adopting quite a different method to secure the same object, is the "Matrix Compositor," of J. E. Sweet, which was introduced, but 'did not work very satisfactorily at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. It was designed to form a mold or matrix for stereotype plates, disposing of movable types, and the labor of setting and distributing them. By operating on the keys of the machine, impressions are made in thick, soft, or dry paper, of the letters required. From the mold thus formed, the plates are cast in the usual way.—British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

(To be continued.)

QUICK DRYING OF PRINTING.

Often it is necessary to dry the printings quickly so as to be able to deliver to customers with as little delay as possible. This is especially the case when orders are received for prices current, circulars, etc., on strong printed paper or ordinary writing paper, which takes considerable time to dry by the ordinary process, and which should not be sent out before they are completely dry, as they are likely to be soiled or blotted. Of all means proposed hitherto for speedy drying, the best is, undoubtedly, the use of calcined magnesia, which is dusted lightly on. Calcined magnesia is a little higher priced than other powders used today; but this is of no consequence when we consider that the magnesia is far lighter than any of the others. Thus we have in the same weight a far greater quantity. There is also another occasion where we would do well to use magnesia. This is when a bronzed imprint is taken, before a copy is taken with different colors of ink. If we do not take care not to commence with the bronze, before all the other colors are dry, particles of bronze become attached to these colors, and cannot be completely taken away. In thus drying the leaves before applying the bronze, this inconvenience is avoided. - Exchange.

ACQUISITION BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A welcome and interesting addition to the varied attractions to the British Museum has lately been made in the form of a quantity of Japanese wood-cut illustrations and picture books, being part of the collection purchased by the trustees from Mr. William Anderson, in the year 1882, for the sum of χ_3 ,000. The present exhibition is confined to native reproductions of original designs, in which the complete collection abounds.

These exhibits are unique. They are the finest of their kind ever taken to Europe; and neither in the present nor in the future would it be possible to match them at any price. Mr. Anderson started in life as an art student, and subsequently adopted the profession of medicine. He resided in Japan for six years, as professor to the Imperial Naval College at Tokio, where he also held the post of medical officer to the British legation. In, that joint capacity, and aided by a rare artistic training, he enjoyed a rare opportunity of gathering together a magnificent and ample series of specimens of Chinese, Corean and Japanese paintings, penmanship and printing.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F. street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 1, 1887.

356,866.—Printers' Block. J. A. Burke, Chicago, Assignor to the Chicago Metal Quoin and Patent Block Company, Chicago, Ill.

356,867.—Printing Press. C. E. Clement, Nashua, N. H.
356,828.—Printing Presses, Ink-Distributing Apparatus for, M. Gally, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

357,551.—Printing and Delivery Mechanism, Web. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 15, 1887.

357,893.—Copy Holder, Printers'. G. W. Banta, New Haven, Conn. 357,801.—Printing and Stamping Press. N. W. Wheless, Augusta, Ga. 357,927.—Printing Machine, Perfecting. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 22, 1887.

358,051.—Printing Machine, Stop-Cylinder. J. R. McDonald, Des Moines, Iowa. 358,041.—Typesetting Compartment, Printers*. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y., Assignors to Alden Type Machine Company, New York City, N. Y.

The Inland Printer Co.

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THE INLAND PRINTER,

January and October Numbers, 1886,

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> 183, 185, 187 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



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ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

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J. K. WRIGHT & CO.,

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J. S. MASTERMAN, Salesman.

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Importers of and Jobbers on

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FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS, Novelties, Chromos, Fans, Calendars, Etc.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Catalogue (with discount) to printers only, sent on APPLICATION WITH YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

A special Catalogue of Hand Scraps, Visiting Cards, etc., adapted to card printers' wants, sent free.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati Ohio

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo, S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs, and publishers of beve' edge and chromo cards in all va-rieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri,

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or sepa-rately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc. W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers'

facturers of the Supply House. Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago. Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereo-typers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chi-

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street,

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri,

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Ap-paratus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch Office, 150 Nassau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett,

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, office and factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadel-phia: 27 Beekman street, New York: 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks. Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York. J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street. New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York: 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses. Gordon Press Works, 90 Nassau street, New York.
The new style Gordon press.
Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street,
Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufactur-ers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved). MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York. C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beckman street, New

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS-COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beckman street, New

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description. Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago,

Chicago Faper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.
Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri, W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703-700 Locust street, St. Louis, Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement. PAPER MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

Fowler & Brown, room 4 Home Insurance Building, La Salle street, cor. Adams. News, Book, Litho-graph, Writing, Covers, Cardboards, Writing Manilas and Envelopes.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago

PERFORATED NUMBERS.

P. F. Van Everen, 116 Nassau street, New York.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.
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world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty. F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn. Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

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cago. We supply everytning. Call and see.
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Printers' woodwork of all kinds – cabinets, cases,
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Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadel-phia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

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Illinois Typefounding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Ouoins.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Type Foundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Type Foundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

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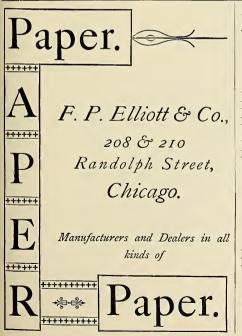
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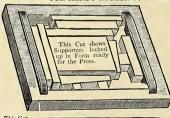
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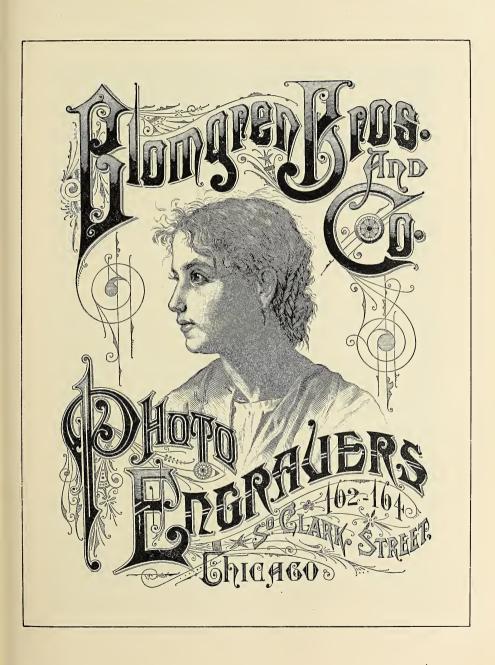
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"AN EASTERN BEAUTY."

Written for The Inland Printer.

ADDIS M. CARVER, PRINTER AND ELOCU-TIONIST.

NO. IV.-BY CHARLES H. BRENAN.

IMITED in pecuniary means, a man of Carver's fondness for travel would certainly descend to the level of the tramping jour, if not restrained by the more dignified attributes of mind. The migratory characteristic of the itinerant printer was visible in his make-up; but the baser qualities of the tramp were wanting. For him travel could not mean a round of mendicancy, but a change of seene for intelligent observation, and to enlarge his fund of knowledge. He appreciated the attractions of home, though he did not, to any great extent, enjoy permanency of abode. No marvel, therefore, that frequent yielding to a proclivity so potent made him acquainted with most of the prominent cities of the United States, either as printer or actor, and that some pleasing reminiscence of his sojourn in each might be recalled.

It will be remembered by many readers what intense interest was felt, by even the best society, over the international prize fight in England, between Heenan and Sayers, which occurred soon after the laying of the Atlantic cable. Every secular, and indeed many religious papers of both countries, were loaded with it for months before, and it was the topic at nearly every fireside. Carver was in St. Louis at the time, and in less than a week after the details of the combat had flashed over the wire to this country, he dramatized it in three acts, put it upon the stage of Ben De Bar's Theater, where it had a booming run of three weeks. Carver took the rôle of the Benicia Boy (Heenan), and De Bar reaped a harvest of ducats therefrom. True to his nature and his antecedents, Carver summed up his rewards in the paltry stipned of \$50 per week, and the consciousness of having written so taking a play.

As "Uncle Tom," Carver was peculiarly happy. His splendid physique and felicitous conception of negro character, made him without a superior in this part. He also played "Jesse Rural," so up to the life, that the greatest admirers of Old Man Ritchings, the Jesse Rural of the stage, and for whom, if I mistake not, the character was created, seemed perfectly satisfied with his artistic rendition of it. Possessing a melodious voice, which had been fairly trained, he sang well, and made a good Yankee, Irishman or Dutchman. At the People's Theater, St. Paul, many years ago, he sang, on a benefit night, the "Old Deutcher Gentleman" in character, with such effect that the orchestra, consisting of Germans, became offended, and refused to play after the first verse had been sung, notwithstanding the audience fairly shrieked "music." Carver, however, sang the balance of the song without accompaniment, and of course was recalled, the audience having caught the spirit of the song, and wished to rebuke the animus which had actuated the supersensitive musicians. When he again appeared, the orchestra still refused to play, at which the audience became enraged, and a scene of tumult ensued. With the apparent motive of restoring order, Carver stepped to the footlights as if to make a speech, and thus securing attention said, with Teutonic accent and grimace: "Ladies and shentlemens, dose musickens can nix fusta Deutsche." Instantly, the noise and vociferations rose to a higher pitch than before, the multitude fairly hissing and hooting the disgruntled platt deutsche fiddlers out of the house, never to be reëmployed by the management. The second rendition of the song, without music, was received with tumultuous

Successful in music, as far as his ambition led him, the subject of this sketch demonstrated, in one instance, at least, his ability to develop the science in others. While in St. Paul, in the winter of 1859-60, he took in training Miss Azlene Allen. She was a noted stage dancer, seventeen years old, who had never sang nor read a music note in her life; but Carver perceived in the tones of her voice, in conversation, a richness and flexibility that indicated the latent powers of the vocalist. To these qualities were also added the advantage of fine form and vigorous physique. Confident of her native ability, and thirsting for a new field in which to exhibit his own, he proposed to train the danseuse as a singer, who, somewhat tired of her old specialty, in the ballets, accepted the proposition with alacrity, and became a most persevering student. A few friends only, including her mother and Carver's wife, were admitted to the secret; for should she succeed, the public, with

whom she was a favorite, was to be taken by surprise. In two months she had inade such progress that her preceptor was ready to bring her out on the first opportunity. This came in due time, and on a benefit night at the Athenceum. The seeming absurdity of a danseuse appearing in song filled the house to overflowing. The Athenceum building had just been completed, and the next month was to be opened for the winter by Prof. Philip Kohr, a prominent German musician, and manager of an opera troupe. Kohr was present, as he afterward declared, solely to witness Miss Allen's ridiculous attempt to sing. But instead of the inglorious fizzle, he had so ungallantly expected to witness, unqualified success crowned the efforts of the songstress, and before the footlights were turned down she was waited upon by the now delighted manager of the German opera troupe, and engaged by him for the winter, at a lucrative salary.

Carver's ambition as a preceptor in music seemed fully sated in his successful exploit in training Miss Allen, at least we do not know of his repeating his gratuitous effort to furnish the musical stage with another prima donna. This instance serves, however, to show the versatility of his talent and the fickleness of his fancy.

In moral character Carver was above reproach; and in his appetites, fairly abstemious, consistently observing the Franklin maxim: "Eat not to dullness, drink not to elevation." Although continually thrown into convivial company, and much courted, because of his brilliancy in ancedote, colloquy and declamation, he avoided undue excesses. With the loftiness of a manly soul, he deified the vestal purity of woman, and held in aversion the companionship of the licentious.

The year 1861 found our subject employed as foreman of a job office at Memphis, Tennessee. This was the initial year of the "late unpleasantness," signalized by the attack on Fort Sumpter. Immediately after that event, all Northerners in the Sunny South were made to feel the necessity of espousing the Confederate cause, or of getting across Mason and Dixon's line with neatness and dispatch. Choosing the latter alternative, but procrastinating until the last moment, as did many others, the delinquent was forced to emerge from the realm of Jeff Davis with more alacrity than grace. Coming to Chicago, he promptly found employment in the job office of Mr. J. S. Thompson, the now venerable president of the Veteran Printers' Association of this city. Wearying of the Garden City, however, he soon after accepted a call from a printing house in Cincinnait, the city of his predilection.

We now come to the crowning achievement of his life in the ranks of his fellow-craftsmen, his elevation to the presidency of the National Typographical Union.

Being one of the founders of the Cincinnati Typographical Union, and a strong and consistent adherent to the principles it proclaimed, Carver regarded "rats" with instinctive abhorrence, and denounced them as the bane of the craft. The Cincinnati union was, I believe, among the earliest established in this country on a successful basis, and, in 1862, Carver was chosen its delegate to the National Typographical Union, holding its annual session at Nashville, Tennessee. On the assembling of the delegates, the election to result in the choice of a president for the then ensuing year, was a very animated one. But Carver was the successful aspirant, although prominent candidates from New York and other cities contested for the honor with energy.

With what degree of credit he filled the high office the records fully attest. At the close of his year's incumbency he was urged for reëlection, but declined on account of failing health. Nor were honors alone all that he was obliged to forego from this cause, but the active duties of the printing office, upon which he mainly depended for subsistence. Quitting Cincinnati, he again sought a home in Chicago, and entered into a sort of quasi-engagement under his old friend, Mr. Thompson, then general manager of the Republican job office, and owner of a proprietary interest in that establishment. Here he planned, and, as his precarious health permitted, directed the construction of the first perfect case of labor-saving wood furniture and reglet, cut to pica, and numbered, ever seen in this city. It was then considered a welcome innovation, and a marvel of simplicity and convenience, while it banished the woodsawyer from the printing office to the wood-yard. Makers of printers' furniture promptly appropriated the idea, and duplicated Carver's plan again and again, without modification, until it became a common article among printers' supplies. This was Carver's last contribution to the

trade he loved so well, and his last attempt to hold a situation among his craftsmen. His fluctuating and devious career was now suddenly nearing its close. His physical energies, before the real noonday of life, were sinking; the buoyancy of spirit which had always been his dominant characteristic, intensifying pleasure and lightening toil, was giving way to the dragging step and wan face, attesting plainly that the printer and elocutionist was sinking into rapid decline. Occasionally, when his strength would rally, the encouragements of his friends, or the goading need of money, for he was poor, stimulated him to give short readings. These became fewer and fewer, as his strength waned, like the unsteady pulsations of his own heart, which soon ceased, and he was asleep forever.

PERSONAL.

Mr. N. R. Baker, manager Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, has just returned home from a trip to Chicago.

MR. W. H. PAUL, the western agent of the Buffalo Printing Works, is in town, and reports business "looking up."

A. W. Patten and wife, Neenah, Wisconsin, recently passed through Chicago, *en route* to California, where they will spend some months.

Mr. D. S. Sperry, of Brown, Treacy & Co., St. Paul, while on a visit to Chicago, paid a pleasant call to the office of The Inland Printer.

Mr. E. K. Dunear, representative of the Kidder Press Manufacturing Company, Boston, has been in our midst for the past three weeks, in connection with the interests of his firm. He is more than pleased with the business outlook.

Mr. Sturges Wilcox, of the well-known Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Connecticut, recently paid our sanctum a social visit. He reports the business outlook as very flattering, and the sales of his establishment increasing in a very satisfactory manner.

MR. WM. M. CLARKE, representative of Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, wholesale paper dealers, Boston, was in Chicago a few days ago, canvassing the business situation. He reports trade good and prospects bright. As a matter of course, he paid his respects to the office of THE INLAND PRINTER. Always glad to see him.

MR. GEORGE E. Boos, treasurer and superintendent of the Journal Publishing Company, Helena, Montana, also of the Montana *Live Stock Journal*, and a live western representative, was seen taking notes in our lively city, a couple of weeks ago. He says he can make himself at home wherever he goes, even in Chicago. THE INLAND PRINTER thanks him for his visit.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE city printing has been awarded to the *Evening Telegram* and *Neue Freie Press*.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has contributed \$500 in aid of the Milwaukee printers, now on strike, for an advance of wages.

THE A. N. Kellogg Company will shortly move to Harrison street, and occupy the building extending from Fourth avenue to Dearborn street.

J. W. OSTRANDER has rented the entire Kellogg building, 79 Jackson street, and expects to occupy it by the first of May next. He also reports business all that could be desired.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Western Association of Type Founders and Dealers, was held Tuesday afternoon, March 8, at the office of the Globe Manufacturing Company.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company reports trade through the month of February, and for the month of March, up to the time of going to press, fully up to last year's demands, and considers the outlook for a good spring trade as very favorable.

We sincerely regret to announce the demise of Mr. Adolph Wagener, of the firm of A. Wagener & Co., electrotypers and stereotypers of this city, who died of consumption, on Thursday, March 3, aged twenty-six years and six months. The deceased was a young man of sterling worth, and had endeared himself, by his many lovable traits of character, to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The Electrotypers' and

Stereotypers' Association, of which he was an honored member, unanimously passed resolutions of condolence, and attended the funeral services in a body. The remains were taken to Louisville, Kentucky, and deposited in the family vault.

THE Labor Enquirer, is the name of a semi-weekly, neatly-printed, seven-column paper, recently established in this city, by Joseph R. Buchanan, formerly of Denver, Colorado. It is devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of the industrial classes.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company reports business brisk, having all it can possibly do. It has just received an order from the Franklin Bank Note Company, of New York, for a power numbering machine, to number bonds, which has thirteen heads, all being numbered at once.

THE Clark & Longley Printing Company, which, from its incorporation, has been a union office, seemed to labor under the impression, a short time ago, that there was money in running a non-union establishment, and summarily locked out its thirty odd members, for the purpose of trying the experiment.

MCALLISTER & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, importers of and jobbers in advertising novelties, have now on hand one of the largest and choicest assortments of Easter cards ever offered to the trade. Intending purchasers cannot do better than to call and examine their stock, before investing elsewhere.

MELVILLE E. STONE, Esq., of the *Daily News*, has been elected an active, and the Hons. Joseph Medill and William E. Bross, of the *Tribune*, W. Penn Nixon, Esq., of the *Inter Ocean*, Martin Russell, Esq., of the *Herald*, and Hon. Frank Hatton, of the *Mail*, honorary members of the Old-Time Printers' Association.

It is rumored that an independent grocery trade paper is soon to be started in this city. Walker Blaine, son of James G. Blaine, and F. J. Bramhall, connected with the advertising department of the Michigan Central R. R., are interested in the venture. The editorship has been tendered to William B. Hall, now with the Chicago *Grocer*.

WE regret to learn that Mr. R. J. Lester, western agent for the house of J. H. Bufford, was on the 18th of February last, stricken with paralysis of the right side, and has since been confined to his room. His physician gives encouragement for the future, however, and it is hoped he will be able to be round again in the course of two or three weeks.

THE following are the candidates, so far announced, for delegates to the ensuing session of the International Typographical Union: J. R. Jeessup, Inter Ocean office; M. F. Dougherty, J. M. W. Jones'; William McCleary, Barnard & Gunthorp's; William De Vere Hunt, Shepard & Johnston's; M. Colbert, Tribune office; George W. Day, Mail office; Thomas J. Lyons, J. B. Jeffrey's; William Shea, Tribune; Fred Howe, National Printing Company.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, March 2, Mr. R. F. Sullivan, foreman of the pressroom of Shepard & Johnston, was united in wedlock to Miss Nellie Bailey, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Hickey. We tender our congratulations to bride and bridegroom, and assure Mrs. Sullivan if her better half makes as good a husband as he is a pressman, and we have every reason to believe he will, she will have no cause to regret the choice she has made.

MR. JOHN MARDER, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., has just returned from a five weeks' trip to Florida, and reports having had a very enjoyable season of recreation. He spent some time in Jackson-ville, Palatka, and Silver Springs, a pleasantly situated town on the Ocklawaha river. At St. Augustine, the president of the Standard Oil Company is erecting a hotel, which it is estimated will cost \$2,000,000. Altogether he was very favorably impressed with the energy and thrift prevailing in the section through which he passed.

A Press Worth Seeing.—We recently had the pleasure of seeing in operation the five-hundredth Challenge press, manufactured by the Shniedewend & Lee Company, of this city, a half super royal, capable of working a form fourteen and a half by twenty-two inches. It was finished, as are all the presses turned out by this firm, in the most perfect and workmanlike manner, and ran without the slightest jar or friction, though printing a form of the size stated, at the rate of fifteen hundred

per hour, which could easily have been increased to two thousand. It was also furnished with the depressible grippers, patent chase hook, and last, but not least, the Challenge fountain, an automatic and ingenious contrivance, which insures thorough distribution, and renders streaking an impossibility.

AT the annual election of Chicago Pressmen's Union No. 3, held on Saturday evening, March 5, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Casey; vice-president, M. Knowles; treasurer, P. J. Keefe; financial secretary, J. Leander; recording secretary, Fred. Miller; executive committee, R. F. Sullivan, A. J. Beckler, H. Rochon; board of directors, J. McLaughlin, B. Nolan, Geo. Smith, M. Miller, J. Bowman; guardian, J. Petersen; delegate to International Typographical Union, M. J. Kiley; alternate, B. Nolan; delegates to Trade and Labor Assembly, R. F. Sullivan, M. Knowles, John McMillen.

AT a special meeting of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association of Chicago, at their rooms, February 28, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this association will adhere to the original discount of 25 per cent from their scale of prices, as adopted December 1, 1885, and that such prices will go into effect at 12 M, March 15, 1887.

A. Zeese & Co.,

Blomgen Bros. & Co.,

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Chicago Elect. and Stereo. Co.,

Lurgens & Bro.,

Kand, M. W. Jones Co.,

Rand, M. W. Jones Co.,

Rand, M. W. Jones Co.,

Marder, Luse & Co.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, on Wednesday, March 2, recovered a verdict for \$4,349, against E. Nelson Blake and W. W. Shaw, for damages sustained by the falling of the building in the rear of the Dake bakery, No. 196 South Clark street, on the 30th of September, 1885. Plaintiffs occupied the building as a workshop for the repair of presses, and the manufacture of electrotype and stereotype machinery. It was proven that the structure was not of sufficient strength for the purpose for which it was leased. This establishment, characteristic of Chicago energy, is now established at 292 Dearborn street, corner Van Buren, one of the most convenient and eligible locations in the city, where, with increased facilities, it is prepared to promptly attend to all demands of the trade.

THE "Printers' Library," of the Chicago Historical Society, has recently received some important accessions, one being a magnificent quarto, the gift of the Hon. William Bross, containing about twenty-five fac similes of early printing and engraving, as well as of manuscripts, in addition to the letterpress. The work was written and prireted in London, England, by a gentleman who devoted many years of laborious research to the subject. Mr. Alfred Cowles has also donated a collection, embracing the proceedings of the National and International Typographical Unions for 1851, 1858–60, 1866, 1868, 1884, 1885 and 1886. American Newspaper Directories for 1869–76, 1879 and 1880; fac similes of the works of William Caxton and his successor, Wynkyn de Worde, and a number of rare and very interesting publications relating to printers and printing.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has been, for some weeks past, attempting to adjust its scale of prices on the basis of an advance. The result so far, is that the daily newspapers of Chicago have signed a contract with the union for one year, that the scale shall be 4t cents per 1,000 ems on evening newspapers, and 46 cents on morning, the union relinquishing advertisements and cuts. The American Press Association agree to pay an advance of two cents per 1,000 over this rate for the privilege of giving not less than six consecutive hours' composition in place of seven, which governs the morning and evening newspapers. The auxiliary newspaper offices, comprising the Newspaper Union, A. N. Kellogg's, and the International Press Association, contract to pay 40 cents for day composition of seven hours. Negotiations are still pending with the weekly newspapers and book offices, and it is expected that mutually satisfactory terms will be secured, without a strike, or the loss of an office.

THE employing printers of this city have at length formed an organization, under the name of "The Typothetæ of Chicago," similar in character to that of the parent society in New York City. Its preamble reads as follows: "To improve the trade, and cultivate a just

and friendly spirit among the craft, the printers of the city of Chicago form themselves into an organization, designed to include the houses in practical business, with the view of exchanging information, of protecting and assisting each other when necessary." They define master printers to include only proprietors of book and job printing establishments, or publishers of books or newspapers, in good standing, who employ their own workmen. The regular meetings of the association will be held at three o'clock on the first Thursday afternoon of every month, except the annual meeting for the election of officers, etc., which will take place on the first Thursday in February, at eight o'clock P.M. The annual dues are \$10. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Blakely; vice-presidents, J. M. W. Jones, R. R. Donnelley; secretary, William Johnston (Shepard & Johnston, 183 to 187 Monroe street); treasurer, Franz Gindele (Franz Gindele Printing Co., 140 to 146 Monroe street). Executive committee: P. F. Pettibone, chairman; A. McNally, C. A. Knight, M. A. Donohue, C. E. Strong.

On Wednesday, February 23, a committee of the Chicago Typographical Union met, by appointment, in the State House, Springfield, the Senate Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, of which Mr. Chapman is chairman. Sixteen members were present. The subject under discussion was the injustice and impracticability of the bill before the legislature, to employ two hundred and fifty convicts in the penitentiaries of Joliet and Chester, in the printing and binding of text books, for use in our public schools, and appropriating the sum of \$250,000 to meet the expenses connected therewith. The protests and arguments of the deputation were attentively listened to, and seemed to make an impression on the committee, as the proposition was made and carried that the composition should be done by free labor, outside of the penitentiary. Although a disposition was manifested to railroad the measure, as amended, through the committee, it was decided, after a heated discussion, by a vote of nine to seven, to postpone the further consideration of the matter till Wednesday, March 2. At this meeting, it was agreed to report the bill to the Senate, by a majority of two votes, two of the members not being present, and two, from moral cowardice, refraining from voting. Our advices are, that the measure is virtually dead. It has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate, the House Committee on Penitentiaries, and the House, as well as the Appropriation Committee, and from present indications, its advocates will be routed, "horse, foot and dragoons." So may it be.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

A. C. Mangan & Co., St. Louis. A large and choice assortment of commercial printing—clean, neat and effective.

CURTIS PRINTING COMPANY, St. Paul. Two unique and attractively designed business cards, the presswork of which is faultless.

W. B. WILLIAMSON & Co., Winston, North Carolina, Several samples of good, unpretentious, clean, every-day jobwork. Neat but not gaudy.

HERALD JOB PRINT, Tecumseh, Michigan. A certificate of stock of the Tecumseh Celery Company, worked on a new style Franklin-Gordon; a creditable job to any office.

LOUIS MEYER, Healdsburg, California. Letterhead and business card, claimed to have been executed by a compositor fifteen years of age; would have looked much better if most of the gingerbread work displayed had been dispensed with.

Thielman & Kelley, Detroit. A thirty-two page pamphlet, containing the report of a twelve months' work done by the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. It is a unique, attractive job, and reflects credit on the firm producing it.

J. S. STEWART, Middletown, Connecticut. A general assortment of jobwork, consisting of pamphlets, catalogues, circulars, billheads, menus, business cards, programmes, etc., most of which, especially the firm billhead, in colors, and the catalogues, deserve commendatory notice.

ERNEST HART, Rochester, New York. A number of skillfully executed and meritorious specimens of colored work. The firm business card and billhead are both ingenious, well balanced, and exquisitely executed specimens of typography; the coloring is effective, the tints in harmony therewith; the register perfect, the presswork excellent, and

the general results all that could be desired. The designs for the annual reception and ball cards of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, are likewise worthy of high praise.

J. EVELETH GRIFFITH, Holyoke, Massachusetts. A choice and elegant assortment of programmes, business cards, etc., which deserve more than a passing notice, as all the specimens received are worthy of commendation, on general principles. No matter what the character of the job, it is neat, attractive and in good taste, and the presswork is worthy of the composition.

CLAPPER'S STEAM JOB PRINTING HOUSE, Wooster, Ohio. A souvenir of sixteen pages, combining the sentimental with the practical, every alternate page containing a poem, and facing an advertisement of the firm. It is, certainly, as it is claimed to be, a more than ordinarily neat and tasty sample of the Art Typographic, as applied to a somewhat novel method of advertising.

WE acknowledge the receipt from McDonald & Eyck, Cincinnati, of a handsome volume, of 156 pages, containing the poems of Florus P. Plimpton. The illustrations are of a very high order; in fact the entire work, composition, presswork, paper and binding, is a production of which Cincinnati in general, and the publishers in particular, have every reason to be proud. It is an honor to any establishment.

ETCHING PRINT, Woodland, California. Bill and letter head. The latter is passable, but the billhead is entirely overdone. Why some compositors will try and crowd every piece of border in a case on such a job, and scrape together every ornamental letter they can find, under the mistaken idea that they will produce an "artistic" job, is beyond our comprehension. Nothing is so repugnant to and in conflict with good taste, as to see five or six lines of ornamental or grotesque type following each other, regardless of effect or appropriateness. In the case referred to, it reminds us of a baby's crib, being hung with the drapery belonging to a four-post bedstead.

SPECIMENS have also been received from the Falmouth (Massachusetts) Local job office; J. M. W. Jones, Chicago; Fort Madison Democrat office, Fort Madison, Iowa; News-Herald office, Peru, Illinois; Fleming, Brewster & Alley, New York; Wilkins, Washington; Item Printing Company, Garrettsville, Ohio; the Equator Publishing Company, Key West, Florida; C. J. Kelly, Denver, Colorado; Ketcheson & Reeves, Leavenworth, Kansas (a specimen worthy of our old friend John, than whom a better printer never left Chicago), and a large and exceedingly creditable assortment from A. Wagener, Freeport, Illinois.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

It is stated a paper mill is to be built at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

THE Copsecook Paper Mills, Gardiner, Maine, are filling an order for Scotland.

 It is reported that Augusta parties contemplate erecting a paper mill at Millhaven, Georgia.

The Pioneer Paper Mill, Athens, Georgia, will soon be started up in the manufacture of paper.

The Southford, Connecticut, paper mill is changing its machinery to start on a new kind of paper.

An Oregon mill gets paper stock and jute-butts from Calcutta, for the manufacture of manilla paper.

It is reported that \$1,000,000 will be put into cottonseed oil and paper mills at Vicksburg, Mississippi, this year.

THE Thomas Phillips Company has been incorporated, at Akron, Ohio, for the purpose of manufacturing paper, with a capital stock of \$150,000.

THE Albemarle Paper Company, Richmond, Virginia, will build its mills on the north bank of James river, nearly opposite the eastern boundary of Hollywood Cemetery.

THE American Pulp Company, Kaukauna, Wisconsin, is engaged in the manufacture of paper plates. This company intends putting in two more pulp-grinders at an early day.

THE American Fiber Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and with headquarters at Milwaukee, has been organized to manufacture all sorts

of goods made from vegetable and animal fiber. It is intended to enter first upon the making of pulp and paper, but the location of the industry is as yet unknown.

Crane Brothers, Westfield, Massachusetts, have recently purchased the Glen Mills, situated about a mile from their main property, which they are now running on thin linen papers.

THE Bardien Paper Company will build a paper mill at Otsego, Michigan, the coming spring. The company has bought land, with six hundred and ten horsepower water privilege, on the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and will begin work as soon as the snow goes off. The contracts for machinery will be let within four weeks.

THE government contracts for writing paper have been entirely divided among the manufacturers of Holyoke; their unsuccessful rivab hailed from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc. The paper ordered of the Winona Paper Company, was 3,500 reams white quarter post, 2,000 white cap, 5,500 white double cap, 2,000 white demy, 3,500 white double demy, 1,500 white folio post, 1,000 white medium, 1,000 white royal, 1,000 white super royal, 1,000 imperial, 2,500 white writing 28 inches wide. The Wautegan Company's order was for 100 reams blue quarter post, 100 blue demy, 100 blue folio post, 100 blue double folio post, 100 blue super royal, 100 blue imperial and 200 blue medium. The contracts for railroad board, china board and colored cardboard were awarded to A. G. Elliot & Co. and Bulkley, Raiguel & Co., of Philadelphia.—

The United States Paper Maker.

NEXT THING TO A DEPOSIT.



Mr. Hangitup.—Halloo! Why don't you send around my bill-heads, promised a week ago?



PRINTER CASHWORTHY.—I am all out of my C. O. D. package labels!



PRINTER CASHWORTHY .-- How's that? Guess that will fetch



IT DID.

Copyrighted, 1887, by E. L. Megill, New York.

STOPPED HIS PAPER.

Nowadays, when a subscriber gets so mad, because an editor differs from him on some trivial question, that he discontinues his paper, we remind him of the late Horace Greeley, the well-known editor of the New York Tribune. Passing down Newspaper Row, in New York City, one morning, he met one of his readers, who exclaimed:

"Mr. Greeley, after that article you published this morning, I intend to stop your paper."

"Oh, no!" said Mr. Greeley, "don't do that,"

"Yes, sir; my mind is made up; I intend to stop the paper."

The angry subscriber was not to be appeased, and they separated. Late in the afternoon the two met again, when Mr. Greeley remarked:

"Mr. Thompson, I am very glad you did not carry out your threat this morning."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, you said you were going to stop my paper, didn't you?"

"And so I did. I went to the office and had your paper stopped."
"You are surely mistaken. I have just come from there, and the

press was running, and business was booming."
"Sir," said Thompson, very pompously, "I meant, I intended to

stop my subscription to the paper."

"Oh, thunder!" rejoined Greeley, "I thought you were going to stop the running of my paper, and knock me out of a living. My friend, let me tell you something. One man is just one drop of water in the ocean. You didn't set the machinery of this world in motion, and you can't stop it; and when you are underneath the ground things upon the surface will wag on the same as ever."

TO CINCINNATI SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. R. Reynolds, 142 Race street, is the authorized subscription agent of THE INLAND PRINTER in Cincinnati, and parties desiring it, should call on or drop a postal to that gentleman, who will promptly supply them.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

NORFOLK UNION has instructed its delegate to vote for the abolition of plate matter

The New York Sun has recently replaced its Bullock presses with Hoe web presses.

THE German printers of Buffalo have organized a flourishing branch of the German-American Typographia.

THE suspension of the Cincinnati *Daily Sun* is reported to have been caused by differences of opinion among the owners.

THE net profits of the New York World, for the year 1886, will, it is said, net the proprietor, Joseph Pulitzer, some \$600,000.

Keokuk Union No. 68 had a very enjoyable time on the evening of February 10, in the shape of a ball and typesetting contest.

THE printers of Adrian, Michigan, have applied for a charter from the International Typographical Union. Its number will be 166.

Mr. August Donath, a writer well known to our readers as our Washington correspondent, has become associate editor of the *Craftsman*, Washington. He was one of its founders.

R. C. MITCHELL, the proprietor of the Duluth *Tribune*, has been unable to procure a non-union force and has compromised his indebtedness to his old employés and they are at work again.

MR. JAMES BARRETT, a graduate of the J. M. W. Jones office, Chicago, is now foreman of the *Police Gazette* jobrooms, New York, and is turning out some very creditable theatrical work.

THE dues of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 have been raised to fifty cents per month. A permanent office has been established for the financial secretary, and his salary fixed at \$18 per week.

THE printers of St. Louis are protesting against two bills now before the Missouri Legislature. One is for the creation of a state printing office in the penitentiary; and the other providing for an arbitration committee.

THE San Francisco Chronicle says that the Daily Tombstone has been swallowed by the Daily Epitaph, of Tombstone, Arizona Territory. This is the first case on record where the epitaph was larger than the tombstone.

THE female compositors in Atlanta, Georgia, are receiving 30 cents per 1,000 ems, while other females doing the same work in the same building get only 25 cents per 1,000. The former belong to the union; the latter do not.

THE Stereotypers' Society, of New York, celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary by a banquet at Monquin's on Monday night, February 21, Toasts, songs and recitations were the order of the evening. The occasion was an enjoyable one.

THE Thorp-Gordon Printing Press Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been recently organized for the manufacture of printing presses, which will have several new and important improvements not possessed by any at present in the market.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. C. J. Drummond, of the thirtyninth annual report of the London Society of Compositors, for the year ending December 25, 1886. We shall try and find room for some extracts therefrom in the April issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. H. F. HOPKINS, foreman of the pressroom of Ohio Valley Publishing and Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, and an old and respected member of Pressmen's Union No. 11, was elected delegate from that body to the International Typographical Union, at Buffalo.

The printers of Muskegon have recently formed Union No. 168, with a membership of nineteen. Deputy Organizer M. E. Boland, of Grand Rapids, organized it with the following officers: L. S. Gibbs, president; L. G. Willis, vice-president; Ed. J. Carleton, recording secretary; Miss Katie English, financial secretary; John Deane,

treasurer; E. Schwedler, sergeant-at-arms. The compositors on the afternoon paper have been receiving the princely sum of 14 and 15 cents per 1,000. The morning paper pays 20 to 23 cents. Job hands from \$9 to \$15 per week, with a good supply of all hands.

JAMES J. DAILEY, treasurer of the Childs-Drexel fund, of the International Typographical Union, deposited with Drexel & Co., on the 7th instant, \$82.80, received from compositors west of the Mississippi, and contributed on Mr. Drexel's birthday. The total contributions of the compositors west of the Mississippi is now \$855.94.

IRISH TRADE is the name of an attractive monthly periodical, which has lately made its appearance at Limerick, Ireland, devoted to the "development and encouragement of the labor and industrial interests of Ireland." The initial number is certainly a creditable production, and THE INLAND PRINTER wishes it every success.

THE editorial, publishing and printing rooms of the *Paper World*, *Good Housekeeping* and *Work and Wages*, all of which are published by Clark W. Bryan & Co., have been removed from Holyoke to Springfield. All correspondence relating to either of those journals should hereafter be addressed to Springfield, Massachusetts.

RUMOR has it that Mrs. Frank Leslie is contemplating the publishing of an illustrated Spanish weekly for circulation on this continent. The foreman of her establishment has lately invented a press with which, for the first time, it is possible to print an illustrated paper from a roll of paper, taking the impression on both sides at once.

THE Brown Folding Machine Co., of Erie, Pennsylvania, have just received an order from their London agents for a sixteen-page folding, pasting, and covering machine, the same to be placed in one of the largest offices in England. They have also sold the government office at Ottawa, Canada, one of their Monarch Combination Folders.

PRINTERS might like to know that the entire Scriptures contain 2,775,269 ems in diamond, and 2,807,840 ems in nonpareil. It would take a printer a year and a half to put the Scriptures in type, at the rate of 5,000 ems per day. The quantity of metal required in nonpareil would be about 6,500 pounds, in bourgeois, 13,000, and in pica 26,000 pounds.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first issue of a neat quarterly, four-page, three-column publication devoted to the art of printing, bearing the euphonious title of *Devill*, published by Mr. Edward Megill, 60 Duane street, New York. Its contents are facetious, while its illustrations contain a good many raps at the tricks of the trade. Subscription price, per year, 25 cents.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that George H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York, have just turned out their new No. 5 embossing press for stamping or embossing leather, plush, velvet, etc., and especially adapted for use of manufacturers of pocketbooks, handsachels, traveling bags and upholsterers' supplies. It is simple in construction, but very effective in operation, and is easy to work.

Typos who STICK.—The Utica Observer and Albany Journal are bragging about their aged compositors. The oldest typesetter on the Observer has worked at the case forty-nine years, and for thirty years in the Observer office. Two others have been sticking type thirty-six and thirty-two years, and two others who have been in the Observer office twenty-six and twenty-four years. The Journal says that it can beat that easily. Its oldest compositor has been at the case fifty-nine years, and for forty years on the Journal. Another has been on the Journal since 1840, and for a quarter of a century was foreman of the composing room; his brother has been steadily employed on the Journal for thirty-five years, and a fourth has had thirty-two years' service in the same office.—Sypacuse Laborer.

A recent issue of the *Union Printer* contains the following communication, which we believe may be read with profit by others than its patrons: "It is strange how a man can save more on \$18 a week than he could on \$24, but such is the fact. For a year previous to the 1st of January, I averaged about \$24 a week. It was my custom every morning after leaving the office to drop in for a "drop," and at the end of the year I discovered that my expenses were larger than my receipts, and I concluded that I had better look around for a foremanship or something that paid better than sticking type at \$4 a night. About

the first of the year I swore off, took a day "sit" at \$18 a week, and have saved \$7 a week since, and I now have "\$15 in my inside pocket." On Saturday I will open an account at the Bowery Savings Bank and salt away my little \$7 every week, starting off with a \$20 deposit. I feel better than ever I did in my life, go to the theater quite often, have more genuine sport than I ever had before, and enjoy three square meals a day. At the end of the year I will send the Union Printer my experience for twelve months, and I hope it will set the boys to thinking."

FOREIGN.

THE Daily News office, London, is to be lighted by electricity.

L'IMPRIMEUR is the name of a printing trade journal recently started in Paris.

A RECENT issue of the *Barberton Herald* (South Africa) was printed on two sheets of white dcmy blotting-paper, and one of straw wrapping-paper.

DURING the recent strike of book printers in Leipsic, Germany, the government forced all book printers serving in the army in that section to take the place of the strikers.

The Australian Mail gives the current rate of wages in New Zealand for compositors as follows: Auckland and Taranaki, 50s. per week; Wellington and Otago, from 50s. to 60s.; Hawkes Bay, 10s. per day; Marlborough and Canterbury, 60s. per week; Nelson, 55s., and Westland, 70s. per week.

A WORD WITH THE BOYS.

To show our young friends that we have not been remiss in our promises to send specimens of printing to those sending a stamped envelope to our address, we may state that we have recently sent out over a thousand samples to every part of the United States and Canada. The following list, which speaks for itself, is the result of three deliveries, containing requests, all of which have been filled.

Silverton, Col.; Albany, N. Y.; Ellsworth, Kas.; Denton, Tex.; Champaign, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Garrettsville, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Rockville, Conn.; Baltimore; Lake Geneva, Wis.; Boston; Terre Haute; La Crosse; Chicago; Manchester, Vt.; Vinton, Iowa; Parkersburgh, W. Va.; Springfield, Mass.; Torrington, Conn.; Castleton, N. Y.; Paris, Tex.; Bloomsburg, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; Norwich, N. Y.; South Pueblo, Col.; New Albany, Ind.; Ionia, Mich.; Buckhannon, W. Va.; Bradford, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Austin, Tex.; Boston; Denver, Col.; Altoona, Pa.; Stafford Springs, Conn.; Montezuma, Ga.; Rochester, N. Y.; Huntington, Ind.; Chicago; Detroit; Amesbury, Mass.; Beverly, Ohio; Bradford, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Bremen, Ind.; Paris, Tex.; Pekin, Ill.; Westchester, Pa.; Pontiac, Ill.; Fairbury, Ill.; Omaha; Montpelier, Ohio; Norristown, Pa.; St. Paul, Neb.; Elwood, Ind.; Erie, Pa.; Waseca, Minn.; Tacony, Penn.; Owosso, Mich.; Omaha; Beverly, Ohio; Detroit; Baltimore; Smyrna, Mich.; Carlyle, Ill.; Henderson, Ky.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Phillips, Maine; Boston; Philadelphia; East Liverpool, Ohio; Green Bay, Wis.; Boston; San Francisco; Denver; New York; Zanesville, Ohio; Mount Morris, Ill.; Chicopee, Mass.; Lanark, Ill.; Scarcy, Ark.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Albany, Ind.; Salt Lake City; Wichita, Kas.; Saint Cloud, Minn.; Minerva, Ohio; Westerville, Ohio; McPearson, Kas.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stuart, Iowa; Neenah, Wis.; Boston; Milwaukee; New Haven, Conn.; Stockton, Cal.; Lake Geneva, Wis.; Richmond, Va.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Boonville, Mo.; Providence, R. I.; Woodstown, N. J.; Syracuse; Memphis; Medford, Mass.; Gallatin, Mo.; Meadville, Pa.; Boston; St. Thomas, Ont.; Sarcoxie, Mo.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Ottawa, Ill.; East Liverpool, Ohio; Winston, N. C.; San Francisco, Cal.; Tilton, N. H.; Taunton, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal.; Cambridge, Ohio; Eustis, Fla.; Latrope, Pa.; Damariscotta Mills, Maine; Downs, Kas.; Mechanicsville, Ala.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Cheboygan, Mich.; Knoxville, Tenn.; New York; Denver, Col.; Altamont, Ky.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Asheville, N. C.; Bothwell, Ont.; Cornwall, Ont.; New York; Montreal; Newberry, S. C.; Broken Bow, Neb.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Rapid City, Dak.; Moodus, Conn.; San Luis Obispo, Cal.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Coon Rapids, Iowa; Davenport, Iowa; Tipton, Mo.; Topeka, Kas.; Grand Ledge, Mich.; Boston.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

The following are the salient points in Judge Shipman's decision, delivered in the United States Circuit Court, District of Connecticut, in the case of Merritt Gally vs. the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company:

This is a motion for an injunction pendento lite. The suit was brought by Merritt Gally, a citizen of New York, against the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, a citizen of Connecticut, and John Thomson. a citizen of New York.

The facts, so far as they are necessary to be stated upon this motion, are as follows:

In 1869, the plaintiff obtained four letters patent of the United States for improvements in printing presses.

In the first patent the press is called "The Universal Printing Machine," and it has been known since it came into use as the "Universal Press," In May, 1871, the plaintiff obtained another patent for a "chase-latch," a subordinate improvement.

Between February, 1872, and September, 1873, about five hundred (500) Universal presses were made, and sold by Hamilton & McNeal, of Rochester, New York, as exclusive licensees of the plaintiff. They having failed in business, E. V. Haughwout & Co. became the exclusive licensees, for whom, before the spring of 1876, the defendant corporation manufactured 352 presses. These licensees also became financially embarrassed, their license was terminated, and, between March, 1876, and January 17, 1877, the defendant made for the plaintiff thirty-four patented presses, each of which, and also each one of the 2,225 presses, hereinafter mentioned, had two plates, upon one of which were engraved the words, "Built at Colt's Armory, Hartford, Ct.," and upon the other were engraved "M. Gally's Universal, Patented," with the dates of the patents.

The Hamilton & McNeal machines were stamped "Universal, manufactured by Hamilton & McNeal," with the dates of the patents.

The Haughwout machines were stamped "Universal, manufactured by E. V. Haughwout & Co., by the Colt's Pt. F. A. Mfg. Co., M. Gally's Patents," and the dates thereof.

On January 17, 1877, the plaintiff and defendant corporation entered into a written memoranda of agreement, wherein the defendant agreed "to manufacture Universal printing presses, of the invention of the said Gally, at the following rates," and, after specifying the rates and the credits for discounts and for royalty, further agreed "to keep a sufficient number of presses on hand to meet the ordinary demands of the market."

Gally agreed to purchase from the defendant and from no other party, Universal presses of his patented invention, at the specified prices, in such numbers as the business would require, and that he would license the defendant to manufacture and sell the said presses, under his patents.

The conditions of sale of the said presses by the defendant to be the same as the conditions under which the plaintiff sold, "so long as he continues in the business of selling the said presses in the city of New York," provided, however, that a specified royalty on sales made by the defendant was to be credited, which royalty was different from that upon the machines manufactured for Gally.

On October 11, 1877, a modified agreement in regard to prices was made, which also provided as follows:

This agreement is in no respect to affect the contract of January 17, 1877, and over referred to, except in the matter of prices a given above, and the prices herein settled shall last for at least two years, at the end of which time this company shall be obliged to continue to furnish the presses at the prices given in the contract of January 17, 1877, and of the sizes therein named, should it be found necessary to make any change in prices.

Between January 17, 1877, and November 23, 1886, when the last of the patents of 1869 expired, the defendant made and delivered to the plaintiff 2,004 presses, and made and sold to other parties than Gally, twenty-one presses.

The prices remained the same as were specified in the agreement of October 11, 1877, until November 22, 1886, when the plaintiff was notified that on all presses delivered after November 23, the prices specified in the original contract would be changed. This change included presses ordered on November 18, 19 and 20,

but did not apply to other unfilled orders, which had been previously given.

Very soon thereafter, probably in pursuance of arrangements previously made with Thomson, the defendant corporation entered, upon its own account, upon the manufacture of the Universal Press containing the invention of the expired patents, and a device in lieu of the chaselatch, and advertised the press under the name of the Colt's Armory Universal Printing Press, or Universal Press.

John Thomson * * * became the manager of this part of the defendant corporation's business in New York City. Since November 23, 1886, the defendant has made and sold seven presses with the Gally chase-latch, has allowed the plaintiff the royalties payable upon said presses under the original agreement, and has made and sold nine presses not containing said latch. The license has not been revoked. The machinery, tools and patterns pertaining to the business, and which cost a large sum, belong to the defendant corporation.

The plaintiff registered in the patent office on March 5, 1886, the word "Universal," as a trade mark for printing and embossing presses, and in his application stated that he had used the word continuously in his business since about the middle of 1869.

The bill charges the Colt's Company with a violation of its contracts with the plaintiff, and charges both defendants with an infringement of his trade mark.

It alleges:

First. That the defendant company has violated the contracts made with the complainant in these particulars:

(a) It failed, since November 22, 1886, to make and deliver to the complainant, presses at the modified prices mentioned in the letter of October 11, 1877.

(b) It raised, since November 22, 1886, the prices from the modified prices to those named in the agreement of January 17, 1877.

(c) It accepted from the complainant certain orders for presses prior to November 22, 1826, at the modified prices, and afterward refused to fill the orders at prices less than those specified in the agreement of January 17, 1877.

(d) It failed to keep a sufficient number of presses on hand to meet the ordinary demands of the market, so that the complainant was unable to get from it presses necessary to supply his customers.

(e) It, in combination with John Thomson, solicited orders since November 22, 1885, for the sale of presses, and for that purpose established an office and salesroom in the city of New York, and engaged generally in the sale of presses in competition with the complainant at prices, and upon conditions, other than the prices and conditions upon which the complainant could sell presses.

(f) It offers to sell presses in the open market, at the modified prices, specified in the letter of October 11, 1877, and yet refuses to sell the presses to the complainant, at such modified prices.

(g) It is using the patterns, tools, machinery and plant (in which the complainant alleges to have invested a large sum of money) in manufacturing presses, and parts of presses for parties other than the complainant, and for sale in open market, in competition with complainant.

Second.—That the defendant company combined, confederated and conspired with John Thomson to injure and destroy the business of the complainant in these particulars.

(a) It entered into secret negotiations with John Thomson to devise some plan to evade its obligations to the complainant under the agreements mentioned.

(b) It acted in collusion with John Thomson to secure a nullification of the complainant's patents by introducing certain modifications in the presses.

(c) It conspired with John Thomson to bring collusive suits for the purpose of defeating the complainant's patents, and to get control of his business, so that the defendants might engage in the business of selling the presses, and undersell and ruin the complainant's business.

(d) It employs and uses the name of John Thomson as representative, agent or manager, in a manner similar to that heretofore used by the complainant, to mislead the public and the trade, and thus injure the complainant.

Third.—That the defendants have infringed upon the complainant's trade mark, consisting of the word "Universal" on printing presses in this particular:

(a) They have made and sold printing presses with the word "Universal" affixed thereto, in Hartford and New York City.

The complainant's prayers in his bill of complaint are:

1. To compel defendants to answer.

 For perpetual injunction to enjoin defendants from manufacturing or selling presses or parts of presses.

3. For perpetual injunction to enjoin defendants from using the word "Universal," in connection with the manufacture and sale of printing and embossing presses, and for an account of profits.

4. For an ascertainment of damages.

5. For an account of all presses made and sold by defendants in violation of the

agreements, and to compel a payment to complainant of all moneys received by defendants on account of such sales.

For an injunction generally against defendant's making or selling presses, or parts of presses, or using the alleged trade mark.

* * * * * * * * *

I see nothing in the contract of January 17, 1877, which forbids the Colt's Company from selling, or which implies that it is not to sell to any person the "Universal Press," after the patents thereon have expired. When the public has a right to manufacture and sell, it also has a right to do the same at its own price, and there can be no reasonable question that it can now sell, upon its own account, the press without the patented chase-latch.

The name "Universal," or "Universal Printing Press," was adopted, at the time the patents were issued, to designate the patented press. It was not a trade mark of the plaintiff, which became identified with his workmanship, and indicated that the press was of his manufacture, but was a name which characterized the press which he invented.

Any manufacturer who uses the name now, does so to show that he manufactures the Gally press, which he may rightfully do, and does not represent to the public that it is getting any skill or excellence of workmanship which Gally possessed, and does not induce it to believe the presses are manufactured by the plaintiff.

The motion is denied.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE annual meeting of the National Printers' Protective Fraternity was held in Kansas City, Tuesday, March I. It is claimed that one of its underlying tenets is the equitable adjustment of all differences by arbitration. It also provides a system of sick and mortuary benefits for its members and their families.

We have received a copy of a somewhat unique invitation, issued by Louis Roesch, of San Francisco, to his friends, asking them to meet him in social intercourse. It is printed in black, in ancient German, those expressions which he desired to have emphasized being printed in red, in place of being italicised.

We acknowledge the receipt of the January and February issues of the American Art Printer, a journal got up somewhat in the style of The Model Printer, published in New York, by C. E. Bartholomew. The initial issue is a very creditable production, from every standpoint, and we wish it abundant success. Terms, \$1.50 per year.

THE French Source contains the following receipt for making transparent sheets of paper: Saturate a sheet of suitable thickness in copal varnish; when dry, polish with pumice stone. It is then covered with a layer of water glass and is rubbed with felt. It is said that the paper will then be as transparent and smooth as glass.

A Subscriber, writing from Los Angeles, under date of February 7, says: I see one of your correspondents invites comment on the strange action of blue-black ink. I differ from him, and think that it is alkali in the paper that is the cause, for these reasons: Some time ago a job was lithographed on Crane & Co's bond paper, and the same freak he paper having been taken from two different reams. The ink was the same on both lots of paper, and also the paper was damped in the same trough and water. The job looked first-rate, and when it was dried, it was discovered that part was purple, and part a beautiful blue-black.

An employing printer, writing under date of February 28, says: "I wish to express my appreciation of your article in the January issue, 'A Reprehensible Practice.' We have a great deal of 'editing' of copy in our business, often amounting to nearly as much as the labor of composition, which must be charged in the cost of the work. Parties will then take the completed work to our competitors, or what is worse, some of the latter will go to the customer, and bid on the reproduction of the work, and with the result to make the customer feel that he has been overcharged. The customer little realizes how many disgraceful blunders have been eliminated from his copy, and seldom appreciates such work at its true worth. While the practice you condemn is 'reprehensible,' what word will fitly characterize the course of the competitor who will ignore the work that has been done on manuscripts, and let the customer believe he has been overcharged?"

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

COPPECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning pares, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Baltimore is crowded with printers.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, dull: prospects, not encouraging: composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, §14 to §18.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33½ to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Can reasonably expect business to be fairly good during the spring months.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; job printers, per week, §18; weekly newspapers and bookwork, negotiations still going on; scale not settled. Printers will please stay from Chicago until matters are satisfactorily arranged.

P. S. The scale of 40 cents for bookwork and weekly newspapers goes into effect on Monday morning, March 21, as per order of union.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning pasts, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Supply equal to the demand.

Denver.—State of trade, slack; prospects, far from encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 50 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Detroit.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. If printers are looking for work keep away from here.

Harrisburg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Our advice to printers is not to overcrowd this town, although there is room for two or three subs, general printers, possibly. There is a difficulty in regard to the general use of plates, and a slight misunderstanding in reference to the number of hours constituting a week's work.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bokwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The town has plenty of "subs" at present. The Daily Press, one of our best papers, was closed by the sheriff last Friday, on debts aggregating \$6,000 or \$57,000. We cannot tell at present how it will turn out.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, better; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Mobile.—State of trade, good; prospects, very gloomy; composition on moming papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, §16. Demand fully supplied.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. We are still fighting the Courier and its force of Protective printer rats. There are seventeen or eighteen of that class here.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork 40 cents; job printers per week, \$16 to \$18.

Rochester.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; week work, 5t4 per week. Delegates elected to Buffalo convention, Joseph Farquhar and Frank N. Haltzer.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There will be room for fifteen new men about March 15, on the new morning paper.

South Bend.—State of trade, medium; prospects, the same; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$t4. Owing to the suspension of the Daily Register a number of resident printers are out of work.

St. Louis.—Trade, fair; prospects uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, only fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, §1t. The trade is still overcrowded.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. All present are employed, and more can be accommodated with a few nights' subbing.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. The number of unemployed is largely in excess of demand.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. G. WALKER & Co., of Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty press, announce to the trade that hereafter they will carry a stock of ink of all grades; also, chases, type, and printers' material of every description.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in the present issue, under the heading, "For Sale at a Bargain." To those anxious to secure an established business in one of the best localities in the West, this is an opportunity seldom offered.

THE Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad Co. has published a pronouncing dictionary containing 320 pages, 32,000 words and 670 pengravings. It teaches everybody how to pronounce correctly. Send 16 cents in stamps to PAUL MORTON, G. P. and T. A., C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill., and get a copy of the dictionary, the cheapest book issued

THE STAR BRAND HOKE ENGRAVING PLATE.—This consists of a dark steel plate covered with a white composition. By means of tools made for the purpose, lines are drawn through the composition, exposing the black background, and showing the drawing exactly as it will appear in print. No experience as an engraver is necessary, while the operator gains in speed and precision with practice; the manipulation of the tool can be learned in less than an hour, and the result will depend wholly on the previous knowledge of drawing. All that is required for ordinary work is a set of three tools and a scraping brass. The printer can substitute a piece of heavy brass rule, eight inches long, for the latter. After the drawing is finished nothing remains but to take a cast, and the job is ready for the press. Any stereotyper can cast them. But for those who have not easy access to one, a good, low-priced casting apparatus especially designed for this purpose, is made, by means of which the engraver or printer can cast type-high blocks himself. Write for circular containing all necessary information, to Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., 402 N. Third street, St. Louis.

NEW CUTS.

The series of cuts describing the experience of Mr. Hangitup and Printer Cashworthy, shown in this paper, are for sale exclusively by Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill square, Boston. The price is \$3 per set, or \$1 each; a smaller set costs \$2.50 per set, and \$5 cents each.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

We direct especial attention to the advertisement under the above caption on page 387. A description of this machine, the patent right of Which is now offered for sale, was published in the January issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, and all parties desirous of examining its merits, with a view of purchasing said right, are referred thereto. As stated, the working model of the machine will be cheerfully exhibited when desired. Further information can be obtained by addressing M. J. Davis & Co., 117 John street, New York.

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT.

The Easter cards of Messrs. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, certainly warrant their claim that they have endeavored to keep pace with the demand for more artistic results as regards original designs, truthful reproduction, appropriate sentiments, and taste in ornamentation and embellishment. Their list of artist contributors is a guarantee that their well-earned reputation will be maintained. In subjects and execution their productions are worthy of the highest praise. They are exquisitely beautiful, and are adapted to all classes and to all sizes of purses.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned not to pay any money for subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER to John Connell. His authority to collect for it is revoked. Any persons who may have subscribed through the said John Connell are requested to send their receipts to me.

Jos. Peake, Treasurer.

A GOOD OPENING—For a practical man with ambition, energy, and pluck. On account of failing health, will sell the best equipped, longest established, and best paying newspaper and job office within a radius of fify miles. In a small city with large prospects, Address "G," care of Inland Printer.

6-tt

FOR SALE—A complete job office in central Illinois; county seat. Good run of county work. Good reasons for selling. For particulars address W. G. Newron, Lewistown, Ill.

FOR SALE, JOB OFFICE—A half interest in a well established and paying job office, in a city of 25,000 inhabitants, Address "RARE CHANCE," care of INLAND PRINTER.

 $\prod_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{OR} SALE$ —A splendid opportunity for printers. A well equipped job printing office doing a good business, and excellent prospects for future, Steam power, three pressess, paper cutter and all necessary material. City of 20,000. Sold at a bargain. Correspondence solicited. Address J. W. Frank, Kacine, Wis.

FOR SALE—Kastenbein typesetting machine, with a pair of distributors. Used about a year by an evening paper, and abandoned only on account of late copy and short takes making its use impracticable. A bargain for about \$5,000; offered at \$1,000. Address "TREASURER," Box 794, New York City.

FOR SALE—"Just what was needed." Price 50 cents. Second dition now ready. The Printers' Ready Reckoner, by H. G. Bishop, for ascertaining the cost of stock used on small jobs. Shows at a glance the value of any number of sheets taken from a ream of paper of any weight, and at any price per pound from 8 to 70 pounds and from 6 to 25 cents per pound, Will save its cost in one week. Everyone speaks well of it. To be had of all type founders.

POR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The material, machinery, and good will of one of the best equipped printing offices in the West; location all that could be desired; doing a business of from \$800 to \$1,500 per month. It contains over 300 fonts of type in good condition; a large number of cuts of all kinds, two cylinder presses, 25 by 35, and 24 by 34; three Peerless jobbers, stereotype outfit, paper cutter, wire stitcler, etc., and a four horse-power gas engine. Il health complets the owner to seek a milder climate. The greater portion of the material is almost as good as new. Farties desirous of obtaining further information should address "BARGAIN," Ishaan Phavirare office.

POSITION WANTED—As manager of a good printing house in an eastern city, by a practical printer of large experience, who has passed through all the various phases of the business from apprentice upward. Best of references as to ability, etc. Advertiser has a perfect system for keeping track of the cost of production, and arriving at net profits. Address "ALPHA," care of IRLAND PRINTER.

CITUATION WANTED—A qualified pressman of ten years' experience, who is also a No. 1 job printer, would like a good situation; the preferred. Is steady, sober, and reliable, and can take entire charge of an establishment. Address "L. P.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to A. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-6-tf

WANTED—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Electrotyper and stereotyper by papier mache process. Employment permanent. State wages wanted and experience. Address GEO. W. CRANE, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED—Designer and Engraver, or Draughtsman. Address FRANK J. COHEN, General Southern Agent, Queen City Printing Ink Co., 31 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified job printer for small work, by one of the best equipped offices in St. Louis; wages no object to right party. Must be a member of the Typographical Union. Address "X,Y,Z,," care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

WANTED—A practical printer from London, with great experience in some of the leading printing offices, desires situation as English, French and G:rman proofreader, or as foreman for first-class book, news and general work. Address Obsnerocoe, 57 Green st., Boston, Mass.

(1,200 CASH—Will purchase one of the best paying small job offices by in Kansas City, Mo. Established one year and paying excellent profits. Good reason for selling. Address "A," Care INLAND PRIVIER.

4-6-ti

FOR SALE

JOB OFFICE

In city of 100,000 population. Will invoice at from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Good class of regular work and in good location. Does a business of \$6,000 a year. An excellent opening for the right person. Good reasons for selling. Any one who means business can obtain particulars by writing to

A. B. C., THIS OFFICE.



Sixth and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

----MANUFACTURERS OF-

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition,

Van Bibber's "Champion" (Re-casting) Composition, 35 CENTS PER POUND.

VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY," 35 CENTS PER POUND.

"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

Our "Regular" is a perfectly reliable composition, working splendidly in any weather with any ink. Rollers made of it this winter should be very durable and last a long time in perfect order.

Our "Champion" composition is the best composition made of the "recasting" class. Printers in dry climates will find it especially useful.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF OUR GOODS, AND WE WARRANT ALL GOODS WE SEND OUT.

LIST OF AGENTS

FOR-

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, and Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready."

IN THE EAST

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., COLLINS & McLEESTER, MATHER M'FG CO.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY, COLKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY, 236 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS. CURTIS & MITCHELL, 15 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.

J. & F. B. GARRETT, H. L. PELOUZE & SON, H. L. PELOUZE & SON, CHAS. J. CARY & CO., JOHNSTON & CO., ALLAN C. KERR & CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.
102 Governor St., RICHMOND, VA.
314, 316 Eighth St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
7 Bank Lane, BALTIMORE, MD.
HARRISBURG, PA.
59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA.

IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO. MARDER, LUSE & CO., 141, 143 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. H. NIEDECKEN & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS., ST. PAUL, MINN. ST. PAUL, MINN. 19NO. T. RETON & SON, 606 Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO. C. P. KINGSBURY, 408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO. 93,95 Camp St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 101 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 102 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 103 GRAHAM & SON, 731 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

89, 91 Congress St., HOUSTON, TEX. *J. J. PASTORIZA, ATLANTA, GA. *JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., Third and Market Sts., LOUISVILLE. KY. ROBT. LOWELL, 59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA. ALLAN C. KERR & CO., *CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS, CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI, O. *CHAS, STEWART PAPER CO., CINCINNATI, O. *CHATFIELD & WOODS, *ROSS, ROBBINS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE MARKED WITH AN * FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

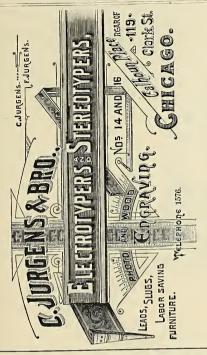
The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods.

If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. Specify Van Bibber's Goods, and see that you get them.

Orders will be promptly filled also by the following Advertising Agencies:

GEO, P. ROWELL & CO., New York; N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.;

NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 922 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.



TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS.

We have a number of first-class advertising specialties, including THE SEASON, an illustrated quarterly, for any part of the year; the CHRISTMAS BELLS, and the ARTISTIC ALMANAC, on which "an honest penny" can be made by anyone having a little push and ordinary abilities as solicitors. Sample copies sent by mail. Address, J. A. & R. A. R. E. I. Printers and Publishers, Providence, R. I.

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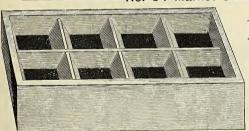
LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

BRASS RULE WORKS,

No. 84 Market Street, CHICAGO.=



This Establishment is now daily turning out

Which for Strength, Accuracy and Durability, is superior to any to be found in the market.

It is made to STANDARD PICAS, and Guaranteed to be absolutely true.

Price, 25 Cts. per lb. A liberal Discount allowed on all orders over 100 lbs.

J. P. TRENTER, Proprietor.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream. Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights: . \$3,00 per Ream. 12 lb, Demy, \$3,00 per Ream. 16 " 4.00 " 4.00 " " 20 " Double Cap, 5,00 " " 5,00 " " 24 " " " 5,00 " " 12 lb. Folio, 20 " Double Cap, .

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.





& STATIONERS' NG MACHI BOOKBINDERS'

Eleven Different Styles. ii. 1,200 and

1,300

No. 11 Combination Wire through center of the fold Machine, which the back of the Book. © HIS Stitching

Used by customers on School Catalogues, Pamphlets Newspapers, School Almanacs, Indexes, Pass Books, Calendars, etc., Books,

Speed, 120 Staples per min-Average daily production, depends largely 2,000 Pamphlets per hour. he expertness of operator. he character of the quantity

getting done, this Machine stands quality of ion, non-liability of For simplicity of order, and

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etc., address communications to THOMPSON

L WIRE STITCHING MACHINES one-third price charged by the makers. CONN HAVEN, NEW CARR and DONNELL

for

hand

on

For further information, testimonials. HENR

GOOD RESULTS

Follow the use of the "ELM CITY" BRONZING PAD, COUNTER, CARD CUTTER, ROLLER COMPO., Etc. SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)

The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by b inches, - - \$2.50 Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"No Better Goods in the Market."—We are fully aware of the superiority of your goods, and in truth there are none better in the market.—Marder, Lute & Co., Type Founders, San Francisco and Chicago.

ELM CITY COUNTING MACHINE.



Saves both stock and time. Repeats automat-ically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, \$10.00 10,000,

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.

It is so made that a full sheet of cardboard may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

do this.

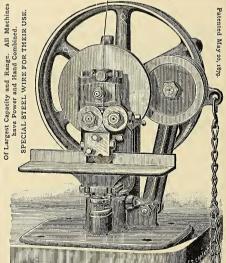
Price, \$10.00.

ELM CITY ROLLER
COMPO., is used and liked
by AI printers.



Manufactured by G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

Bookbinders' Wire Stitching Machine



Manufactured by CHARLES CARR, Office, 7 Exchange Place, BOSTON, MASS.

"PEERLESS"
JOB PRESS

MONEY

MAKER.

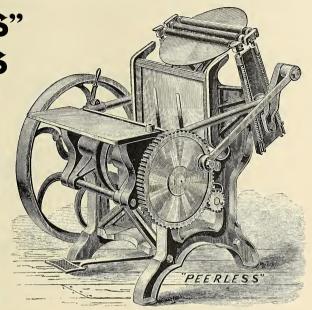
BUILT BY

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HENRY JOHNSON, V.-Pres't.

44 Beekman Street, 202 S. Clark Street, NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

-U. S. A.-



THOUSANDS OF "PEERLESS" PRESSES HAVE BEEN SOLD DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS AND THOUSANDS ARE NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, SYRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, ETC., ETC., AND AS A RESULT OF THIS EXTENSIVE USE, THEIR "PEERLESS" REPUTATION IS SURELY AND RAPIDLY EXTENDING ALL OVER THE KNOWN WORLD.

THE "PEERLESS" IS NOT AN "OLD STYLE," NEITHER IS IT AN "IMPROVED OLD STYLE"
OR A "HASHED UP" AFFAIR OF ANY KIND_ITS MECHANICAL DEVICES ARE OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND MOST MODERN CONSTRUCTION_ITS SIMPLICITY, POWER, SPEED AND STRENGTH A MARVEL
TO ALL WHO USE IT_ITS EVERY-DAY TESTS IN THOUSANDS OF PRINTING OFFICES PROVE BEYOND
DISPUTE OUR OFT REPEATED ASSERTIONS, THAT THE "PEERLESS" IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
MONEY MAKER YET PRODUCED_PUSHING, PROGRESSIVE, GO-AHEAD PRINTERS AGREE WITH US
FULLY IN THESE ASSERTIONS, AND MAKE THEIR ORDERS ACCORDINGLY.

WE PROPOSE IN THE FUTURE, AS IN THE PAST, TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES IN ALL IMPROVEMENTS OF VALUE TO THE PRINTER.

WE BUILD SEVEN SIZES OF "PEERLESS" PRESSES AND A LARGE LINE OF POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS_WE ALSO BUILD THE "CLIPPER" AND "JEWEL" PRESSES TO MEET THE MARKET FOR LOW PRICES AND "OLD STYLE" MACHINES.

ALL TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' MATERIALS SELL OUR MACHINES.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.



THESE PAPERS ARE FOLDED AND PASTED ON A BROWN CHALLENGE COMBINATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

We have prepared at great expense the most complete and unique set of samples of Cardboard ever shown, comprising all goods carried by us, and arranged in attractive and convenient form. These samples are, from their very nature, expensive, and we are not willing to distribute them indiscriminately to every applicant—but we are

Anxious to present them free of cost to such of the trade as are disposed to make use of them, and to favor us (at least occasionally) with their orders. We are convinced that a careful examination will show you the many advantages of our system, while a trial order will prove our especial ability in the Cardboard business.

Our Samples and goods are all NUMBERED and the same numbers, grouped under proper headings, appear on the price list, thus identifying at once grade, color and price.

Our Prices are not printed on the samples, but are to be found on our list, which is subject to a discount.

Cut Cards are furnished in ANY SIZE at a price based upon the number of sheets required, plus fifteen cents per 1,000 net for hand cutting and wrapping. All prices on cut cards are figured from "Lounsbury's Diagram and Complete Price List," and can therefore be relied upon as being uniform.

Remember our business is CARDBOARD, and its legitimate auxiliaries, and being specialists in our line, we can offer many advantages not to be obtained from the ordinary Card House dealing in all kinds of printers' supplies.

For variety and extent our line cannot be equaled. We are headquarters for *everything* we handle. Promptness our motto. Correspondence solicited.

HASTINGS & TODD,

CHAS. W. COX, Manager,

NEW YORK STORE, 35 and 37 Beekman St.

316 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

(PATENT MAY 11, 1886)

Power Wire Stitching Machine.

Price,	No. 3	,		-		-	\$350.00
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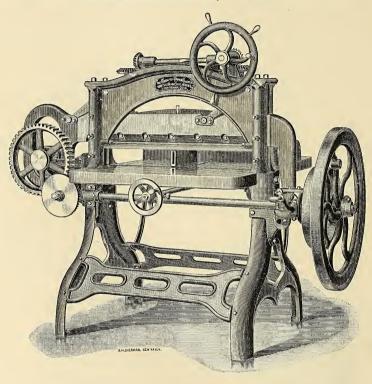
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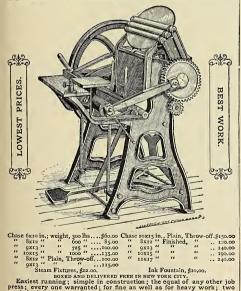
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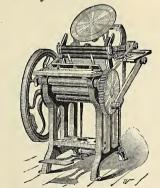
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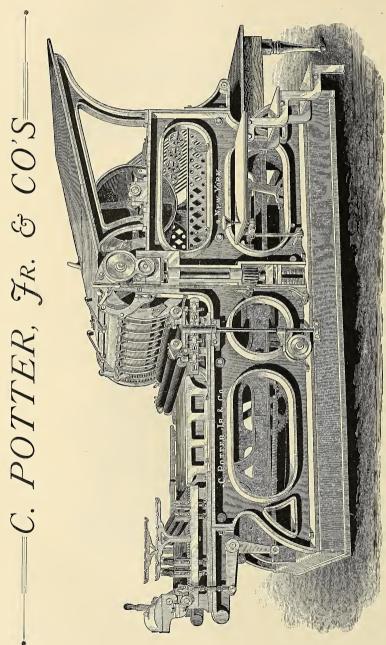


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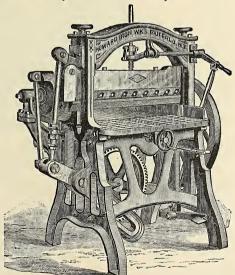
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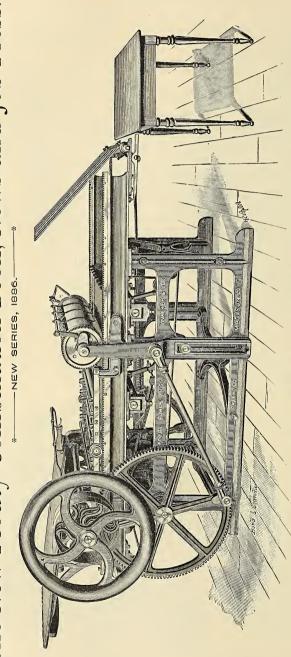
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	Speed.	1,600 per hour.	1,400 per hour.	1,200 per hour.	tra Stocks, Well ,	
diene in the contract of the c	Weight.	3,700 pounds.			R. Above priess include Rubber Blanket or Hard Packing, Cast Ink Rollers, Extra Stocks, Well Foun	am Fixtures, boxed and on board car
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IV.-No. 7.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1887.

TERMS: \\ \frac{\$2.00}{\text{Single copies, 20 cents.}}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

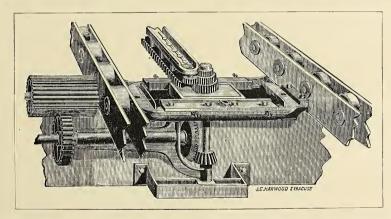
THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE NEW CAMPBELL CYLINDER PRESS.

SINCE the publication of the paper upon Andrew Campbell, the new cylinder press referred to therein has appeared, and, as several of these machines have been placed upon the market, and positioned in well-known printing establishments, a short review of the same may not at the present time seem out of place.

bed is engaged in printing. All who build and use cylinder printing presses will recognize the fact that no portion of the machine requires such accurate adjustment as the mechanism for operating the bed. The best known mechanical devices only should be availed of. The movement should be positive, and always to be depended upon, and yet should be simple of comprehension, and readily understood.

Probably the failure of many cylinder machines has not been traceable so much to want of sufficient capital or lack of good business management, as to deficient bed



The first impression made upon the mind of the spectator is the close resemblance the new machine seems to bear to the original Campbell press of 1861.

But a close examination of the machine in question will satisfy all that in many respects, and important ones, the machine differs, and it is claimed by the present parties interested, is very much superior. The peculiar and most striking feature of this new machine is the combination of mechanical means by which the bed is operated indirectly by or through the cylinder, and by which the return of the bed to receive its ink is accelerated, and accomplished one-third faster than when the

moving mechanical devices; and if the question could be answered by those who have preferred to employ an immovable bed, with a movable cylinder, the reason given for so doing will be that in doing so they avoided the use of any necessity for moving the bed at all, or avoided the use of an unreliable or unsatisfactory way of doing so.

In the present machine, Mr. Campbell makes use of the bed moving mechanism, shown above, the same consisting of an upright shaft, driven by gearing, upon the cylinder wheel.

This shaft is provided at its upper end with an upper and lower gear, or pinion concentric, but of different diameters, and between these is placed a gear of intermediate size, so positioned as to be eccentric to them.

The upper and lower concentric pinions engage with a rack, the teeth of which are placed at right angles to the bed, and as near the same as possible, and thus the bed is driven while printing. That the bed, having reached the terminus of its stroke, shall have the return movement imparted to it, and return more rapidly, the intermediate eccentric gear or pinion engages the semicircular part on the end of the rack, reverses the motion, and the larger gear or pinion engages with the rack, and drives it.

It is claimed for this movement, easily understood from an examination of the cut herewith presented, that great steadiness of movement is imparted to the bed, and that the tendency of the same to depart from a right line in its operation is entirely overcome, while the reversing of the bed is easily and almost imperceptibly accomplished.

The distribution of the ink on the press, as seen in operation, is similar to that originally employed by Mr. Campbell, in his well-known country press, consisting of the table, the angle rollers, a fountain and form rollers.

While a fly is employed in connection with the machinery, no tapes are used, a revolving circular brush being substituted, and serving the purpose of delivering the sheet from the cylinder to the fly.

As stated, several of these machines have already been sold to prominent printers in New York City and elsewhere, and the machine promises to prove a success.

Certainly it is to be said of it that the mechanism for operating the bed shows originality of conception, and if the expectations of the builder as to the wearing qualities of the machines are realized, it cannot fail to prove a success, and a valuable addition to the family of really good cylinder machines, now competing in the market.

Time tries and proves all things, and this is true of cylinder printing presses, as well as of all that the printer is called upon to employ in the exercise of his occupation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXX.-BY S. W. PALLIS.

F the works of Holbein, during his sojourn in Basle, the wood cuts, made after his drawings, deserve especial mention.

Hans Holbein, as well as his brother Ambrosius, was attracted to Basle more particularly by the opportunity afforded of making designs for wood cuts, especially for the ornamentation of books, and of finding this branch of the art of easy and certain gain. Immediately on their arrival they undertook these works, for which manifold occasions were offered them by the numerous publishers of the capital of German printing.

Until the close of the fifteenth century, the art of book illustration with wood cuts was of more importance in the history of civilization than in artistic value. Up to this time the art of wood engraving was devoid of much artistic merit, with results far below the standard of the sister arts of painting, sculpture and copperplate engraving.

The stamp cutters (Fernschneiders), who were at this time card makers and card colorers, that is, editors of calendars and pamphlets, formed a special trade in the cities, and carried on their work on a manufacturing scale; but rough and clumsy as their productions usually were, they are of great historical value, as they show the range of views open to the people, and give us a glimpse of their habits, manners and customs, and also give us a very fair knowledge of the scope of artistic ideas existing at that period; and in this respect wood engraving stood in about the same relation to the sculpture and painting of the day, as did vase painting to the higher branches of artistic work of a contemporaneous period.

We, of the present day, can scarcely comprehend the part that picture making played in that age of more primitive civilization, as instruments of intellectual communication. The need of this called forth the invention of the multiplying arts; thus picture making preceded book making, and was the preliminary step to its invention.

In one of the oldest books printed from wood blocks, before movable types were in use, it says expressly in its introduction:

In order that this subject may bear fruit for all, it is placed before the eye in writing, which is only of use to the learned, and also in pictures, which are serviceable to the unlearned, as well.

While the higher branches of representative arts were almost entirely occupied with religious subjects, wood engraving satisfied far wider demands. It owes its earliest culture and development to the making of playing cards, and it was thus essentially directed to secular subjects, though the monks and ecclesiastics sometimes had pictures of saints on their cards.

But not merely card playing penetrated from the palace to the cottage, so that costly and ornamentally painted cards were necessarily superseded by those prepared cheaply by either printing or stencil; pictures, also, of a religious purport, were desired by the poor as well as the rich, for information and instruction; and as a consequence they were produced in large quantities by the stamp cutters, and were sold at church doors and in market places.

Religious books appeared, printed from wood blocks, such as the "Biblia Pauperum," the "Apocalypse," the "Salva Regina," etc., yet, at the same time, there appeared also many xylographic prints of secular purport, such as "Die Acht Schalkherten," "Die Zehn Lebernsalter," "Das Glucksrad," and many others. The stamp cutters also prepared letters of indulgence, New Year's congratulations, and pamphlets of every kind, tending not only to serious subjects, but also to humor and satire.

On the invention of printing by movable type, a great change was effected in the practices of the stamp cutters or wood engravers, and their attention and ability was now directed to engraving pictures of various naturesreligious, historical, allegorical, humorous and satirical. Painters now began to furnish the stamp cutters with drawings, and wood cut representations soon became on a level with the age, in an artistic point of view. There was a fascination with the painters for drawing on wood. It afforded them full scope for their imagination, without elaborate work. As the pen and ink drawing on the wood was all that was required, and the smooth surface of the wood was far more pleasing to them to work on than the rough paper surface, and the pleasure of seeing their work duplicated, with but one execution by themselves, and distributed broadcast, seemed to heighten their fascination and ambition for the new method, whereby that which they had devised was not merely once executed, and for a limited circle of spectators, but was disseminated in different countries, and penetrated to all classes of people.

What Walgemuth, in his generation had begun, was continued with greater decision by the next generation, by Durer, Cronach, Grien, Burgkmair and Holbein.

The artistic importance of this branch of representation advanced more and more. It participated in the extension of intellectual life, and the advance of science. It was combined with humanistic literature. It served as a growing religious movement, both before and after the outbreak of the Reformation.

Wood engraving, through its popularity and capabilities, in all its aims and objects, touched a national chord, and afforded a distinct and infallible mirror of the opinions and intellectual life of the people, and surpassed the most popular productions of literature.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

UNIFORMITY IN SPACING.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

IT will, no doubt, be readily admitted, that the above subject is one of great importance, when considered in connection with fine book or magazine work; that the appearance of a page of solid or leaded matter is very much affected by the manner in which the compositor divides the spaces between the words. But I am inclined to think that very few attach sufficient importance to the subject when applied to general work; though, to me, it seems just as important in connection with the finest or the commonest jobwork as it is in its relation to book and magazine work.

There are certain rules which it would be well for compositors to observe at all times, no matter what kind of composition they may be engaged upon. I will just enumerate a few of these:

First. All matter which is leaded should be more widely spaced than solid matter, and this increase in the width of spacing should be regulated by the amount of space put between the lines—whether one lead, two leads, three leads, or more. Nothing looks more unsightly than solid matter with square pigeon-holes between the words, unless it be double or treble-leaded matter with only thick or thin spaces.

Second. The spacing should be uniform, not only between the different words contained in a line, but between the whole of the words contained in a whole page, or the whole job. A very common error is to put thick spaces through the last line of a paragraph, no matter what the spacing of the previous line may be. This error is not only one of the commonest, but is one of the most easily remedied. Let the compositor only bear this point in mind, and he will naturally space the last line with either thick spaces, or whatever is called

for. Then, in order to give the spacing a uniform appearance, it may be necessary to vary the spacing according to the shape of the letter with which a word begins or ends.

Third. The indentation of a paragraph should also be regulated by the amount of space to be put between the lines. Where a one em indentation would be all right for solid matter, it would not look well for widely spaced lines; in that case it would be better to indent two or even three ems, according to the width of the column or page. Even in the case of solid matter, the indentation of the paragraph should depend on the length of the line.

Now these three rules may cover the ground as regards book and magazine work, and may be applied with advantage to all other kinds of straightforward composition, including that of newspapers, but there is just as much need for uniformity of spacing in jobwork as in the above. Nay, I would even say more. How often we see an otherwise artistic and skillful specimen of printing spoiled by bad spacing! There are many men who spend a good deal of time in producing a fine piece of rule or ornamental work, and then spoil the entire effect by a little carelessness in the selection and spacing out of their type lines.

It may appear at first sight that the setting up and spacing out of an ordinary title page is a very simple matter; but it is not really so. A good deal of taste and judgment is called for in placing four or five lines so as to occupy a whole page, and at the same time produce a correct and pleasing effect. Suppose I give one example of this point, and show the different effects produced by the same lines spaced out in two different ways:

REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS 1887.

REPORTS

AND
PROCEEDINGS

1887.

For Private Circulation Only.

BAD STYLE.

BETTER STYLE.

I am persuaded that there is as much art in the spacing out of a job—card, circular, billhead, or even a dodger—as there is in any other part of our business. It lifts an otherwise ordinary piece of work onto a higher plane, and stamps it as the production of a printer instead of an amateur.

In catalogue work, the general appearance depends very much upon uniformity of spacing before and after cross lines in the body of the page. Good composition may be spoiled by bad making up, and irregularity of spacing out. Cross lines should always have one-half more space before than after them, and should never occur near the foot of a page. This can be easily provided for by looking a little ahead, and laying out the matter so as to find out where a difficulty might arise, and guarding against it. By this means also it is easy to avoid having some pages overcrowded and others with too little in them.

Much more might be said, but if the importance of the subject has been established, each reader can push its application to any length he chooses.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TYPES.

BY ARTHUR B. LEAVITT.

WHEN I was a little boy, and first saw a case of type, I wondered what they were doing with all those nails, so methodically arranged in small compartments. But since then I have learned to drive those nails home into the stick at a fairly rapid rate. The types always had for me a "fascination frantic," and when I first learned that I was to receive a printing press at the hands of my father, no soporific influence, however subtle, could have put me to sleep that night until it came. And when I crept out of bed to look at it on its arrival, it seemed to me like a visitor from the other world. Indeed, I almost feared to lay my unhallowed hands upon it, lest it should vanish away into thin air.

People unskilled in such matters will stand before a compositor who sets his type with a rapid, nervous motion, and say, "How can he do it!" ignoring some gray-bearded veteran, with his steady, inevitable "click! click!" whose "strings" are ten and eleven thousand ems every day, while the nervous man may not put up two-thirds the number. Oh! how it grates upon my feelings to see a man stand before a case and "waggle." That is, he cannot lift a single type into his stick without that spasmodic backward and forward movement of his body, as though he needed screwing up at the hips. Then there are men (men?), the motive of whose existence seems to be to tap the stick at least three times with the type before placing in position, like a telegraphic instrument; men whose noses seem to be seeking hard after snuff among the boxes, and men who let the type fall so tenderly into the stick you would think they were afraid of breaking it. There are men who burrow into their cases like prairie dogs, leaving one side of the box piled high and dry, while the other is bare, so that it is a regular case of a strong east wind, that lowers the tide, and shows the river bottom. It is a good thing to hear a case given a good shaking up once in a while. Insomuch they are like men, and need it.

It is better to pick up type slowly and surely than to have a fast motion, and drop every other one. Every printer knows that, but he is often a long while learning it. Some men get to be fast compositors in a year or two. It was five years before I attained any speed, and when I did it was like the course of a man who suddenly departs from the paths of virtue—I rushed right along with intoxicating celerity.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BUT ONE. BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE time has fully arrived when there should be but one recognized authority for orthography, but one for punctuation. In the former, Webster and Worcester are used promiscuously, as fancy dictates, or as some supposed to be all-powerful edict of an alma mater, ponderously and dictatorially, pronounces the "correct thing"; in the latter there are as many methods as offices, not infrequently as there are proofreaders, who egotistically imagine themselves "wondrous wise" about a subject that in reality has no fixed standard rules, and sadly lacks consistent principles. And to add to the complications, authors, like doctors, disagree, many even using both of the

tions, at the same time.

The trials and troubles, the disputes and tribulations arising from this uncertain state of affairs has (theoretically) caused many a printer to grow old before the proper time, and (literally) brought his gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave.

(so-called) authorities in spelling in the same manuscript,

and would rejoice to be able to inflict condign punishment

upon the poor, much-abused compositor, should he fail to

follow their inconsistencies, their peculiar mental idiosyn-

crasies, their attempt to ride two horses, in opposite direc-

The axiom that each is a law unto himself, fails in this instance of being correct, for the more varied the governing powers the more intricate will be the complications, and disastrous the results. True, it may not go quite as far as the falling of the divided house, but it will certainly and continually cause perplexity and error—the one thing of all others against which all printing houses have to be the most upon their guard. And if so in small establishments, how much greater in large ones? With but a single tangible and dominant head, an inflexible rule can be established, but how when there are several having equal authority, and savagely jealous about the slightest infringement of what they believe to be their especial and essentially dignified prerogative?

The publishers of Webster's unabridged announce to the public that their dictionary is the sole authority used in the government printing office, at Washington. This must be taken with a liberal allowance of salt. In the main office it, no doubt, represents the truth as far as the powers that be can control the matter, i.e., as far as they agree with the great orators of the senate and congress, with the departments sending copy for publication—no farther. In the branches of that immense typographical workshop the assertion is not sustained by the facts.

Take the treasury branch, the largest and most important of all, as an example. The copy for its peculiar work is prepared under the supervision of the head of each division, and the foreman has no power delegated to him to traverse their decision. He must follow Webster or ignore it, and abide by Worcester, according to the preference expressed. Thus, and within the same building, and under the great governing head of the secretary, there are two kings of orthography—a divided worship—and any attempt on the part of foreman, proofreaders or

compositors to fix and follow a single standard, would cause a veritable tempest in an official teapot. And with regard to punctuation, we would remark, *en passant*, that it has a peculiar and arbitrary system of its own, adopted many years since, sanctioned by custom, held to be infallible, though disputed and criticised by those not within the charmed circle.

This is instanced, however, simply to illustrate the want of uniformity in a "branch" where there is popularly supposed to be an unquestionable directing chief, and one whose jurisdiction extends to all the offshoots as well as the main office. And forcibly it proves the truth of the assertion that there is no general rule, no unfailing guide to the "intelligent compositor," when going from the case of one office to that of another. In fact there is none at all save the own sweet will of the proprietor, foreman, or proofreader.

Cities differ as much as individuals. Years of writing for the press has enforced this perplexing anomaly. Chicago editors have their own notions of the eternal fitness of punctuation marks; New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco and Washington theirs, and each is right, and all others necessarily wrong. A trial of and with all, has firmly convinced us that we know nothing of the art of "pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences, and clauses or members of a sentence," as they conceive it should be done. And we have not the slightest question that the chief of the clan Cameron wonders at our stupidity, and ignorance of the "common rules of punctuation," and remorselessly and mercilessly murders what we, in our innocence, believe to be correct, and would, had he the power, send us back to the speller and "guide to punctuation" of his chief admiration.

Why should there be any chance of argument or disagreement? Can the most obdurate produce a single good and sufficient reason why there should be two "correct lexicons"? If so, why not a dozen? Is there any possibility of two being correct when they widely differ? If one is absolutely devoid of error the other cannot be, by any theory of reasoning, with which we are acquainted. No waste of words is necessary to prove that proposition, and we opine no one will be hardy enough to question. The only point then remaining is, which shall be accepted and followed. Here opens a vast field for dispute, and it will be likely to result in a war of words dwarfing that of the races. Scholars of the various schools will battle hard and long for their favorite, and give way, if forced so to do, with a very bad grace. But which is crowned king matters little to the printer; but he has the right, and should assert it, that there shall be but one. Of course, he would be short-sighted to his own interest if he failed to use his influence (and what branch of business has one more far reaching?) toward the establishment of the lexicon, as authority, using the least possible number of letters, and making the spelling plain to the last particle. For the rest he need give himself little trouble. The dogmas of individual education he will easily forget; the lessons of the particular school from which he graduated he will readily sacrifice for the general good, as long as the standard is inflexible, and governs all printing offices, and authors are held and firmly bound by tenor of the bond.

A universal system of punctuation will be more difficult to establish. The idiom of every language will require specialties that cannot be incorporated in others. That matters not to us. Each can, if they please, manipulate their own, and we need not vex our brains or our temper with anything transatlantic. Our hands will be full in determining a method for our own country. Farther than that we would be unwise to trouble ourselves, and, in fact, to put it plainly, it is none of our business. But in America, for America and by Americans, a system can be fixed upon, and the sooner it is done the better for the well-being, both of the body and soul of the printer.

"A very difficult undertaking" will, we presume, be thundered into our ears from every corner of our broad land, from every printing office, from the caustic tongue of every editor, and the biting lips of every proofreader; pet theories will be ventilated, a multitude of rules will be flung into our face; very likely we will be written at as an unmitigated crank. Yet the fact remains patent that the present want of system, a uniform system, is a most potent cause of perplexity and trouble, and that printers are the sufferers.

To our mind there is not, never was, and never can be, any defense to the want of uniformity. The ipse dixit of this or that man, no matter how high his position, has nothing to do with the matter. Every individual member of a great body politic has to sacrifice very much of self for the general good, and he who thinks to turn back, by his single will, the Niagara of public opinion, will speedily be convinced what a very little atom he is of a great world. And the same will prove true of scholars, schools and colleges. There should, however, be no opposition from them. Of all, they should the most (printers excepted) comprehend the necessity of one system, and labor diligently for its establishment. But if, in the plenitude of their wisdom, they assert that there is no absolutely correct standard, what then? The answer is almost too plain to need repeating; is comprised in the two simple words, "make one." With all the boasted learning of America, this should not be a very difficult task. If neither Webster nor Worcester, or anyone, is correct, as a whole, from them a lexicon can be edited that is. We have the erudition of nineteen centuries to draw from; the experience of the past is plentiful in lessons; progress is loud in its demands for a guide absolute, and the printer should no longer grope in the dark uncertainty of a divided authority.

We believe no one will disagree with us after reflection. All who live by pen and books, by stick and rule, must have been sorely and often tried, have felt how very much better a single standard in both orthography and punctuation would be. Many, no doubt, have been deterred from advocating a change by the extreme difficulty of a successful, at least a speedy termination to their efforts. They exist as much now as ever, are thick as leaves in the summer months. What of it? The greater the struggle the

greater the victory; the harder the battle the more to be valued the prize.

Not without many misgivings have we broached this subject, and crudely given our thoughts expression. Its importance deserves very much more. In bringing it to public attention we have done all we had in view—to simply start the ball of reform rolling—and we leave to others the task (it should be a pleasant one) to give it sufficient impetus to crush out all opposition, and in the end have a fixed and single standard for two matters of such vital importance to all connected with the press and printing offices.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. XI. BY WALTER L. KING.

I N a list of the number of books printed by various firms in Buenos Ayres, during the year 1885, the house of M. Biedma takes first rank in point of numbers, the total amount issued by their establishment during the year mentioned amounting to eighty-two works, containing 7,280 pages in all. The general printing and lithographic office of *La Tribuna Nacional* was second in point of pages, with 7,086, or thirty-six volumes; while Stiller and Laass were third, having printed thirty-three works, consisting of 5,425 pages in all.

Señor Biedma is an Argentine, and has been conducting his present typographical house for several years. The business is located in calle Belgrano, 133 to 139. The general appearance of the office is orderly and clean, a contrast to that prevailing in several printing offices in this city. All the departments are well ventilated, currents of fresh air passing through continually. Regarding light, opinions of strong and weak-eyed persons are apt to differ greatly, the writer considering, however, that an improvement in the illumination of M. Biedman's establishment is desirable, particularly in an upper gallery, devoted to the composition of Greek, Hebrew and Sanscrit; for be it known, that the firm in calle Belgrano is capable of turning out works in the foregoing ancient languages, a task which it is doubtful whether any other house in Argentine could undertake.

The other printing presses bear the name of Marinoni, Paris; they are driven by a beautiful "Otto" gas engine, of two horsepower—this latter, it need scarcely be said, being a German patent. All other machinery is from France. Type is of French and German manufacture, with the exception of Greek, etc., fonts, which were cast by the paper and printing import house of Angel Estrada, located in close proximity.

Señor Biedma employs, reckoning printers, machinists and bookbinders together, fifty persons. The hours of work are from 8 to 11 A.M., then one and a half hours for breakfast, and from 12:30 to 5:30 F.M. That is eight hours a day, or forty-eight per week—unknown, I believe, in any other *imprenta* in the city, the usual hours ranging from fifty-four to fifty-nine, and, in one or two instances, to sixty-five per week. How, then, do forty-eight hours, ye North American unceasing agitators for a like figure, speak for the enlightenment of M. Biedma? This short

time, moreover, is not a new feature; the number of hours per week—forty-eight—are printed in and copied from the regulations of the house issued during 1877. But in the event of extra hours being worked, only the same payment is given as during ordinary hours, the generous fifty per cent additional not having yet been introduced. General hands are paid by the day; piecework (trabajan por linea) also exists. Employés who may have merited it are given annually a certificate of good conduct; such are always worth running for, as likely to prove of use any moment in the future. A sick fund in the house is open to the use of all workmen caring to join it; the director contributes monthly \$8; members one and a half per cent of each month's earnings.

At the time of my visit, a reproduction of some great mathematical work was being made. "What do you think of these?" said the employer, bringing up a few unbound sheets. They contained the dryest of dry problems and solutions; but that's neither here nor there. In them composition and merit of the highest excellence were immediately evident, which, indeed, applied to all work turned out by the Señor Biedma.

The next house to receive notice will be that of Alberto Nuñez, of calle Piedad 135. Until recently, this establishment was conducted under the names of Moreno Nuñez, but the latter gentleman, quite a young person, now conducts the printing office alone, having bought up Señor Moreno's share. The firm started in July, 1885, locating themselves in old-fashioned premises that have apparently seen a hundred winters. The writer drew director-proprietor Nuñez' attention to this fact, who said that it was proposed to build, in the course of a few months, larger premises.

The department, in which thirty compositors and machine-men are employed, is far too small; while the confined state of both material and air would speedily suggest to anybody that an immediate change is desirable; and, in the long run, even the proprietor himself would find benefits accruing from such a move.

Type used is of various classes, having been obtained through different import agents of printing material resident in Buenos Ayres. The two machines are from Marinoni: they are medium-sized bookwork presses, worked by handpower. When one considers the exceeding cheapness of gas engines nowadays, it becomes a matter of pain that they are not brought into more general requisition. It is nothing less than painful and monotonous to see strong men, hour after hour, exerting themselves in merely turning a handle.

The ordinary run of work done at the *imprenta* of Señor Nuñez, is in the shape of novels, etc., in English, French, Italian and Spanish. A little government work is also executed. In newspaper labor, we find that here are turned out *La Gaceta Musical*, a weekly, consisting variously of four to eight pages; *El Comercio del Plata*, sixteen pages, appearing every Monday; and a daily, known as *La Provincia*. Quite a string of newspapers might also be named as having been printed by the firm in bygone days. Although the writer cannot speak favorably of the present inconvenient printing office of Señor Nuñez,

still it would be an injustice to pass over without remark the issuings from his establishment. Suffice it to say, that all of this gentleman's productions, from a typographical point of view, are very creditable.

Situated about a mile from plaza Victoria, is the young printing office of Juan A. Alsina, calle Méjico 634. In the preliminary discussion that took place in the director's sanctum, the writer ascertained that works containing in all 4,000 pages, were printed here during the past year. A brief inspection of some few specimens revealed the fact that Señor Alsina was in the right road to progress, such was the excellence of the articles submitted.

Then the different departments were visited: first the bindery, then a typesetting room followed, and looking into another, composing and machine room combined, were seen. The latter was reached, and after a thirty vards' walk through a most picturesque garden, studded with fruit trees, a grape bower weighted with fruit, covering the main path for several yards of that distance. Fancy passing through an orchard every day to get at your work, and then gazing upon the luxurious scene of fruits and flowers while at your task! Printing has ever been the true champion of liberty, yet, when we come to reflect, it is in itself, with regard to a certain class of trades, at once inconsistent, for it cannot be disputed that the producers of printing are about the most confined of mortals alive. For, from the green fields, where nature and true liberty are rampant, the typographer, in 99 out of 100 cases, finds himself compelled to work in a room generally hidden away in some obscure alley, there to destroy his constitution in an atmosphere of powdered lead particles Truly is this an instance of the sacrifice of the few for the many. But enough of this digression. Let us return to the printing establishment of the young Argentine, Juan A. Alsina, leaving its happy surroundings alone for a few moments.

The machine room was evidently, judging by appearances, intended to be but a temporary structure. It contained several pairs of frames for jobbing compositors on one hand, and in the middle of the room, a Marinoni book and jobbing press (ordinary size). To the right of this was a larger machine, closely resembling the former, from F. Uytterelst, of Belgium. The pair were driven by a vertical (occupying less space than a horizontal of same force) two horsepower "Otto" gas machine, German patent, of which motor, one Bell, of London, announces that he has the sole agentship.

"I think," said the proprietor, as we left this last place of call, and were strolling back through the breezy garden, "of building within six months, new structures on this spot, to accommodate increase of work." "To do which you will clear all these trees away?" "Yes." Farewell, happy scene!

Juan A. Alsina employs at present under twenty men; but ere long he will have fifty, and eventually one hundred. He goes in for solid, good work, and will find a reward in good returns.

In the next article, No. XII, on the printing offices of Argentine's capital, these reports concerning the Buenos Ayres typographical establishments will, with one excep-

tion, be brought to a close. The exception is the immense house of Stiller & Laas, a printing office far and away the biggest in the "far, far South," in fact, the most extensive in South America. The writer will endeavor to give full information upon the house in question, and therefore proposes devoting the concluding article, No. XIII, entirely to the firm before mentioned.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TALKS WITH THE BOYS.

NO. I .-- BY ALFRED PYE.

MANY a boy who has started out to learn the "art and mystery of printing" has felt the need of a counselor who understood his position, and who could explain away and help him to surmount the difficulties constantly encountered in his search after knowledge necessary to one who has chosen as his profession that of a PRINTER, which is one of the highest, if not the highest profession known at the present day. To all such, these "Talks" are addressed, and, emanating from a practical printer of some twenty years' experience, it is hoped they will prove acceptable and of some value. Advice of a practical nature is of far greater value than a vast amount of theorizing, and he who wishes to be a thoroughly practical printer must needs seek the advice of those who have gone through the fire, and proved those principles which can be relied upon at all times, to help make a skillful workman. Thus much of introduction; now for the advice which it is hoped the rising generation of printers will find of value to them in their future career.

Boys, you have chosen as your profession one in which, at the outset, those of high birth and intellect only could engage in. You may imagine that because you have a good common school education, and have passed through all the classes and grades it was possible for you to compass, that you are eminently qualified to become a great printer. But do not be discouraged if I tell you that your education is not finished—that it has, in fact, scarcely begun. What do you know about the art of printing? By whom was it invented, and what progress did it make for the first half-century after its invention? Fully onehalf the printers of the present day may be able to tell that Gutenberg was the inventor of the art of which they are now disciples, but further than that their minds are a hopeless blank. Now, the very art which you propose to study has placed within your reach works which will give you the whole history of the rise and progress of printing, with its influence upon civilization and the minds of men, from its inception down to the present day; and such works you should obtain, and familiarize yourself with their teachings.

Again, how many printers know anything about the art of type making? Day after day, year after year, they handle and set up in their thousands, the small pieces of metal called "types," with which they earn their daily bread, but if asked as to the process by which they are made, their tongues are as dumb as those of the untaught aborigine. What would you think of the machinist who could not tell the value and use of the

various parts of the intricate machine he is putting together? Would you not think he was a person of very small mental caliber, if, to all your inquiries he should answer "I don't know"? And yet, this would be the reply given to your questions if you were to ask the average printer how type, or leads, or brass rule were made. I claim that every printer ought to know something about the manufacture of the material he handles; and, boys, see to it that you do not have to give the same shame-faced reply should you be plied with similar queries. If works detailing the process of manufacture are not within your reach, and you are living in a town, near to or in which a type foundry is in operation, it will be an easy matter to get an introduction to the foundry, where you will be able to observe and make yourself acquainted with the processes of manufacture. If neither of these avenues of information are open to you, make diligent inquiry of older persons around you, with the purpose of acquiring information that will certainly prove of value to you in your future career. This knowledge while of general advantage to a printer, is not one of the essentials to a practice of the art.

Almost the first thing a learner in a printing office is taught is the position of the boxes containing the letters in the type cases, of which, for ordinary use, there are twothe upper case and the lower case-the former containing the caps, small caps, reference marks, etc., and the lower case the small letters, figures, points and spaces. It will be unnecessary to give a diagram of these cases here, as the learner can more perfectly familiarize himself with the boxes by studying the same in the actual cases than he could by means of a diagram. Next in order should come a training in the various sizes of type, say from nonpareil to pica. Here the eye should be trained to tell at a glance the size of the type looked at, and at first this is a difficult matter; for the difference in size between two bodies is often so small that it is hard to tell them apart from each other. But it can be done, and should be done, without comparing the two by the sense of touch. Many a woful experience has the apprentice, or "cub," of by-gone days passed through, when, by inadvertence, he has distributed minion into a brevier case, or bourgeois into a long primer; and afterward had to set out the type, and separate the two into their respective cases. The writer had a fair experience in determining the respective sizes of type bodies, as almost the first job he was put to after "learning the boxes," was to sort an accumulation of "pi," in all about one hundred pounds, and ranging in size from pearl to double great primer. This was, no doubt, the result of many "shoves" by careless compositors for a long time previous to the advent of this particular PyE in that particular office, but the experience then gained was satisfactory, and has stood him in good stead on many occasions since. Don't be down-hearted, boys, if the foreman should unearth a type-box loaded to the brim with a conglomeration of type, leads, brass rule, metal furniture and dirt, and tell you to sort it out. Look upon it as a necessary part of your training, and do the best you can, and depend upon it, you will not be sorry in after years if you do get a take of "pi" that makes you sick to even look

at. Of late years, in the United States, this matter of determining the sizes of type bodies has been greatly simplified by the adoption, by the type founders, of the "point" system of casting type, by means of which bodies are more readily distinguished from each other, each size from nonpareil to pica being removed an equal distance, or one point, while on the old system the difference between two bodies—say minion and brevier, or brevier and bourgeois—only amounted to about half a point, thus making it very difficult to distinguish one from another by sight alone.

(To be continued.)

PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.



THIS being Jubilee year, portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, are in demand in Great Britain, and nearly all the type founders have produced her likeness, with more or less fidelity. The above portrait, however, from a photograph by Mr. Bassano, photographer to the royal family, is considered the most correct and successful yet produced.

HOW THEY WEIGHED THE INK.

The committee of three appointed by Postmaster-General Vilas to examine the supplies of the postoffice department are in great trouble over a joke at their expense. In the course of their operations they had inspected carefully some printing ink which comes in half-pound tin boxes, and thought the contractor was cheating the government, so they got a colored man and a pair of scales, and began to scoop out the ink and weigh it, and then weigh the tin boxes. They found the ink weighed six ounces, and the boxes two ounces each. For three days that colored messenger was kept at the task. It was a dirty job, but every box contained only six ounces, and each one of the committee knew that there were sixteen ounces to the pound, and hence for half a pound there ought to be eight ounces. They resolved to keep things quiet awhile and tell no one, but, unfortunately, one of the committee happened to tell a friend. The friend looked at him awhile, and then informed him that ink is measured by liquid weight, not avoirdupois. There are only twelve ounces in a liquid pound. The weighing of ink has been stopped.-Philadelphia Times.

A NEW process of printing in colors, which is at present kept secret, has been adopted in the production of the art supplement of the $Lady^*s$ Pictorial, an English periodical. It appears to be a combination of ordinary color printing and typogravure; in any case a softness of tone has been obtained by it superior to what can be found in most of the kindred publications.



To answer the many inquiries for market quotations on staple papers, in the way of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the assistance of The Inland Printer Co.) to list our regular stock and make prices on same, so that the printing trade will be posted from month to month on the market value of standard papers. MI AM DADEDO

PRINT PAPER. PER LB.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	
Acme Mills News 6½c	Crane Bros. All Linens 20 per ct. dis.	I
Standard Mills News	Carey Linen 220	The
Sussex Mills News 5½c	Royal Crown Linen 250	Size
Erie Mills News 5c	Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis.	NO.
Colored Poster	L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms 20 per. ct. dis.	314
White Poster 6½c	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger) 190	324
	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 18c	334
BOOK PAPERS. PER LE.	Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid	354
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint 9c	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove	374 384
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove 130	304
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint 8c	St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.)	
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 7½c	PER REAM.	I
Star No. 3, white and tint	No. 1 White French Folio\$1 15	The
	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors) 1 20	Size
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 White Double French Folio 2 30	NO.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors). 2 40	306
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb 5 85	No. 1 White Double French Royal 3 00	316
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb 4 50	PER LB.	326
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid 4 50	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats	336
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb 3 15	rarenment writing Manna 70	356 366
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb 2 25	ENVELOPES.	366
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb 1 80		376 386
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.	306
	Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X.	390
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	
Puritan Mills Blotting, white 13C	sand boxes,	F
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors 140	NO. STEES. 6. 61/6.	280,
Florence Mills Blotting, white 110	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80	NO.
Florence Mills Blotting, colors 120	234 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90	250
	244 Green Laid 1 80 1 90	280
CARD BOARDS.	254 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90	350
CARD BOARDS.	254 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90	350 360
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Second Quality, X. In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.

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NO.			6.	61/2.					
314	Fawn Laid	\$1	55	\$1 60					
324	White Laid	I	5.5	I 60					
334	Amber Laid	I	55	I 60					
354	Blue Laid	1	55	1 6o					
374	Canary Laid	1	55	I 60					
374 384	Corn Laid	1	55	1 6o					
	Second Qu	ality, XX.							

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. e Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the e 6½ is in half-thousand boxes,

NO.	SIZ	ES,	6.	61/2.
306	Melon Laid	\$	1 80	\$1 go
316	Fawn Laid		1 8o	1 00
326	White Laid		1 80	1 00
336	Amber Laid		1 8o	I go
356	Blue Laid		1 8o	1 00
366	Azurene Wove		1 8o	1 00
376	Canary Laid		1 8o	1 00
386	Corn Laid		1 8o	1 90
306	Cherry Laid		1 80	1 00
	Manila.			- ,-

Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and

280,	which are in th	ousand boxes				
NO.				6.	63	۶.
250	Manila New C	ov't	\$	80	8	00
280	Manila New C			90	1	∞
350	Manila New C	ov't		95	1	05
360	Manila New C	ov't	I	00	x	10
360	Manila Full G	ov't	I	10	1	20
440	Manila Full G	ov't	I	25	1	35
770	Manila Full G	ov't	I	40		50
770 880	Manila Full G	ov't	2	25		55

Official Sizes-First Quality, XX.

	ut up in nan-thousand boxes			
NO.	SIZES, Q.	1	0.	11.
126	White Wove	\$3	90 8	4 85
	White Wove 3 79		10	5 00
236	Amber Laid 3 79	9 4	10	5 00
	Blue Laid 3 79		10	5 00
276	Canary Laid 3 7	9 4	TO	5 00
286	Corn Laid 3 7	0 4	10	5 00

Official Sizes-Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

126 136	White Amber	Wove Laid	 \$	3 30	\$3 60 3 60	\$4 45 4 45

Official Sizes - Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced not kept in stock.

NO.	SIZES, Q.	.01	II.
350	Manila\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 45
360	Manila 1 90	2 10	2 60
380	Manila Ex 3 25	3 70	
440	Manila 2 10	2 25	3 10
770	Manila 2 45	2 70	3 60
880	Manila 4 00	4 25	6 00

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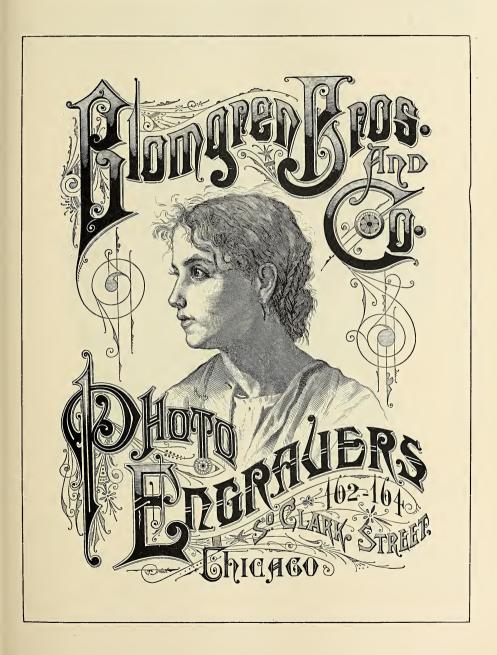
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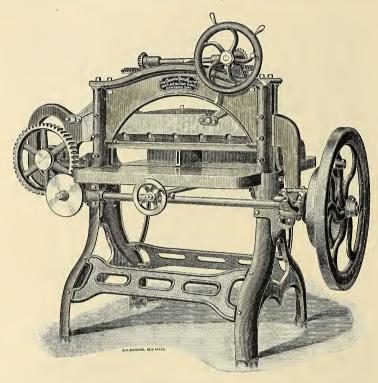
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						In (Cut ar	ad !	Sauare	44 inches		_	_	_		Ят.	000						

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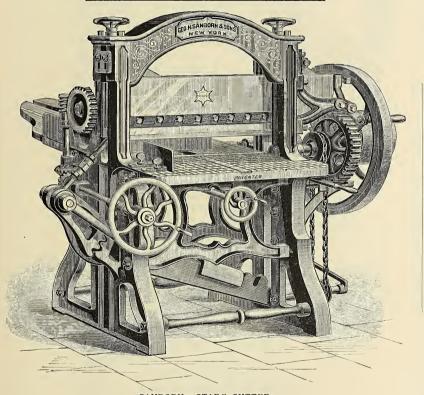
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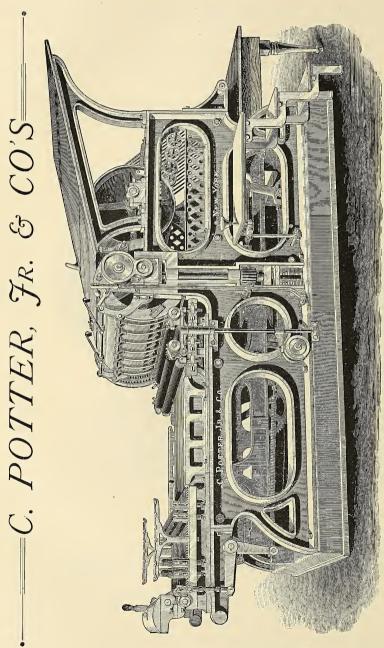
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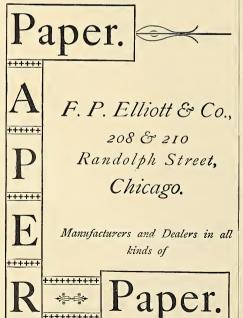
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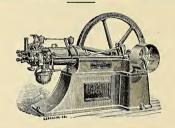
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CHICAGO, APRIL, 1887.

WE regret to note the announcement, in the March issue of the Printer's Register, London, that the discussion on "Uniformity of Type Bodies," which has been going on in its columns for several months past, will be brought to a close in the April number. We suppose its editor knows what he is doing, but to us it appears a shortsighted policy. There is no question before the printers of Great Britain of more importance than the adoption of a common standard, and the views pro and con of intelligent correspondents in relation thereto, furnish, in our opinion, the most interesting matter which can be presented for the consideration of the trade.

HAS ARBITRATION PROVED A FAILURE?

WE sincerely regret to note in some quarters, from which we had a right to expect better things, and among those, too, most deeply interested in the ultimate recognition and triumph of the principle involved, a disposition to decry and dispense with the services of arbitration in the settlement of trade disputes; and a desire to again invoke the aid of the demoralizing, and to be deprecated agency of strikes-a plan of action which certainly bodes no good for the future. We well remember the time when employers and employers' associations were entreated to arbitrate, and soundly denounced because they refused to do so; when labor convention after convention made arbitration its shibboleth, and cited the anxiety manifested to adopt it as an evidence of the justice of labor's demands, and a proof of the unjust exactions of those who declined to leave the matter in dispute to the decision of a disinterested tribunal.

What then, has transpired to cause this reversal of sentiment; this desire to again resort to a discarded system, fraught with danger alike to employer and employé? What, if an adverse decision, in some instances, has been the result of its adoption? Does it follow that arbitration has proven a failure, or that the party or parties rendering such awards must necessarily have been ignorant, prejudiced, dishonest or corrupt? Do those who have jumped to such conclusions realize that there are generally two sides to a question, and that it is possible the prejudice of which they complain may legitimately be laid at their own doors? That if they were determined, in advance, to win, right or wrong; to be judge and jury, or unwilling to acquiesce in an adverse decision, arbitration in such cases was a misnomer and a sham.

But we speak by the card when we claim that labor organizations have secured as many favorable as adverse decisions under its rulings, and a greater number than have been secured in the same number of instances under the "stand and deliver" policy, and that, too, without the expenditure of a dollar, the sacrifice of a day's labor, or the rupturing of kindly business relations. In the face of these facts, and the constantly growing power of wealth and its exactions, is it not shortsighted, yes, criminal, to discard an appeal to reason, and substitute therefor the ipse dixit of a firm or association, based on purely selfish interests, regardless of results or others' rights. Temporary success gained under such circumstances is very apt to result in permanent discomfiture, and more especially is this the case with those who may with propriety be classed as the weaker element. Better, far better, to submit, for the time being, to an apparently unwarranted award, than repudiate a vital principle, which substitutes reason for passion, justice for arbitrary exactions, and which recognizes the important fact, heretofore practically ignored, that the employer as well as the wage worker may be in the wrong. Neither should it be forgotten that the sacrifice of this principle, especially in times of emergency, and in face of a glutted labor market, gives capital a tremendous advantage, while the inconsistency in repudiating the very agency whose aid was formerly craved, will be very apt to chill that public sympathy which no contestant can afford

to ignore. The objection that it is almost an impossibility to find a disinterested, unprejudiced umpire, is far-fetched, and can with equal propriety be applied to almost every case that is brought before a judge or jury for adjudication. The mistakes of the past, so frequently harped on, may be avoided in the future, and certainly furnish no valid reason for discarding the recognition of a principle in which labor has a deeper interest than capital has or can have. Arbitration is in harmony with the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions, and now that the public mind has been educated to a standpoint in its favor, labor and labor associations have certainly more to expect from its operation and awards, than they have from again resorting to the demoralizing, barbaric system of strikes.

THE PENITENTIARY PRINTING CRAZE.

T seems that Illinois is not the only state that possesses a legislative genius who is in favor of establishing a printing office in the penitentiary. Missouri and Wisconsin are also blessed with statesmen (?) of equally enlightened views and comprehensive judgment. And, strange to add, all these dear philanthropists are actuated by the same laudable ambition, namely, to provide school books, free of charge, to those who are able and willing to pay for them, the publication of which will cost the state, and consequently the people, twice as much as if they were the product of free labor! What a mental effort must have been required to hatch such a project. What a pity that it could neither be patented nor copyrighted! Still, perhaps, it is all for the best. Telephone lawsuits would have been discounted, both in number and fierceness, by contestants claiming priority for the scheme of "doing evil that good may come." When, oh! when, will common sense prevail in the selection of so-called legislators, who carry their brains in the right place?

Since the tomfool scheme has been seriously broached, and assumed the form of an epidemic among our crackbrained western Solons, we have taken pains to ascertain the views of employing printers in various sections of the country, on its practicability; men whose experience, judgment and position not only give weight to their opinions, and entitle them to careful consideration, but place them far above personal or selfish influences; and without exception it has been scouted at as *utterly impracticable*, unworthy, in fact, of serious attention. But, despite this unanimity, we cannot forget that the men who urge its adoption are *not* practical printers, are not even the possessors of common sense, and yet it is to their judgment, in a great measure, the fate of the measure is committed.

The bill to which we referred in our February issue, introduced into the Illinois Senate by Mr. Chapman, of Jerseyville (which, by a singular coincidence, is just across the river from a town in Missouri, which is the home of another senator, who has introduced a similar measure into the legislature of that state), has been referred to the tender mercies of the Committee on Appropriations, viithout recommendation, by a vote of thirty-three to six! This, in our opinion, is the last we shall hear of it. The sop thrown out, that the composition must be done by free labor, outside the penitentiary, is simply a bait for

"boodle contractors," which, under present circumstances, is not very apt to be received with public favor. We are afraid, therefore, the convicts of Illinois will not have an opportunity, in this year of our Lord, at least, of informing the youthful scholar who reads his illustrated primer, that "the letter C stands for K-a-t."

GOING FROM HOME TO LEARN THE NEWS.

THE March issue of the London Press News, under the heading of "Printing in a Wilderness," publishes what it claims to be the experience of an English printer, who, like a good many of his countrymen have done before him, left his native land, to better his condition in the United States; and whose experience also, like that of a good many others, did not conform to his expectations. Whether this was the result of his own incapacity, his restless disposition, or his extravagant aspirations, the reader is left to conjecture; nor would it interest us to refer to the matter, were it not for the reckless assertions he indulges in in connection with such failure, and the credence likely to be given them among the ignorant, through their publication in the columns of a reputable journal. But all's well that ends well; and it gives us pleasure to state, that after many vicissitudes and disappointments, he has found his elysium, and is now publishing a patent inside eight-page, five-column paper, in a secluded village, in the pineries of Michigan, where he "employs no labor, pays no rent, and is not liable for taxation for twelve months," besides reveling in the luxuries of broiled partridge and sayory venison, which his soul loveth, all secured, too, by the expenditure of \$300. These privileges, it might reasonably be supposed, would mollify his chagrin at his previous failures, but that they do not is evidenced by the closing paragraph of his communication. After making the broad assertion that the apprenticeship system is unknown in the United States, and that a boy has to learn the art of typesetting as best he can, as he gets no help from any one, and dares ask no questions, he says:

If any English printer concludes to give the States a trial, let him first be sure of his ability to hold his own with the best, or he'll soon go to the wall. There is no sentiment in the printing business in America; men are discharged without notice, and without comment or reason. No man feels sure but that his next pay-day may be his last in that office, and men are often paid off in the middle of the week, aye, often in the middle of the day. An American is never "discharged"—only "laid off." An American boss never speaks to his employés, unless driven to it by business, and they pass each other on the stairs without even a look of recognition. The typical boss is a regular despot, and the vaunted liberty and independence of the American workman is all moonshine entirely. To a man who spends all he earns, America is no better than England; but when a man saves here he saves dollars, while in England it is only shillings.

To the advice given we take no exception, because if it were acted on, there would be fewer failures and disappointments. The statement that there is no sentiment in the printing business in America is in the main true, and is as it should be, because sentiment and business are not good bedfellows. In regard to the other statements, we think they will be news to most of our readers. In the city of Chicago, for example,—and what is true of Chicago is true of a score of other cities—there

are hundreds of journeymen printers who have held their positions for years; men whom their employers are proud to recognize wherever met, and whose situations are assured as long as work lasts. Nationality cuts no figure in the case. They occupy and retain their positions, not because they are Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen or Germans, but because they know their business and are qualified workmen. And it is quite possible, or rather likely, our friend may have been a man of education, versatility and talent, able to "play the flute in orchestras, teach a Sunday school class, and run a butcher shop," all of which he claims to have done, and yet be unable to hold a position in a first-class office as a job compositor. In truth, we fear that the possession of a multiplicity of talents may have been the cause of his misfortune. The despotism to which he refers, we have failed to come in contact with during a practical experience of thirty-five years, and this we think we can modestly place against his kaleidoscopic experience of four. It would be strange indeed if it were otherwise, because a large proportion of employing printers in the United States, especially in the West, are men who, by their energy, ability and enterprise have risen from the ranks of labor themselves. The "laying off" to which he refers, can generally be truthfully attributed to a lack of work or a lack of ability, and the survival of the fittest, when business slackens, follows as a matter of

In conclusion, we desire to ask this Michigan publisher *where* a man who spends all he makes *is* well of, and whether a dollar or a shilling will go the farthest?

WHAT A COPYRIGHT COVERS.

"WHAT does a copyright cover," is a question which so far has not been satisfactorily approach. so far has not been satisfactorily answered, because it has not been satisfactorily settled; and as a result of this lack of knowledge, sometimes a patentable invention is copyrighted, and sometimes an article or publication that should be copyrighted, is patented, says the Inventor. In the main, however, it may be accepted that a publication, printed or otherwise, is the proper subject for a copyright, while that which is the result of mechanical structure should be patented. Thus, the courts have held that a chart, containing diagrams and printed directions for measuring and cutting ladies' dresses, was properly copyrighted; but a book of blanks and forms on a system of bookkeeping, was an invention, as was also a set of sheets of cardboards, having marked guide lines for cutting and binding the edges, so as to make balloons, etc. Likewise diaries, hotel registers or blank books, which are to be filled in, are not copyable.

Photographs may be copyrighted, but advertisements and labels cannot be the legal subjects of copyright unless what is shown therein has value as articles or literary work. Newspapers may be copyrighted, but only the writer of a letter is entitled to copyright his production. The precise point of difference between an invention and a publication is now being settled by judicial decision; and, doubtless, before long, the main questions involved will be so thoroughly understood that the adjudications can be readily applied.

TRUE MERIT REWARDED.

SHORT time ago, a specimen for competition, which A speared in the columns of The Inland Printer, attracted the attention of an employer anxious to secure the services of a first-class job compositor, qualified to take charge of his establishment. Upon our suggestion correspondence was opened with the party sending it, and mutually satisfactory temporary arrangements entered Upon the termination of the probationary test, a permanent contract was concluded, and our friend writes us that he is now installed as foreman in a progressive, wide-awake printing office, with flattering prospects ahead. It is needless to add that it gratifies us to learn such is the case, as it will, no doubt, equally gratify a large number of our readers. And this is the second example brought to our notice where a similar result has followed the insertion of a specimen in the columns of The Inland PRINTER. A faint heart never won a fair lady; the man who is always going to do, but who never musters courage to put his intention into practice, will continue to obscurely plod along, while his more ambitious, energetic neighbor, who avails himself of every advantage offered, who leaves humming and having severely alone, and takes his chances, will leave him in the background every time. While he is hesitating, another is performing. Actions speak louder than words. The "best to let well enough alone" class are generally the drones of society. We have a score of letters from parties claiming to be anxious to try what they can do, but who are afraid their samples would not take the prize, etc. Well, we don't run an insurance office. We are willing to publish their specimens, if deserving, and if an unbiased jury of their fellow craftsmen awards any of them a premium, it will be promptly paid. More than this we cannot promise.

AN ODD REQUEST.

THE disposition in some of the subordinate unions to give the "fat" to the office is spreading, and the delegates from St. Louis union have been instructed to ask the International to prevent it.—Exchange.

We are not aware that the Chicago Typographical Union violated any law or proviso of the International constitution when it agreed to the setting of advertisements by the week, and the waiving of single column cuts, in consideration of an advance from 40 to 46 cents. The greatest good to the greatest number was the object in view in so doing, and from the best information we can obtain, its members are perfectly satisfied with the change. The average wages of the newspaper compositors under the new, is more than it was under the "bonus" system. Besides, a fruitful source of annoyance has been amicably removed, and after the arrangement has been ratified by the employers and the union, and the compact signed, sealed and delivered, we hardly think the International will waste its time in meddling with what is really outside of its legitimate jurisdiction, when it has matters of much more importance inviting consideration, and awaiting its deliberation. At least, we do not think the Chicago, or any other typographical union need borrow trouble on this account.

TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

THE INLAND PRINTER invites the trade to forward specimens of printing for review, after which it is intended to distribute the same to young journeymen and apprentices who may apply for them, as examples worthy of emulation. This practice, which has been followed by us for some time, has proved to have been productive of good results; and the coöperation of all having the welfare of the future of our craft at heart, is earnestly solicited. Elaborate and unique samples are welcome, but not specially desired. Specimens of good commercial work are in demand.

A LETTER from Cleveland contains the following request:

The other night I saw a sample copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, in which you offered to send specimens of printing. I have only been at the trade for one year—but have commenced business for myself. I have a "Clipper" press and several fonts of type, and have all the work I can do, at low prices. I think if I was to get some of these samples, I could get some ideas from them.

Answer. — Not this time, sonny — some other time. THE INLAND PRINTER don't encourage boys, who have "been at the trade for one year," to make fools of themselves, or the public at large. Put your "Clipper" press in the garret. Go to work, like a good, honest boy should; learn your business thoroughly, or, at least, try to learn it, and you shall have all the specimens you require.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

BY A, H, ARNOLD,

IN many type fonts, especially in the old styles, there is such a slight difference between the lower case "o," the small cap "o" and the "o" (zero) that the most experienced printer is often puzzled about which is which, and can only discern one from the other after careful comparison. It has often impressed me that there should be some provision made by which these letters could be more readily distinguished. I have thought it would be a good plan if type founders would cast them with the nicks slightly varying from each other; for instance: the three nick could be arranged that the lower case "o" would have two nicks close together, at the base of the letter, the other nick at a greater distance than usual, toward the face; the small cap "o" could be cast with two nicks in the middle of the body and one at the base, and the "o" (zero) could have the three nicks close together, in the middle of the body, etc. The letters "1" (lower case), "I" (capital) and figure 1 could be treated likewise. It is to be expected that this would occasion a saving of time, and would be welcomed as a useful improvement.

USE AND MISUSE OF THE LEAD CUTTER.

There is a knack about everything, and a knowledge of the use of the most simple device is less generally dispersed than is usually believed. Although every printer uses the lead cutter almost daily, there are many things about it which are not generally known. It is self-evident that a lead cutter, as the name implies, is a cutter for leads, not slugs, rules, quadrates, etc. If harder metal than the composition used in casting type be cut, the lever of the cutter is "thrown out of gear," the thread of the bolt on which the lever turns gets cut and wears out, and there is such a shaky motion to the lever that the cutter does not cut the leads, but breaks them off, leaving a rough edge and beard. Almost every lead cutter which has two square cutter plates, is so made that these squares are reversible, so that each of the four sides and both the edges can be used for cutting purposes. By this device the cutter is made so as to last a lifetime. Another point about the lead cutter is the way it is put to use. It is very tiresome to cut a large amount of leads of a given size, and even more so if the compositor having such work in charge has not the knack of doing this speedily. The full-lengths should be laid convenient to the right hand, and the cut lead taken off with the left, allowing the uncut piece to drop on a number of leads, in such a position as to be readily taken up again; and the lever should not be thrown downward forcibly, but only so far as to cut off the lead, and then thrown back speedily, against a box or some other object. It is likewise convenient, in cutting a small amount of leads, when it is not practicable to change the gauge, etc., to cut a piece of lead, and place it on the lead rest in such a position as to allow just the space of the length to be cut. Then, like all other machinery that has wearing parts, the cutter should, from time to time, be oiled in such places as there is any friction.

DISTRIBUTING ELECTROTYPED MATTER.

Type which has been to the electrotyper, and is made "sticky" and "hard" by the blacklead used by the modeler, dirties the hands so as to make it almost impossible to distribute such matter. It will be found a practical help to have a small piece of damp sponge with soap at hand, on which the fingers can occasionally be cleaned.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEW SOUTH.

BY HUGH WALLACE.

THERE is no part of our country at the present moment that absorbs a more abiding interest than that of the Southern States; and this attention, we are glad to notice, is also shared by a large foreign element, and the British public. This is a natural sequence, flowing in sympathy for a distressed race, from the hearts of the people, and extending through the affinities of kinship to the British isles, and may be said to emanate more or less directly from the disastrous effects of the late civil war. We all know that war jeopardizes the welfare of a country, and is to be regretted, as alike detrimental to the conqueror as well as to the vanquished. Nations do not now, as a rule, engage so hurriedly in war as was their wont. That is a vortex of the past. Reason and judgment, aided by the experience and wisdom of the diplomatic art, have dethroned the kingly man-killers of the Old World, and put in their places men who can direct the destinies of nations on the grand old maxim of "Peace on earth and good will toward men." Civilization, indeed, has advanced apace, and left its impress on the rulers and people of our

day. Progress, and the higher sentiments of the human character, have triumphed in their combatting force with the impetuosity and impulses of another age. War, as a rule, is now only resorted to by civilized nations when every effort to preserve peace has failed; and it is singularly significant that our own country was the first to inaugurate this lofty principle among nations.

President Lincoln and his cabinet were earnest in their efforts for peace; did their very utmost to reconcile the disaffected South before any recourse to arms was had. The olive branch was held out to the Southern people, and grave assurances given that their differences would be seriously considered, and, if at all possible, adjusted. These advances had the attentive ear of the ruling element of the Southern confederacy, and were only rejected by that council because the right of state secession would not be considered. Thus, on the principle of the preservation of the nation, the greatest of civil wars the world has ever seen was begun; and thus on the self-same principle of non-secession, triumphed the Northern arms, and has the unity, power and grandeur of our country and constitution been maintained.

History is replete with the horrors of war, and fills many a dark page on the rôle of that grand old nation from whence we sprung. Time was, cherished by the love of conquest, when every man was a soldier, and every soldier was a hero-patriot; but the war renown and sentiments of those days, at least so far as the English-speaking race is concerned, are now but a leaflet of the past, and the then actors on the scenes, and the principles they espoused, are shrouded in the silent stillness of the grave. But disastrous and revolting as many of these foreign wars have been, they cannot be said to form a parallel, either in magnitude or effect, to the history of our own civil war. There they met a foreign foe, and fought him to defeat with all the alacrity of the British character; and not only so, but it should be remembered that the times in which they transpired necessarily circumscribed their operations both in nature and extent. Here we were the same people pitted against each other, and divided as on a great national issue between ourselves; moreover, living as we were in another day, and under very different circumstances, in an extensive country, with a large population, and our armies fully equipped with the weapons of modern warfare, were as large as those of Britain were paltry and insignificant. We question if ever the history of the world furnishes two combatting forces on such an extensive scale; but let us not forget, stupendous as were our armies for carrying into effect the will and authority of the executive, they were correspondingly great in producing the horrors and devastations of war in all its horrifying details and sickening results. The very heart of the country was shaken from its center, our foreign relations were strained, society was unhinged and broken up, commerce was paralyzed; even the flag of the United States, hitherto floating proudly on every sea, bore the emblems of distress. Our manufacturing industries were depleted in the national turmoil, and wreck, ruin and anarchy reigned from Maine to California. The national debt rolled up into hundreds of millions, and our credit in the money markets of the world was held up to derision and doubt; and, worst of all, while struggling for the supremacy against an able and well-disciplined foe, we had silently to bear the odium, in our innate consciousness, that we were but fighting our own flesh and blood after all. Sad enough, indeed. It was, therefore, with grateful hearts, upon the surrender of the Southern arms, that the peace proclamation was received, and quiet restored once more to our distracted land.

Of course it would be difficult to form even a rough idea in figures of the awful effects of the war. That never can be correctly done, for the losses by sea and land are quite beyond the comprehension of man, nor would it, if we could, greatly aid us in our present object, our aim being rather to see the New South as it is, having arisen in its splendor on the ruins of the past, and such it has. And how has it been accomplished? The South fared worse than the North by a long percentage. It had not only to resuscitate its languishing industries and overcome the exigencies of the war, but it had to shoulder, in addition, the maintenance and support of the entire colored population, who had hitherto wrangled in slavery, and been freed only by the proclamation of President Lincoln, as a military necessity. We are not of those who have ever favored slavery in any form-it was loathsome at best, to our institutions, and certainly not in accord with the higher and nobler element of the American character. Gradual emancipation, rather than otherwise, would have been our course, but a solid acceptance of the situation just as it stood, was imperative on the Southern people, and they bore the ordeal like men. The negroes knew nothing whatever of the responsibilities of life; they had been born, raised and maintained, and beyond working like machines in the cotton fields, knew little else. Like dreamers, they probably felt that freedom was all that was requisite to put them on the plane of the white man, consequently it was difficult to get them to settle down to solid work. They assumed all at once more importance than ever their masters did in the days of slavery. But the whites, true to tradition, persevered, and in time at least partially succeeded in making workers of the African race. A large number, however, have never taken to any regular employment; laziness, indolence, and dominant inactivity is enveloped in their nature, and it is questionable even if they would improve under the taskman's whip. These, are a class, that can never be of any benefit to either themselves or the country. They live on stealth, are regular occupants of the jails and penitentiaries, and a constant bill of expense to the legislature. However, in opposition to all this, it is most gratifying to say that large numbers of the colored people have availed themselves of educational advantages, and settled down to work; and in the main proved excellent citizens. These have been of immense service to the white man, and rendered him powerful aid in consolidating the country. But, it is mainly to the white race that the South is indebted for every good word and work, and it is to its schemes and the emanations of its fertile understanding that the country prospers today. The South, of course, has tremendous resources, and it is to their operations and influence that confidence has been restored, and capital brought in to aid in their practical development.

Foreign capital has been conspicuously employed in this way, and always, we believe, to the perfect satisfaction of the lender; and it is a pointer to boot that the bonds of old Georgia command a higher price in the money markets of Europe than almost any other American security. The country is now perfectly netted with railways, and the iron horse traverses the land in all directions, as the harbinger of good. The cotton plantations are now more extensive and prosperous than ever, and, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to grow the fabric in other parts of the world, the cotton of the Southern States always commands a ready sale, and the very highest price in the English markets. This interest alone is an important one, and will always prove a strong factor in Southern commerce. Tobacco growing and manufacture also engage capital and labor on an extensive scale, and is on the increase. The tobacco of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas has never been surpassed. There are many other manufacturing interests to note, and there are others in embryo, ready to start when opportunity permits. The magnificent water privileges of the country offer great inducements for manufacturing purposes. The whole country booms, and gives evidence of the tranquillity of its population and impending national greatness. The city of Nashville has sprung into renewed life and importance. The old battle grounds of Chattanooga are now perfect hives of mercantile industry. Quaint old Atlanta is marching along; has emerged from her slave pens and marts in human chattels, and, with her palatial hotel accommodation, her educational institutes and splendid public buildings, is one of the smartest and best business cities in the country. Memphis has unmasked her former self, and assumed the garb of the merchant and manufacturer on a very extensive scale, and now appears to more advantage than she has ever done in her history. Birmingham looms up in the wilderness, as the champion of the coal and iron interests, and promises to note an important epoch in Southern commerce, industry and wealth. In truth a new era has dawned for the denizens of this sunny land; peace and contentment reign within her borders; and from the eastern slopes of the sweet singers of "The Old Kentucky Home," and the ancient creepers of the historical halls and associations of old Virginia, to the cattle ranchmen of Texas, on the Mexican Gulf, comes the universal cry to populate the country with a thrifty, resolute and determined race, who will be fellow-workers with them in unfolding their treasures of hidden wealth, and, at the same time, perpetuate, in their own daily lives, the principles of union, strong and indissoluble, of the American people.

Of course, it would be futile to suppose that this zenith could be reached in any reasonable time without assistance. The press will be this help. It has ever been the friend of humanity and progress, and, in all free countries, the creator of the national will. It enters the mind and dwelling of every man, and with that learned leisure, peculiar to itself, seeks to stimulate the actions and aspirations of a people. It despoils the oppressor's rod, and levels up all

men according to their talents. It discusses with manly courage every question bearing on educational and national issues, and seeks to pose as an accurate statistician on all matters of vital interest to the country. It therefore enlightens the minds of men, and binds them as a unit in their patriotic desires for the defense of their Fatherland. It is thus, advancing step by step, that it shall progress—and it is from this same source and through this very channel that the world will hear more and more of the possibilities and virtues of this enchanting land.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SERMONS IN OUR CHAPEL.

BY PHIL OSIFER.

TIME.

FELLOW-COMPOSITORS: How many times has the call of "Time!" electrified your nervous systems, and caused you, from loafing statuary, to spring into active dollar-hunters; or again, to depart gladly for the taking in of fuel for your bodies?

Or ye, bold job printers, cannot ye also speak of what effect "Time!" has on you? There is no trade practiced among men in which the value of time is more considered than it is in ours. In what other business can you find such wonders of labor-saving machinery as those described in the excellent articles which have appeared in this journal, from month to month on "The Printing Press." Not a month passes in which some new device is not brought to our notice, the chief recommendation of which is, "it saves time." And yet, in spite of these innumerable object lessons, all teaching the value of time, in the hours in which we are off duty we are tremendous wasters of time. "How?" you ask. Well, just hold on, and I'll try to tell you. How many men spend the hours at their disposal after work in a profitable manner? Not very many. Pedro and euchre swallow a good many dollars, even when we do not play for money; and, besides, they have the additional disadvantage of being entirely useless. "But we must have some pleasure," some one will say. Certainly, you must; but why not combine pleasure with profit. Ben Franklin never acknowledged a higher title than that of "Printer," and I believe it is a laudable ambition to strive to be a good printer. Would it not be better, instead of wasting precious time around saloons and in dusty offices, to devote that time to reading typographical literature, or to experimenting with the more difficult parts of the art? But you say, "We don't want all shop." That's so; but you can study to be a good man all around, and if you are that you will be a better printer. In other words, to be a good printer a man must be more than a printer. He need not be a linguist, but he should be able to distinguish one language from another, and not confound Italian with French, and German with Russian. It is not even necessary that he should be able to bring out a new English grammar, but he should know enough of the old one to be able to express his thoughts intelligently in type. He need not be a natural born artist, but he should know some of the principal rules of good taste, and know that angularities are not so graceful as curves, and that green and blue or red and vellow are poor colors to put beside each other, even in a common job. He ought also to have sufficient knowledge of political economy to know that it is impossible to set an adequate price on the vote of a free citizen; and also sufficient to know that there is somewhat of a difference between the governments of Great Britain and Russia. He should be able to distinguish a quotation from Walter Scott's works, from one from Shakespeare or Longfellow. The more general knowledge any craftsman has, and especially a printer, the better workman he will be. No other business combines in so eminent a degree the work of the mind with the skill of the hand; therefore, brethren, strive to make a right use of time; learn something, and never be satisfied, for the man never lived yet who knew all that could be learned of the printer's business. Let not your time glide away from you unimproved, like the water from the hand of a marble statue, which has the semblance of a vigorous man, but no soul; and remember, that life at the longest is only just long enough to prepare for eternity.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Among those at the Richmond House, Buffalo, on the eventful night of its destruction, was Mr. Eugene Wimpfheimer, representing the printing ink house of Sigmund Ullman & Co., New York, who, with his wife occupied room 209 on the third floor, Main street front. He thus narrates his experience: "We had been to the theater, my wife and I, and retired to our chamber about midnight. Everything was cosy and comfortable and I was sleeping like a top, when suddenly I was awakened by the jingling of the electric bell in our room. God bless the man who started the bell, whoever he may be, for he saved our lives. I roused my wife and told her that that was a danger signal, and she had better follow me. Hastily pulling on my drawers I opened the door and saw that the hotel was in a blaze. Taking my wife's arm I made for the staircase, but saw that our only escape to the street was cut off, for it was already in flames. There was only one exit from the upper floors as vet, though I understand that it was intended, when the tenants of the stores moved out, to make more. You cannot imagine the horrible situation in that hell of fire, with men and women rushing, screaming through the passageways, seeking points of escape, and finding the halls ending only in cul-de-sacs. We were several times sure that we were at the head of the staircase only to find it closed, and we had to rush back into the awful heat and the stifling smoke. Finally I managed to break into a room on the Main street front, and there for an instant I lost my grasp of my wife, who acted like a little heroine, not a word of fear or cry escaping her. While we were making our way to the balcony a man sought to brush her aside, and she simply said: 'Go ahead if you want to; I'm with my husband and not afraid.' There was a girl, one of the domestics, I think, who was shrieking dismally until my wife quieted her and told her to follow us. She did and I think was saved. We reached the balcony and clambered down in some cat-like fashion-I'm sure I don't know how, but it served-to the roof of the cigar store (Palacio's), and thence we reached the ground, in our night clothes and barefooted. I took my wife on my back, for her courage and strength gave out then, to get her away from the danger, as well as the fearful and awful sights and sounds. The windows of the hotel were filled with shrieking men, and women imploring rescue, with little or no help in sight, for at that time the first of the firemen had scarcely arrived. There was not a ladder to be seen, and there were all those agonizing beings screaming for the help that did not come. I carried my wife round to a little hotel on Washington street, the Washington House, I think, and after pounding on the door was admitted. The people were ready to do anything for us, but pretty soon a number of persons who had escaped with injuries came in and, my God! what sights they were. One man had his hands

torn to shreds and his face was shining, where the skin had been stripped off, I suppose. 'Look at me! Look at me!' he yelled in agony. I soon saw that the place would become headquarters for the wounded and so, seeing an express wagon outside I got the driver to take us to the Mansion House, where we were most kindly received, and supplied with clothing. We were almost frozen. We have three children at home, and my wife says that it was the thought of them that nerved her to coolness in a trying time. We lost everything."

"The Richmond was a regular fire-trap," Mr. Wimpfheimer continued. "From the first, almost, the rotunda became a roaring furnace of flame, and the guests were attacked in the rear by it, and driven to the windows and the roof. They were, you might say, on the inside of a chimney filled with flames, in which nothing could long live. The rooms became filled with fire and smoke, instantly; their occupants opened their doors upon becoming alarmed, and it is a miracle that any escaped. My ears are still ringing with the cries of the doomed beings in that blazing pile. I think that many more people lost their lives than the current estimate gives."

THE REPRODUCTION OF PRINTED MATTER.

An effective process of reproducing wood cuts, engravings and other printed matter direct from the original, it can readily be seen, must be an exceedingly valuable innovation. The manifold reproduction of such matter has been attempted a number of times, with different degrees of success. It may, therefore, be interesting to describe a method that has been in use in Germany and other parts of Europe, and which has in the past month been introduced into this country by the issuance of letters patent. The object to be reproduced is first well saturated with a protective solution composed of glycerine, tannic acid and water, then well rinsed with water, and the parts to be reproduced treated with autographic ink by means of a suitable inking roller, or in any other appropriate manner. In consequence of the previous treatment of the original with the protective preparation, ink will only adhere to those parts covered by printers' ink, whereas those parts left free will not take up any quantity of ink. The positive so produced or written, or drawn in autographic ink, is now laid on a brightly polished metallic plate or lithographic stone, and repeatedly passed through the rollers of a press of peculiar and adapted construction, so as to transfer the autographic ink of the positive to the plate or stone, thus producing a negative copy. The protective mixture of glycerine, tannic acid and water is then applied, and the plate or stone provided with ink by means of the inking roller. It is preferable to ink the plate or stone by passing it repeatedly between an upper inking roller and middle roller with which the press is provided.

The paper or other matter to which the ink adhering to the negative is to be transferred, is now placed over the negative, and passed between the pressure rollers of a suitable press, whereby the exact and true copy of the original will be found reproduced. After the paper has been removed, the plate or stone is again inked, paper applied to the surface of the same, and a second copy produced in like manner, as aforesaid, and so on, so that many hundreds of reproductions or copies can be produced which are in all respects, it is claimed, perfect fac similes of the original engraving, or printed, drawn or written matter.—

Exchange.

A PAPER BOAT.

An adventurous Frenchman named De Wogan has been wandering about the sea and the rivers of the continent during the last two years in a paper boat of his own construction. The fragile craft has already borne its owner over six thousand miles—through the channel, by the coast, into creeks and up rivers. This novel piece of architecture is named the Qui-Vive, and is shaped like a canoe. It is sixteen feet long, two and a half feet in width. The shell is about an inch thick, and it weighs fifty pounds. When at Cologne, eighteen months ago, M. De Wogan suffered a night attack from the Germans, who, it was said, were enraged at the sight of the French colors, and battered the Qui-Vive rather badly—not with shells, but with their feet. M. De Wogan lately left Brussels, where he was congratulated on his invention by the king of the Belgians, passed by Calais, and has just arrived at Havre, whence he will proceed up the Seine to Paris.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE WORD "INK."

For the instruction and amusement of our readers we give the word "ink" in ancient and oriental languages.

"ink" in ancient and oriental langu	
Sanscrit,	Bunda or Argolense, Tinta
Chaldaic,	Hungarian, Tanta
	German, Tinte
Hebrew,	Low Dutch, Flemish and
Sinic,	Hollandish, Ink Swedish, Blaeck
	Danish, Blaec
Urdu, or Hindo- stani, } Kali,	Anglo-Saxon, Blace
stani,)	Old English, . Enke, Inke, Ynke
Bengali, Kali, Fin	English, Ink
	Welsh, Du Enge
Shingalese,	Gaelic, Dubhadh
	Irish, Duß
Burman,	Laplandish, Blekk
Javanese, Manulysan	Laplandish, Blekk Icelandic, Blek
Malay, Dawat, دوات	IN MEDLÆVAL AND MODERN
Cl: (Cl:	LANGUAGES,
Chinese, (Chinese Ink),	Old French, Enque
Chinese (Liquid Ink)	Breton, Lyon
Chincse (Liquid Ink) Mih Shwuy,	Provincal, Angra
Chinese (Canton Dialect),	Provincal, Angra Basque, Coransia Modern French, Encre
Mak Shuy	
Japanese, Kn1	AMERICAN LANGUAGES,
	Mexican, Thili
Tibetan,	Peruvian, Yanatullpu
•	Chilian, Chillcamon
Marathi, ATTS	Guarani, Tiv Tirv
Amharic or Abyssinian, PAT	Persian, Siyahi, who
Ethiopian, inor-	Polish, Inkaust
Coptic or Egyptian XOHOTT	Arabic, Hbr, Hibr,
Algerian, Simekh, www	Lettish, Blakka
	Turkish, Murekkeb,
IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	Bohemian, Ingaust
Greek, Melan	Armenian, . Syuaghin, Illauly
Latin, Atramentum Scriborium	
Mediæval Latin, . Encaustum	Illyrian, Ingoas Russian, rwndob
Italian, Inchiestro	
Piedmontese, Inciostr Spanish and Portuguese, . Tinta	Tartar-Russian,
opanish and Fortuguese, . Tinta	Lea

THE ROBERT HILTON TESTIMONIAL.

-United States Paper Maker.

The following received from an old country correspondent, will no doubt prove of interest to our readers:

"The above testimonial in connection with the Printers' International Specimen Exchange, and in commemoration of the completion of the seventh volume, has been brought to a successful termination. Subscriptions flowed in liberally, not only from contributors to the Exchange, but from prominent members of the printing trades who desired to recognise Mr. Hilton's services as an earnest worker in the cause of typographical improvement. The testimonial took the form of a beautiful illuminated address handsomely framed, a well-filled album of portraits of the contributors, a volume of printed letters from individual contributors to the Exchange, a superb volume of art engravings from Herr Theodore Goebel, a fine steel engraving (proof), framed in oak and gold, from Mr. P. Lawrence, and a well-filled purse of sovereigns, with a handsome gold and diamond brooch for Mrs. Hilton. The illuminated address is a splendid piece of artistic work, containing lifelike portraits of Thomas Hailing, A. V. Haight, Theo. Goebel, W. J. Kelly, and J. F. Earhart. In a scroll at the top appear the words "And God saide, Let lyghte be and anone lyghte was"; underneath is a drawing (from an old steel plate) of Caxton exhibiting his first proof before King Edward IV in the almonry of Westminster Abbey; at the foot is a view of

Westminster Abbey, the mediaval printers' arms, in heraldic colors, being let into the left-hand border. The whole designed and drawn by the artist, Mr. Arthur C. Jackson; the lettering in "Caxton" black, and the autograph signatures by Mr. Thos. P. Widdowson (Widdowson & Jackson, Leicester), who is to be congratulated on a very successful and beautiful piece of artistic work. The presentation was made to Mr. Hilton at his residence, on January 15, there being present, as a deputation from the committee, Mr. T. I. Burton, of Louth; Mr. J. C. Lawrence, of Leicester; Mr. Arthur Hurst, of York; Mr. J. W. Northend, of Sheffield; Mr. G. Joyner (representing Messrs. Cooper & Budd), Peckham, with Mr. Geo. W. Jones, secretary, and other gentlemen connected with the trade. Mr. T. I. Burton, as the senior of the party, was called upon to make the presentation, and in doing so feelingly referred to Mr. Hilton's untiring zeal in the cause of progress, and to his own connection with the Specimen Exchange and his early efforts to improve, not forgetting to mention the reception accorded to some of his early productions. Mr. Hilton in reply expressed his deep sense of the honor done him, and returned thanks for the handsome presents, and the kind wishes and congratulations by which they were accompanied, concluding by expressing his intention to make a fuller acknowledgment to individual subscribers in a form calculated to be a permanent souvenir of the occasion. Customary votes of thanks over, the company adjourned to dinner, after which some time was pleasantly spent in inspecting Mr. Hilton's extensive collection of fine specimens, books, prints, etc.'

THE BRACHIONIGRAPH

A patented article, called "brachionigraph," is claimed to render the art of writing possible in the absence or uselessness of the hand. It is therefore serviceable in cases of the writer's cramp and paralysis of the fingers. The instrument is of simple instruction, and consists of a long, light strip of iron, curved so as to be easily adapted to the ulnar border of the forearm. This splint is sewed into a casing of supple leather material, shaped so as to form a kind of gauntlet or sleeve for the forearm. The gauntlet is fastened to the forearm by an ingenious arrangement of screw hooks and studs, allowing of an adjustable degree of pressure. The bar or splint carries at its lower end a mechanism with a universal joint, by means of which a pen may be held in any desired position. With this instrument the act of writing is performed by the muscles of the arm and shoulder, while those of the digits and thumb are thrown completely out of use. It is said to be easy to acquire the necessary dexterity in use of the invention for legible "hand-writing."-American Stationer.

HISTORIC PRINTING TYPES.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of a handsomely printed book of 110 pages, entitled "Historic Printing Types," being a lecture read before the Grolier Club of New York, January 25, 1885, with additions and illustrations, by Theo. L. De Vinne, Esq. Its exhaustive contents treat of the black letter, or Gothic type of the early German printers; early Roman and Italic types; French type founders and Dutch types of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; English black letter; styles of Caslon, Baskerville and other British type founders; types of Bodoni, Fournier and of other French founders; revival of old style and types of American founders. The illustrations are profuse, unique, instructive and valuable. It is certainly a grand acquisition to the history of the art preservative; and when we state that it is from the De Vinne press, our readers may rest assured that its mechanical get up is in keeping with the ability and research displayed in its columns. We should state, however, that it is not a regularly published book, or for sale, the edition being limited, and intended only for members of the Grolier Club, and the author's personal friends.

THE Printing Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a resolution by which it is directed that the state printing shall be awarded, not to the lowest bidder, but, through a special committee of officers of the state and the legislature, to such a bidder as, in their judgment, will perform the work according to the best interests of the commonwealth and at such rates as shall permit equitable compensation for employés.—Craftman. STENCIL.



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Wednesday Ye 19 Day of Ye Mo. of September, MDCCCLXXXJV. By Neighbour Powerfull Thompson, hys Choir.

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Ye syngynge will begin at 7:45 of ye clock. Ye doors shall be open at 7 of ye clocke,

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No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
8 Point Monastic, No. 5.	10 Point Monastic, No. 5.	12 Point Monastic, No. 5.	18 Point Monastic, No. 5.	Point Monastic, No. 5.	36 Point Monastic, No. 5.
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35 Girl by Your Heart be Led 89

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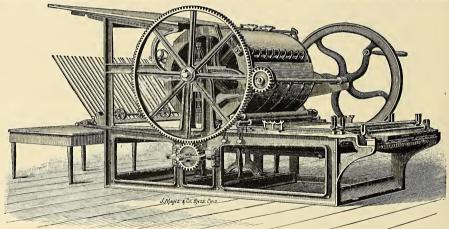
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

"HIMPING" CASES.

To the Editor: Roche

ROCHESTER, April 4, 1887.

The newspaper men have been complaining very frequently of late of subs "jumping" cases in this city. As it has caused considerable discussion and a little ill feeling among some members of the craft, I would like to ask if there is not some way of stopping it. There may be unions who have provided against it, but the prevailing opinion here is we cannot at present stop it. If it would not occupy too much space in your journal a little discussion on this subject might be of great benefit to the craft generally.

JEFF.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

Indianapolis, March 27, 1887.

I am happy to be able to state that Pressmen's Union No. 17 was successful in establishing a scale of wages without resorting to a strike, by making some small concessions, two men being put under instructions for six months.

At a regular meeting, March 17, No. 17 elected Mr. David Self as a delegate to Buffalo, next June, to the International Typographical Union convention. Mr. Self is a practical pressman, from A. R. Baker's establishment, and will well represent No. 17 and look after its interests at that meeting. Mr. E. P. Fulmer was the other candidate, and was only defeated by one vote, which speaks well for his popularity.

Business is very good at present, but no demand for extra help.

Mr. John C. New of the *Daily Journal* is showing his appreciation of well-merited patronage by putting in a new Hoe perfecting web press, its increasing circulation requiring more rapid facilities. It is getting to be nip and tuck between the *Journal* and *News* as to which has the largest circulation.

Mr. Edward Dolbear, a typo on the *Sentinet* for a number of years, died on the 25th inst. of typhoid fever, after an illness of only a short time. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 1, the members of which escorted his remains to the grave on the 27th.

Typographical Union No. I has elected Mr. Lou. McDaniels and Mr. Austen Berry as delegates to the International Typographical Union convention. They will ably represent the body, as they are both gentlemen well fitted for the positions they have been honored with.

J. M.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1887.

Profuse chips denote the activity of the workman's ax, yet it does not necessarily signify that the axman is a permanent resident of the locality where they are found. So it is with the printing business in this city. It is true there is some work done here, but it is also true there is work received here which is done elsewhere. To express the matter briefly, the printing business is very dull in New Orleans at present. The two causes mainly responsible for the pitiable condition of the trade in this city are, in my opinion, the excessive number of job offices and the general employment of boys.

It is, perhaps, well to say that the greater number of printing establishments are in the neighborhood of Camp and Gravier streets, where may be found a number containing modern material and improvements, but as you leave there, going in any direction, you still see others containing few employés and less material, as you near the outer limits of the city, until you reach the office containing the proprietor, one Novelty press, and probably five fonts of job type, where the sign faces you "Printing neatly and cheaply done with dispatch." A job office in which I was working last winter was presided over by one of the proprietors, who employed one job compositor, one book compositor, manager of bookroom, foreman of pressroom, and boys. It seemed to me that everywhere I looked I saw a boy, apparently from the ages of

eleven to eighteen years. Really, I never knew how many there were, but I feel certain there were at least seven or eight.

Although the Typographical Union is quite strong in this city of nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants, the Times-Democrat and Picayune offices, the only ones claimed, with the exception of the Item, (which I omit for reasons) have departments, in having men to compose the "commercial" by the day or week. Both of these establishments have the incandescent electric light, but the compositors employed therein complain that experience has convinced them it is injurious to the eyesight, and now object to it.

Printers, to their own detriment, still continue to flock to New Orleans, despite all warnings, and the result is an over supply, many of whom, as a matter of course, are out of employment. The difficulty in the *States* office remains unsettled. Yours truly, Y. F. D.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor :

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1887.

My last letter reached you too late for publication, and I hope this will meet with better luck. The adjournment of congress has caused a cessation of work on the Record, and the distribution of the larger portion of the force employed on that journal among the different departments of the government printing office, has crowded out some of the older employés of the establishment. The appropriation for the public printing is sliced into four quarters, and as congress in its wisdom or ignorance, as you may choose to call it, saw fit to order considerable work which had to be executed during extra time in January and February, without appropriating for the extra cost, Mr. Benedict has been compelled, during the month just closed, to discharge and furlough, in accordance with the reduced state of his exchequer. It's a pity that the evil effects of the sins of omission and of commission, on the part of our alleged Solons, so generally fall on the workingmen and women, who can hardly live decent when work is uninterrupted. I hope we shall live to see the day when the interests of the "common people" will have at least some weight with the men who shape legislation for sixty millions of people,

Work in private offices here is not any too brisk, and as the shaking up of the government employes has caused a number to depend on the downtown offices, the market is largely overstocked, which prospective visitors will find profitable to keep in mind.

The near approach of the 12th of May, Mr. George W. Childs' birthday, will be my excuse for impressing on your readers east of the Mississippi, the advisability of arranging for the systematic collection of the offerings of the craft on that occasion. In the absence of a definite plan for the entire membership, I presume each union will attend to the matter in its own way. I hope, however, that in all cases where an appropriation for the purpose is not made by the union, the matter will be placed in charge of a special committee of active and public-spirited members.

There is some talk of the starting of a first-class afternoon paper. However, talk is several removes from action, and I do not expect that in this case it will materialize in the near future.

Columbia Union's election resulted in the choice of that earnest union man and hard-working craftsman, A. P. Marston, as president, and a vigorous, able and upright administration will be the result. Messrs. Connolly, Depue and Dunn will represent us at Buffalo, and that clever gentleman, Charles Davis, who, by the way, is a Chicago boy, will accompany them as the representative of Pressmen's Union No. 1. You can consider this as a return of compliments, our Washington boy, Jimmy Fullerton, having represented your union in 1885.

August Donath.

TYPE AND PRESS ITEMS.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1887.

March has been a pretty dull month in all trade connected with the printing business, but we look forward for a good spring trade.

There has been, and is a great deal of talk here about forming a board of trade among the paper men, and also an association to uphold prices, but that's about all it amounts to. Some of the paper houses would like to see it. Why? Because they would not go into it. While other houses would be holding up the prices, these houses would be offering at a cut, in order to capture trade. We have jobbers here who are protected by the mills, and yet they sail in and offer the same mill's productions lower than the mill could afford to sell in such quantities. Then other jobbers say the mills should protect them. How can they when the jobbers cut so themselves? The paper trade of this city is cut up as much as it is in any city in the United States. We have several remedies proposed, but no action.

The foundries have settled their question of cutting prices, but the printers' supply houses have stayed out. The combination has killed type selling among the supply houses, and all they can do is endeavor to get the customer to take one of the few foundries' letter that is not in the "combine." If one of the large foundries would draw out of the "combine," you would see the jobbers push their type with a vigor. The type foundries that have formed the combination give to the jobbers in it the same discount as before, but hold them down to 10 per cent as the best discount to the printers, no matter how large the order, with an additional 2 per cent discount for cash. The majority of the supply houses have stayed out of the "combine," and with their efforts to push the type made by the foundries not in the pool, I guess these few foundries have noticed an increased amount of trade, for the jobbers push their type in whenever they can.

We have had another unexpected failure here in the execution entered, March 4, against Win. P. Kildare, printer, Sansom street, in favor of his son for \$26,000. Mr. Kildare is an old-time printer, been established for years at the same stand, and his failure was a surprise to the trade; his credit was good, and as the chances are that a bank will come in for first share, a number of both paper and material houses will mourn a loss.

The Neschochague Manufacturing Company, paper dealers, dissolved March 15, W. E. Farrell retiring, and Herman Hoopes continuing under the old firm name.

The "Retaliation Bill" was enforced here by Albert Williams (late of Southworth, Bulkley & Company), bringing counter suit for damages against Charles Davenport, agent of Beebe & Holbrook Paper Company, for his arresting him some time ago on a charge of embezzlement, which charge was never pushed in court.

Our worthy citizen, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, benefits the printers in more ways than making them a gift of so much money, as he and Mr. Drexel gave to the union. Any lodge of any order in this city using a bible in its ritual, will be presented with one on application to Mr. Childs. I saw one a lodge received last week, and it was a handsome specimen of both printers' and binders' work. I don't believe it could be gotten up for less than \$15. No one knows how many of these Mr. Childs gives away in a year. It must be a great many. I mention this to show how many good deeds this worthy citizen does that the outside world knows nothing of.

The successful bidders in the late government contract are busy sending paper to the national capital. Philadelphia received a goodly share (in fact, the lion's share this time) of the contracts, and they will try and make something at the prices taken. The papers were offered at a very low figure indeed.

BODKIN.

FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Editor:

Louisville, April 4, 1887.

The *Evening Mail*, published at New Albany, Indiana, is a one cent daily, started March 7, by Will A. Dudley, and edited by R. H. Smith. This is the pioneer penny paper of the Falls City.

Mr. J. H. Douglas, of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, stated to us, a few days since, that he had sold six of their lithographic presses in sixty days.

The Farmers' Home Journal, of this city, has donned a new dress, and is greatly improved in appearance.

The West End Baptist is the latest addition to the field of newspaperdom in Louisville. O. E. Comstock, Sr., is the publisher.

An attempt was made during March to start the *Daily Hotel* Reporter, but the equinoctials blew it away, after a two weeks' effort.

The ex-Secretary of State of Indiana, W. R. Myers, recently purchased the *Anderson* (Indiana) *Democrat* of Bronnenburg & Hilligross,

for \$4,200. Col. J. B. Maynard, formerly of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, will conduct the editorial department.

Mr. Wm. M. Watson, for eight years connected with the Louisville Evening Post, has deserted the newspaper business to act as city agent for the Falls City Insurance Company.

Messrs. Converse & Co., the publishers of the Christian Observer, have purchased property on Third street, immediately in the rear of the postoffice, and will begin at once to convert the building into a neat and convenient printing office. This practically necessitates rebuilding. The property has a front of 511/2 feet by 206 feet deep. It will be three stories in height, of pressed brick and stone trimmings. The counting room and editorial department will occupy the first floor front, with pressroom in the rear. The second story will be occupied by the Farmers' Home Journal, and other offices, while the third floor will be the Observer's composing room. It is, beside, a very wide alley, and has excellent light from three sides. Forty years ago, in this block, in which most of the newspapers of this city are published (including the Courier-Journal, Times, Commercial, Post, and a number of weeklies). was situated the residence of the celebrated Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay. The postoffice now stands where the cabins of his servants stood; the spot of the building now to be occupied by the Christian Observer was an orchard, and near where the Courier-Journal building now is, stood his residence.

Henry Knoefel, who has been engaged in the business of job printing and bookbinding, has sold his bindery to a former partner, who will take it to Cincinnati, and his printing office is now on the market.

The annual election of officers of Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, was held on Saturday, March 26, 1887. The polls were located on Third street, and there were two hundred and thirty votes cast during the day. The result was as follows: Wm. M. Higgins, president; Wm. Fitzgerald, vice-president; J. O. Ames, recording secretary; N. J. Winstandley, financial and corresponding secretary; J. S. Moore, treasurer; C. D. Culley, sergeant-at-arms; S. K. Bangs, doorkeeper; D. P. Gallagher, Wm. W. Daniel, delegates to International Union; J. H. Watson, O. N. Bradburn, W. B. Boies, delegates to Trades Assembly.

A vote was taken on the following, upon which action will doubtless be taken by the International:

Resolved, That the number of working hours for timework be reduced from ten to nine hours.

For, 139. Against, 34.

Typographical Union No. 10, of this city, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, and considerable business was transacted. A resolution was passed at the last regular meeting, abolishing what was known as "the swing" from morning to afternoon papers. The swing consisted in calling men from morning newspapers to work on afternoon newspapers. Compositors on morning newspapers get 40 cents per 1,000 ems, and 37 cents on afternoon papers. The resolution was finally decided to allow the men to do as they pleased in regard to being called back, except that they must charge morning newspaper price, 40 cents, if so called back. A private session was held in regard to an increase in the scale of prices, word having been received that Cincinnati had so done, and the scale in Cincinnati influencing this city. The probabilities look to a rise in the near future. The scale, as adopted in Cincinnati, was from 40 to 45 cents on morning papers, and a proportionate increase on afternoon papers and jobwork.

Some time since the real estate men and some solid citizens met together to consider the feasibility of pushing the interests of Louisville to the front. They had some idea of starting a paper in their interests, but finally decided to delegate these interests to the daily press, and to invest a sufficient sum with them to justify the setting forth of these advantages; as a consequence, the Courier-Journal of March 19 was a triple edition, and fifty thousand extra copies were put forth, and on April 2 the Commercial also put out an edition aggregating sixty-two thousand copies. The result has been that real estate transfers have jumped from the neighborhood of \$100,000 to nearly \$1,000,000 per week, with prices advancing rapidly. Real estate had, previous to this, been extremely low, and will yet stand a considerable raise. Business is brisk and steady.

The business in the job offices of the city has been very moderate, and prospects at present are not very encouraging.

REPORTER

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER,

[From our own Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1887. To the Editor:

You will remember that in my last epistle I spoke of the probable renewal of business by Messrs. McCalla & Stavely, but unfortunately it does not look that way now, and I guess this famous house will have to

Another large house (Kildare's) was sold out by the sheriff the other day, not, however, on account of any fault connected with the printing business, but because of outside speculation. A friend of mine, who was at the sale, says that it was scandalous to observe the prices at which things were "knocked down." Presses that were originally worth perhaps, to say the least, \$1,200, and were still in fair condition, were sold for \$25; nearly new octavo ratchet blocks brought fifteen cents, and so on.

To turn from the above, I see that Lippincott's, Sherman's, Rodger's, Ashmead's, the National Publishing Company, and other places, are

As stated in my last letter, you will recollect that we were getting excited over the coming elections in our typographical and pressmen's unions. Well, it reached the climax on the third and fourth Saturdays of the month, when the several elections occurred. In No. 2 (typographical) Mr. James Welsh was defeated for a third term by Mr. Wm. Neilson, who is said to be a very able and courteous gentleman. Among the four delegates elected I see that our friend D. M. Pascoe bobs serenely up. David must be very highly thought of, as I notice that he never gets left.

In No. 4 (pressmen's) Mr. S. Howard Romig gained a bloodless victory, his election being unanimous. Howard is a worker, parliamentarian, and a future delegate one of these days, which reminds me that No. 4 reconsidered its vote, and decided to send two delegates to Buffalo instead of one.

Our energetic friend Gamewell was on here a short time since, and reports that the results attending his labors have been satisfactory this year, and that he feels very much indebted to many members of different typographical unions for assistance given him. In course of conversation I saw a shadow of disappointment creep over his usually placid countenance, because the pressmen were so backward in accepting the kindly invitations given them to put their thoughts, theories, differences of opinion, etc., down in black and white, and forwarding them to their recognized journal. I was not surprised at this, because I have felt that way myself. Now, I know that it is not because the pressmen are indifferent to the invitations given them, or because of lack of ability, but because, I think, of their proverbial modesty. I am that way myself, and did I not have such an overwhelming confidence in the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, believing, as I do, that he would not encourage us to let our light shine unless it was proper for us to do so, that, perhaps, I would not indite either. Now, what one can do, all can do, at least they can try. Come, fellow-pressmen, brace up, "dip down your buckets;" let us have some of the treasures stored away in your thoughtful minds. Don't forever content yourselves with the words once used by a gladiatorial senator from New York, who said: "The ripples murmur while the deeps are still." It is not always so.

C. W. M.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor:

[From our own Correspondent.]

BUENOS AYRES, January 20, 1887.

Although there are over a score of morning papers in Buenos Ayres, only three evening ones exist. These are El Nacional, El Diario and Sud-America. Last week the writer went over the establishment of the latter, and was surprised to see a Marinoni in full swing, throwing out the papers at a 10,000 per hour rate. This machine is the fifth one of its kind in Argentine, and by its use the Sud-America has become the neatest printed of the three afternoon papers. It is in contemplation, in the course of another twelve or eighteen months, to make a clean sweep of the several different structures that now constitute the Sud-America's establishment, and build one entire and compact house upon the spot, in which the different functions of business will be conducted, thereby utilizing much valuable space that cannot under present circumstances be occupied.

The Sud-America is only in its third year, yet has attained a popularity and influence that is surprising. Its offices are at calle Bolivar 24. The director is J. V. Lalanne; Antonio Moranchel holds the post of responsible editor, while José S. Gil is secretary.

Dr. Anibal Blos, director of L'Operaio Italiano gave offense to the director of La Patria Italiana, by publishing in former newspaper some comments concerning the latter. Failing to obtain a retraction of the words from Dr. Basilio Cittadini, the owner of the last named daily, it was agreed to settle the matter by dueling. The affair came off in San José de Flores, the favorite meeting place for indulgence in a practice that has become puerile in the extreme. Wonderful to relate, however, blood was drawn, for with the third set-to-pointless swords were used-both combatants were slightly cut, which was deemed a sufficient atonement for the alleged affront, and the learned doctors cordially shook hands, and became friends.

By the appearance on the first day of 1887 of an Italian daily, entitled Il Vesuvio, the number of Ligurian diurnal newspapers in Buenos Avres amounts to four, the others being L'Operaio Italiano (fifteenth year), La Patria Italiana (eleventh year), and La Nazione Italiana (fifth year). There are also several periodicals in Italian. Il Vesuvio, which has a creditable appearance, is owned and managed by Emilio de Marsico, the conductor of a moderate-sized printing office, known as the "Imprenta de Los Estudiantes," in calle Peru, at Nos. 295 and 297, and also having a branch office in La Plata.

La Ilustracion Argentina of December 30, contained a well-executed portrait of Dr. Adolfo E. Dávila, director and editor of La Prensa. This distinguished journalist—we gather from the short biographical notice following-was born in 1849. His father was Colonel D. Simon Dávila, and mother, Doña Cármen Tomasini. He received the first principles of education in Córdoba, then came to Buenos Ayres, and here followed up his studies. La Prensa was started in 1869, and Dávila soon began a connection with it, that has lasted uninterrupted until the present day. He represents the province of Rioja in congress, having been twice elected successively to that post.

A few remarks anent La Ilustracion Argentina. It was established in 1881, and is issued on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, from calle Alsina 141, F. Bourel being director. The general appearance is very creditable, paper used meriting special notice. But the price asked for a single copy of an illustrated weekly half the size of a Leslieforty-five cents - is rather prohibitory. On October 20 of last year, Señor Bourel started another pictorial journal, named La Ilustracion Infantil, for the edification of the young folks. It is half the former's size, the cost of a number being fifty cents. Occasional supplements, in the shape of linen-wash designs, are inserted.

The Standard reproduced in full, on the 13th instant, article No. 4 of the "Printing Offices of Buenos Ayres," from The Inland Printer of October last.

In the Buenos Avres Herald of the day before yesterday, comment was made upon the vast differences in the tenders sent in to the municipality for the printing contract. The house of George Mac-Kern offered to do the work for \$362, La Tribuna Nacional asked \$2,903, and Alberto Nunez \$3,250.

The three principal importers of all that appertains to printing and kindred trades, carrying on an extensive business in this city, are the following: Angel Estrado, calle Bolivar, 196 to 204; Wiengreen & Co., calle Moreno, 73 to 77, and S. Ostwald & Co. (successors of E. Bergmann & Co.), calle Lavalle, 112.

Dr. Vigil, proprietor of a Montevideo daily, called El Pueblo, has bought, for \$12,000, the printing office of El Hilo Electrico, another diurnal newspaper of that city.

I have been favored with copies of various newspaper directories and handbooks published in the United Kingdom and States. All those having sections on the South American press, in their endeavors to form a list of the journals in these republics, are most absurdly inaccurate and inefficient in details. Some of these "guides" omit the principal Argentine papers; others insert names of sheets long since dead and forgotten, and all are more or less full of errors. Better leave the South American department alone than misrepresent matters.

Better still would it be for compilers of newspaper directories to watch the Argentine Republic correspondence in The INLAND PRINTER, for therein will be given from time to time the fullest and best particulars on the fourth—would it not be more of a fact to say second?—estate of the River Plate and neighboring countries.

A species of mean trickery—not infrequently heard of in Europe—comes to the writer's knowledge. A gentleman placed some small job with an Italian printer, and requested that it should be printed on the best paper obtainable. The thief of a Ligurian, however, possessed, almost as a matter of course, only inferior material, so his customer agreed to buy the paper himself. This was done, and duly forwarded the unworthy son of sunny Italy, who worked the job off, and forwarded to its proper quarters. A few days afterward the gentleman in question found a fraud had been committed—only a dozen of the circulars nearest the top were printed on the material he purchased, all of them underneath having been impressed on an inferior paper, that had been substituted.

SLUG O.

AMERICAN INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, March 29, 1887.

A good deal of your valuable space has, of late, been diverted to interchangeable type bodies, and their relative bearing on the present and tuture aspects of the printing business. I would not, therefore, at this time, have traversed upon your patience, but for the widespread interest this subject has created in the minds of the printing fraternity, and others equally interested on the onward tendencies and progressive paths of the art preservative. The art of printing is probably one of the grandest achievements pertaining to the genius of man, and all improvements tending to facilitate the news, and strengthen, perfect, and perpetuate the glory of the art is watched with that abiding interest which is characteristic of the higher sentiments, and nobler instincts of the American people.

All changes, however, although they denote elements of progress, cannot be taken as proof, on their introduction, that any material benefit has been reached; indeed, they are often subversive of good results, and, in many cases, it would have been decidedly better to have let well enough alone, and that they had never been made. However, the hollowness of this theory, on general principles, will be readily apparent, for if the channels of invention had been stifled in this fashion, the great time and money savers of the present day, and now in prevalent use in every branch of art and mechanical and manufacturing industry, would have been lost to the world. The mere introduction of a new method is but a business link in the inventive chain, and it cannot be until the chain, as a whole, and in its every link, has sustained the crucial test of opposition, in all its practical bearings, and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt its adaptability for the work, in perfect accordance with the demands of the inventor, that it can be justly named an improvement. Has the interchangeable system of type bodies borne this test? The invention has been assailed by able pens, and, indeed, by men of "all sorts," and even members of the craft themselves have joined in the grand crusade against the inventors. Let us see.

Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, were the first to promulgate the new departure in letter founding, by announcing their twelve-point system, and that, with its multiples, divides exactly and proportionately into every requisite size of type; its repleteness has often been commented upon, for, "cast it up" as you may, its conclusions are always correct and to the point; and not to this day, although other systems have been forced upon the market, has it been intelligently met. Of course, we do not propose here to advocate the productions and claims of one foundry over those of another, but we intend to speak of the merits and saving capacity of interchangeable type, and to render honor to whom honor is due in connection therewith.

Every printer knows what troublous times were had in matter of justification. Types bore no relative proportion toward each other, but they had to be squeezed in somehow to get off the job, and meet the emergency. Resort to cutting up good stock, and often with blunt scissors, was the only remedy; nor was this sufficient: Leads were often not thin enough to give perfect lining, and cardboard and paper had to be resorted to to give anything like presentable work. The delay entailed in consequence was perplexing, vexatious and annoying,

and in the matter of the morning dailies, where speed and time to get in the latest news were imperative in the public interest, it could not continue. Job offices and book houses, although so seldom rushed, were placed in the same predicament. Time in getting out all kinds of work, in these days of excessive competition, is an important factor in annual balance sheets, and it has to be saved, in order to enhance the value of the profit and loss account, and increase the business assets. And will any one deny that to have type so cast as to forever do away with these perpetual annoyances and detriments to business, that a great advance in typography has not been made? Interchangeable type has, indeed, sapped the foundations of the printing business as it was formerly conducted, and placed it on a basis which will be as permanent and enduring as the calling itself is lofty, ennobling and exalted.

The beauty of the system has always been apparent to all practical men, and as such it has ever been welcomed. Its gain, however, had, of necessity, to be gradual, and indeed could not be otherwise, for printers could not afford to throw out their type until it had served its purpose, and done its work. But after years of patient labor the reward has been fully reached, and we are told there is now none but interchangeable type cast in the Chicago Type Foundry; indeed we believe there is little else cast by any western type foundry.

But now, what are the special advantages of this new system over old methods? Two pearls were always a long primer, as were two non-parells a pica, but beyond that no types had any relative bearing toward each other. Now, all the characters commencing at twelve-to-pica, and gradually ascending upward, have their significance and place, and the complexities of all kinds of composition are mastered quickly, and with ease, comfort and perfect accuracy.

Each size is a factor. Three nonpareils (6) are a great primer (18); three breviers (8) are a double pica (24); a nonpareil and a brevier (8) are an english (14); a pica (12) and an excelsior (4)—two six-to-pica leads—are columbian (16); a double english (28) and a brevier (8) are a double great primer (36); a long primer (10) and a brevier (8) are a great primer (18); and a long primer (10) and a nonpareil (6) are a columbian (16); so with all the other sizes, making the combination of two or more sizes of type in a word, or line, the simplest thing imaginable in composition. Bourgeois (9) is now a respectable size, being a nonpareil (6) and one-half exactly.

The above includes all that is necessary, and it must be gratifying to the foundry of Marder, Luse & Co. to know that their system of bodies is so highly appreciated, and that the opposition which at one time threatened their carrying them into use, has not only dwindled to a cipher, but actually become an ally with them in carrying out the work. Out of twenty-three of the best type foundries in the country, seven have adopted the interchangeable system entirely; fourteen partially, while only two hold on to old methods. The signs of the times are ominous for the old methods, and everything indicates that at no distant day, interchangeable type only will be cast in the United States.

The pica of Marder, Luse & Co. is the same as that now recognized by the Type Founders' Association, as its regular standard, and it is the same on which all interchangeable type is built. It would have thus been easy to have had the same bodies all through; but whether from business jealousy or from fear of suit from copying Marder, Luse & Co's system, we do not know; but at any rate we are free to say that bodies substituted are poor compensation for those they have taken away.

A TRUTH SEEKER.

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor:

SAN DIEGO, March 28, 1887.

In reading the interesting correspondent department of your matchless journal, I do not see any correspondence from Southern California. To me this department has a special charm, by reason of the knowledge acquired of the fraternity, and kindred subjects, in various parts of the country. Wishing to do my share in the good work, I send you a few items from this thriving place.

As to San Diego itself little need be said, as the wonderful progress made in the past year is sufficient to show what the city is, and what it may become in the future. Since April, 1886, the city has gained in population from 6,000 to 12,000, and is still "booming." At the present time hundreds of residences and business blocks are in course of

erection, and numerous public and private enterprises are being carried out, which will contribute largely to the growth of the place. Enthusiastic San Diegons fondly picture the day when their city shall surpass even San Francisco in size and importance.

Five months ago there were in San Diego three newspaper offices, each issuing a daily and weekly, and as many job offices. Today we have four dailies, three weeklies, and three monthlies, all apparently in a flourishing condition, with a new morning daily and a German weekly to make their appearance within a few weeks. There are now four job offices in operation, and another "mercantile job printing office" run by an amateur.

The two leading dailies are the *Morning Union* and the *Evening Sun*. The *Union* is a quarto, published by the San Diego Union Publishing Company, and the *Sun* is a large folio, published by Warren Wilson. There is a weekly edition of both papers published, and the Union Company also have a good job and book department connected with their business.

The Daily Evening San Diegon, a small folio, and the Weekly San Diegon, are published by the San Diegon Publishing Company.

The *Daily Stingaree*, recently established, is a 10 by 15 morning folio, published presumably to fill a "long felt want," and expects to increase in size proportionate with its success. Its publishers are C. G. Benjamin and E. E. Cothran.

Of the monthlies, the Golden Era was recently moved from San Francisco to the more promising field of San Diego; the West American Scientist is a neat scientistic journal, established nearly three years ago; and the Semi-Tropical Planter, the first number bearing the date of April, is devoted exclusively to the agricultural interests of southern California. Besides the Union office, there are three other book and job printing offices, F. M. Dalmazzo, Ferguson, Bumgardner & Co., and Gould & Hutton.

All the numerous printing offices are evidently prospering, and the outlook is encouraging. Nearly all printers in town have employment, though occasionally in the job offices a "lay-off" is necessarily indulged in. Should judge that the supply at present is equal to the demand.

The printers of this city were recently granted a charter for a branch of the International Typographical Union. Officers were elected some two weeks ago, the number of members enrolled being over twenty-five. The prospects for a large increase in membership are good.

By the caving in of a roof recently, over the job printing establishment of F. M. Delmazzo, several printers narrowly escaped serious injury, and a large amount of printing material was almost ruined.

The recognized price of composition is 45 cents for morning and 40 cents for daywork; job printers receive \$18 per week.

The Inland Printer merits the patronage of every printer in the land who has an eye to his own interests. To the printing fraternity as an educator its value can hardly be estimated, and the most profitable outlay that an employer could make would be to present his apprentices with it during their "time."

F. E. A. K.

PRESSMEN ORGANIZING.

To the Editor:

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1887.

Pursuant to a call from several Cleveland pressmen, interested in the organization of a "Cleveland printing pressmen's union," thirty-seven pressmen assembled at room 19, City Hall, Saturday evening, March 12.

The meeting was called to order at half-past eight o'clock by Chairman P. T. Forsythe. The following address was then read from Mr. Charles Gamewell, Second Vice-President International Typographical Union, and in charge of the organization of pressmen's unions, defining our relations with the International Typographical Union, and illustrating the advantages of a thorough organization of pressmen:

Gentlemen,—Interested as I am in the welfare and unity of the members of the "art preservative," I regret the inability to personally enjoy the pleasure of your society at this event; however, I trust a few lines will be as welcome. I have at no time lost hope that the printing pressmen of our country would see the necessity for a more uniform plan of action. This, of course, can only be effected by some system of intersourse and organization. Accepting the present as a basis, our progress will be limited only by our failure to think and improve our opportunities. No doubt your most active associates can ably explain the persistent efforts made to secure the cooperation of the printing pressmen of Cleveland to fraternize under our system, and with the enthusiasm now existing I am gratified to

know that that is no longer a question of doubt, and congratulate you on this occasion as a most valuable accession to our ranks; important in your location and status, and destined to be a powerful auxiliary to improve our condition, morally, socially, and in influence.

In my opinion, the subject of most importance is to organize; organize thoroughly, and look well to the social interests of your union, that your members may be pronounced at all times in the principles of unionism, by the discussion of

subjects of welfare to the union and our trade, at your meetings.

In all such projects as you are now about to effect, questions of apparent significance may occur, such as the scale of wages, apprentices, a lack of standard competency; members who have grown to a ripe old age, perhaps too old to compete with some of the presente of the presente old. It is prudent to proceed cautiously in all such matters, and I anticipate such will be your conclusion. I would recommend that you set no scale of wages at present, until your organization and infinence is more firmly established. In the meantime its merits will be better appreciated by members and employers. I would accept to membership all of character who hold the position of a practical pressman; if in doubt as to such requirements, refer to committees. Under the condition in which you are now starting I would suggest an active list, only until such time as you may be justified in adopting a scale; then, if necessary, a list for superannuated members, exempt from demanding the scale, could be created. The relations of apprentices with the union should be encouraged by their admission, during the later years of their term, under provisions; but I would not hasten this feature until you have become more settled.

The restrictions upon our subordinate unions are very few, and only intended to protect the interests of all by a system, as the general laws will explain.

The expense of your union will be as follows: for charter, see page 126 of Report of International Typographical Union; per capita (and cards if necessary), see page 3. The privilege of Strike Fund, see page 179, section 7; the Childs-Drexel donation, page 97-92. Your union will be charged no per capita until the second quarter after your organization, and for the present, at least, no cards should be required.

By the wisdom of our united action in the future, I trust we may enjoy all the benefits to be derived by association, and although we do not expect to revolutionize pressmen's affairs, such reforms may be prompted to our successors as will amend for any past failure to advance pressmen's condition by pressmen's unions.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall welcome any suggestion or advice of benefit to our branch, and gladly solicit your aid in the movement.

Hoping every member of the trade may join with you to complete the objects and exercise the principles of your Cleveland Printing Pressmen's Union, I remain yours fraternally,

CHAS. GAMEWELL, 2d Vice-President I. T. U.

A committee of five practical pressmen was then appointed to select the names of ten thoroughly competent pressmen to become charter members. The names returned by the committee were as follows: J. C. Earl, John Engel, A. Gollier, P. Forsythe, H. H. Hall, James Doyle, Thomas Rafferty, James McConvill, James Reynolds, Frank Bushman.

Upon request of Mr. Charles Gamewell, Mr. P. Forsythe installed the officers. An application was then made for a charter, and our union was established.

For the benefit of pressmen in cities where there is no union, but who may wish to "go and do likewise," I may state the objects of this union, are "To cherish; protect and promulgate our interests and rights as workingmen; to cultivate the social ties existing between members of the craft; to abolish injurious privileges; to bring about and maintain the highest quality of workmanship; to encourage and sustain good workmen, and to bring all under the constraint of wholesome duty; to care for the sick, and to provide for the proper burial of its members."

Trusting that the time is not far distant when we can extend to and receive congratulations from sister unions in every city in the Union, and believing that a little personal effort from each practical pressman, with the ever ready assistance of Mr. Charles Gamewell, will eventually bring about the desired result, we shall be pleased to learn, through THE INLAND PRINTER, that our example has been followed in other sections of the state and country.

J. C. E.

A "FEDERATION of the Printing and Paper Trades of the Metropolis" has been established in London, England, its object being "for the better protection of the interests of the workers, and for their advancement in the social scale." Its membership includes compositors, machine managers, pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, printers' warehousemen, bookbinders, rulers, lithographers, steel and copper plate printers, and kindred associations. The federation proposes "To prevent employers making attacks upon the various branches of the trade in detail, by withdrawing, if necessary, the whole of the workers in the employ concurrently, in the event of disputes arising with any branch of the federation."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CLEVELAND correspondent asks: Is it wrong in "thin spacing" to place a thick space between quotation marks and the adjoining letter?

Answer.-It is proper to do so.

W. J. S., Alliance, Ohio, asks: Will you give me the address of some parties dealing in all articles pertaining to photo-zinc engraving, and especially zinc etching material?

Answer.—Write to Fuchs & Lang, Dearborn street, Chicago; also to Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., 402 North Third street, St. Louis, and either can supply you.

J. R. B., Boston, asks: Will you kindly inform me as to the best way to solder brass rule?

Answer.—Golding & Co., of your own city, can furnish you the entire outfit, consisting of soldering coppers, blow pipe, soldering acid, wire solder, round plyers, flat plyers, file stone, square graver, file and try-square, for \$5.50. You cannot do better.

G. C., Ridgetown, Ontario, asks: Will you please tell me what can be used to make the ink on large colored posters dry quickly, as I frequently have them lying in the office a week before they are fit to be sent out?

Answer.—The following ingredients make a good dryer for the work referred to: Spirits of turpentine 1 quart, balsam copaiba 6 ounces. Add a sufficient quantity to the ink to thin it to a proper consistency for workine.

F. H. N., of Lynn, Massachusetts, writes: Can you inform me of any way by which we can get rid of electricity or magnetism in sheeof book paper, as they are delivered from the fly of a cylinder press to delivery table. The paper used is a 25 by 34, 35-lb, and is what is called "velvet paper" by our paper dealer. In feeding, it seemed to be free from it, and the sheets would deliver all right until about one hundred had been piled upon the delivery table; then they would slide from the table to the floor, or one corner of the sheet would follow the fly back, and thus would not lie flat when the next sheet was delivered. Quite a little shock could be felt in the fingers, by passing the hand over the sheet, about half an inch away.

Answer.—The above is the fourth communication we have received during the present month on the same subject. Much as we would like to satisfy our correspondents by giving the desired information, we frankly admit our inability to do so; and what is more, we are not acquainted with anyone who can. As far as we know, no specific remedy has been found, and there is a fortune awaiting the individual who can prescribe one. What proves effective in one instance fails in another. The "frictional electricity" complained of prevails in dry, cold weather, generally disappearing about the first of April, only to again appear, however, on the advent of frost. In moist or summer weather, little if any difficulty is encountered from it. All super-calendered paper is more or less impregnated with electricity, which is generated by its coming in contact with the rollers in the mill. This is, no doubt, aggravated or developed by the use of a hard tympan, and also by the belting and the state of the atmosphere. We have, in fact, known instances where the paper has been so surcharged that the sheets would attach themselves to an individual coming within three feet of the fly table. As to the remedy, various means have been suggested, sometimes with success, at other times with failure. F. W. Whiting, of Boston, some years ago, invented a device which, he claimed, would remove the difficulty, which may be worth trying, as it is stated to have proven effective both in pressrooms and paper mills. It consists in running an iron rod from the gas or water pipes in the ceiling down to the belting, the lower end being tipped with brass. The electricity flies from the belt to the rod, and from thence through the pipes to the earth. Pressmen have likewise tried to insulate their machines, by placing rubber bands below them; to have a vent or opening in the steam pipes, and at other times to find an antidote in heat. But perhaps the simplest and most efficacious remedy is to keep the floor in the vicinity of the press moist, by continuous sprinkling, and to place sponges saturated with water on the fly table. At least, this is the best we can offer, and shall be glad to hear from any correspondent who can improve on it.

MR. C. J. DRUMMOND.



We herewith present a likeness of Mr. C. J. Drummond, the well-known secretary of the London Society of Compositors,—one of the most earnest, able and indefatigable representatives of the "art preservative of arts."

A GARRETTSVILLE DAISY.

The accompanying illustration is a fac simile of a business card (!) turned out by an amateur printing establishment in Garrettsville, Ohio. We think the genius who produced it must have had water on the brain, and a "sap conductor" should be a very valuable article, if rightly applied.



MANUFACTURER OF DEALER IN,
Stoves. Tin. Copper Pressed Ware
MY PAT. IMPROVED METAL SAP CONDUCTOR.
STAVES. HEADING. & LUMBER.

Job & Card Printer.
Agent for Liberal and All Kinds of BOOKS.

Now we want to show our boys the difference between the work of a blacksmith and the work of a good printer, as illustrated on the same job. The following, though a plain, unpretentious business card, shows the hand of the cunning workman, of one who knows his trade, and who displays taste and judgment in the selection of his material:

CORWIN S. CURTIS,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Tin, Copper and Pressed Ware,

MY PATENT IMPROVED METAL SAP CONDUCTOR,

STAVES, HEADING AND LUMBER.

→ JOB AND CARD PRINTER +-

Agent for Liberal and all kinds of Books.

Boys, look at these samples, and tell us whether you prefer to be a botch or a workman? Take our advice,—stick to your trade till you having it, and when you get to be men you will have no cause to regret having done so. Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER.

FRED CROCKER.

The printer gazed at his solid take,
Gazed with a bowed head,
For "run in, out leads, have no break,"
Was what the editor said.

"Side heads, small caps, and connect with dash," The tyrant "we" went on;

"Fourteen picas, quote 'Discount, cash,'
And uppercase title 'Don.'

"Spacing even, beware of wrong fonts,
And do not turn for sorts;
In sentence six make 'doesn't' 'wants,'
And lowercase 'county courts.'"

His case was empty, strewn with dust,
A sight not rare to see;
He gazed at the take with its giant "Must,"
And a mournful sob sobbed he.

* * * * * *

His stick upon the case was laid,

The foreman was not near.—

The foreman was not near,—
He might, could, would, or should have stayed—
But he fled that take in fear!

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE POLYTECHNIC TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIA-TION BY MR, THOMAS FISHER, NOVEMBER, 1886.

(Continued from our last.)

A somewhat similar attempt but going still further-casting the type-is that of "E. Codignola," one of the last in the field, the patent having only been published last month. On the front of the machine is a key board of eighty-one keys, forty upper and forty-one lower case. To each key there is a separate lever, all being centered in the cross piece, and separately jointed, working in hollow nozzles leading out of the melting pot containing the alloy from which the type is to be cast. When these keys are depressed, the matrices are pushed down by spiral springs, and are inclosed between the two pieces forming the front and back of the mold, and the rods have their holes opposite those of the plates beneath, and at this moment each matrix forms a complete mold. Thus the matrices corresponding with the keys are filled by jets of the molten alloy. The matrices are raised, but the letters which have been cast adhere to the bars, and are supported by their heads on the upper face of such bars. The rods break off first the conical tails, and they next trim the lower ends of the type. During the operation of cleaning the rods by brushes, one of the extensions of the chain slips between the bars forming the front and back of the type mold, and pushes the type into the composing arrangement. The type is gathered up on a stick, which has two lateral files at its mouth, which remove the beard from the letters.

This class of machine may prove an ugly rival in plain reprint, but in defective manuscript it is another question, as the smallest "literal" will necessitate the recasting of the line, and if thereshould be an "out" or "double," half or even an entire column would have to be recast.

The "Alden" composing and distributing machine is interesting, showing how Herculean a task is the invention of a perfect machine, and for the affecting details of the life of the inventor, who worked twenty years trying to perfect the machine, and spent \$40,000 upon it, and then died six months after taking out the patent. Some idea of the complicated nature of the mechanism may be derived from the fact that it contained 14,626 pieces, and weighed more than 1,420 lbs. It is estimated both to set and distribute 8,000 per hour, and on a brief trial it has composed 2,000 ems in ten minutes. The principle is novel. A half-round table incloses a horizontal revolving wheel, about two feet in diameter. Between the outer table and the inner revolving wheel is a

vacant space about one-eighth of an inch broad. Between this and the outside of the table are arranged the type cases. In front, where the operator stands, is the matter for distribution. There are 180 alleys radiating from the central carrying wheel holding the 154 different characters (for unlike most machines all sorts are set up). On the revolving wheel are thirty-six hands, made as near as possible like human hands. These are placed alternately, one-half distributing and the other composing. The types are arranged round the wheel, and the fingers of the hand are pushed out by the pressing of the keys, when opposite the required type. Although its distributing arrangements are said to be perfect, each letter or space requires a distinguishing nick, so that ordinary type would be of no use. Since the death of the inventor it has been much improved, the working parts largely diminished, and the composer and distributer altered into two separate machines.

An apparatus best known on the other side of the Atlantic is the "Brown" composing, justifying and distributing machine. The case consists of a series of grooves or channels ranged side by side. In these channels the types stand on their feet, the case being put at such an angle that they slide downward by their own gravity, and rest upon the bar which closes the lower end of the groove. Across the foot a shield is placed provided with openings for the types to pass through, and an index showing the letters which the case contains. Below, and in front of the case, sliding backward and forward, at the will of the operator, is a "stick" (or mechanical hand) which takes the letters from the case. The uppermost end of the "stick" forms an indicator corresponding to the index upon the shield. The key is provided at one end with a tongue or plunger for lifting the type, and the other forms a handle for working it, which does not weigh more than a few ounces, and can be moved with ease and rapidity. The operator holds the handle with finger and thumb, and runs it opposite the letter to be taken. This is so arranged with a distinguishing gauge that no greater accuracy is required than in playing a piano. As the handle is raised again, the follower pushes the stamp just lifted sufficiently down the channel for the next one to be taken. This operation is repeated till the stick is full, when it is run to one end and the line is slipped into the justifier. The distributer consists of a rotating ring about ten inches in diameter. At regular intervals on the edge of the ring are recesses for holding the type while being carried to their places. Radiating from this ring are the channels into which the types are distributed, and which when full are transferred to the composer, and constitute a part of the case. It takes one line at a time, and lifts it into a channel in which it is fed towards the distributing ring a little below. This ring has an intermittent motion, and each motion brings one of the recesses directly over the line. One after another the types are forced up into this recess. The recess is large enough to receive any sized type, and is formed by cutting a slit in the ring and inserting a set of levers. The ejector, which forces out the letter, when it arrives at its proper place, forms the back of the recess, and the nicks are opposite one of the levers. As the short arms shut against the edge of the type some of them enter the nicks, the long arm taking a corresponding position. This position acting in connection with the keys determines where the type shall be ejected. The keys slide in and out, and the motion of the ring brings each set of levers successively in front of each key. The keys advance a short distance by the ends of the levers, and when the shape of the keys correspond to the position of the levers, the keys advance further, and acting upon the ejector, forces out the letter.

The Americans are noted for their prolific inventions in most industries, and judging from the number of patents granted, they are endeaving to solve the problem of the automatic compositor; but we have only time for the briefest notice of a few: The "W. H. Mitchell" machine consists of an apparatus for distributing types from the form, and setting them up in rows within grooves, with the face of the type upward. From these grooves the types are removed, each row of a given letter at a time, and placed within conductors which supply them to the apparatus connected with the finger keys. The stroke of any finger key drops one of the types upon a series of belts which are removed by pulleys. The belts conduct the type to a composing wheel in the order in which the keys drop them.

The "F. W. Gilmer." This machine consists of three parts—the case holding the types, the composing stick for withdrawing type from

the case, and setting it in line, and the distributing stick for transferring the type from the line to the case.

The "D. B. Ray" machine is a very ingenious attempt. In this machine tubes are so constructed that the type when distributed into hoppers by hand shall be made to arrange themselves through the tubes, with the nicks all turned the same way. The arm is twisted for the purpose of reversing the position of the type. Catches are placed at the bottom of each tube to prevent the type from sliding out. The stick is so constructed with a spring and slide attached as to bring the type to a perpendicular position at whatever angle they may be dropped into.

An automatic machine was introduced from Germany in 1879. It requires neither steampower nor electricity. The types slide down grooves by means of pointers like penholders, which are dipped into round-topped, cone-shaped holes placed in a cluster just where the grooves take a sharp bend, before running down at a sharper angle, at the bottom of which they slip into their places, and are pushed along the stick by ingeniously contrived clockwork. The distributing process is very tedious, as every letter has to be laid down right end foremost and right side up. Unless this defect is got over, it is not likely to come to the front, for at whatever speed it may work, it cannot get on without type, and in this case it would take three girls to keep one compositor employed.

The schemes of Major Benowiski (1856) deserve notice, as curiosities, not for their practical value. This gentleman proposed to have type marked with the character it represented, on all sides and at the bottom, so that authors could compose the type for their own manuscript "like a child at school with its toy alphabet," and after it was composed it was to be turned face upward to be printed. He also introduced air rollers. His "Authoriton" consisted of a case with type boxes in the shape of long quadrangular prisms, placed in an inclined position in a circular-shaped frame, similar to a chest of drawers. Each drawer is a grooved board, and its front portion protrudes from that immediately above it by one inch or more, according to the size of the fingers of the operator. The inventor suggested the use of tweezers for picking up the type to lessen this space. The remaining space in the size of an ordinary case was used for logotypes, the inventor arguing that the reason other attempts at the use of wood letter had failed was because what was gained in the number of lifts was lost in the distance traversed. In the "Authoriton," 1,600 compartments are included in the space of a pair of ordinary cases. Imagine (if you can) a compositor setting 10,000 per hour from such a maze of divisions.

(To be continued.)

THE PRINTING PRESS.

The following tables, taken from an article in The Printing Times and Lithographer, of London, show the dates of printing machines that have been invented. Though interesting as a reference, it is by no means perfect, as it will be found that with two or three exceptions, it refers only to presses of English make. It is believed to be the first list of the kind compiled:

SINGLE CYLINDER MACHINES, PRINTING ONE SIDE ONLY.

Nicholson's projected machine 1790 Kænig's first cylinder machine 1811	Dawson's Wharfedale (book and jobbing)
Kænig's two-feeder 1814	Bremner's Belle Sauvage (book
Applegath & Cowper's Times four-	and jobbing) 1859
feeder 1827	Harrild's improved Main 1867
Belper machine (jobbing) 1835	Bremner's improved Belle Sauvage 1869
Middleton two-feeder 1845	Parson's Graphic two-feeder (cuts) 1874
Main's machine (jobbing) 1850	Newsum's Anglo-American (cuts
Soulby's Ulverstonian (jobbing) 1853	and hard packing) 1882
Ingle's machine (jobbing) 1858	

PERFECTING MACHINES.

Kœnig's	1814	Dryden's Anglo-French	1860
Cowper's	1816	Davis's	1880
Cowper & Applegath's	1818	Dawson's	1884
Dryden's drop-bar	1820	Payne's	1885
Napier gripper	1824	Newsum's	1886
Anglo-French	1850	Sauvée's (Marinoni)	1886

All of the above printing machines have two impression cylinders, and they may be distinguished according to whether they have the intermediate register drums, e. g., Applegath & Cowper's, or grippers, e. g., Napier's and the Anglo-French.

0,		3	
Mark Sn	nith's		 1884
Payne's			 1885

The above form a new departure in the construction of perfecting machines, having only one cylinder. This type of apparatus is, as will be seen, of quite recent introduction.

PLATEN MACHINES.

(a) Large horizontal plate	ens for bookwork:	
Kœnig's experimental machine Kœnig's screw platen Napier's platen	1810 Kritch's platen for web paper 18	

(b) Vertical platen machines, with treadle arrangements, for job-

Cropper's Minerva (Gordon's)	1860	Godfrey's gripper platen	1883
Bremner's platen	1870	Powell's improved Gordon	1885

ROTARY MACHINES.

(a) Printing one side of the paper only:

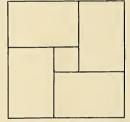
Nicholson's project 1790	Rowland Hill's 1835
Bacon & Denkin's prismatic ma-	Napier's projected rotary 1837
chine 1813	Applegath's vertical cylinder 1848
Cowper's curved stereo machine 1816	Hoe lightning type-revolving press 1857
(b) Perfecting rotary machines:	•
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Foster movable type web rotary .. 1871 Bullock web machine 1865 | Walter press 1866 Hoe rotary web...... 1873 Marinoni single sheet machine 1867 Marinoni rotary web..... 1873 Victory web printing and folding .. 1870 Ingram rotary web for cuts..... 1876 Whitefriars rotary for single sheets 1870 Wharfedale rotary 1882

Machines in which no new distinctive feature appears, and are chiefly improvements on previous patterns, are omitted from this list. Many of these, however, are of great value to the printer, being the result of successive experiments and of long experience.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

A correspondent writes: I send you a scheme for locking four pages into a chase, too small to take them in when made up side by side, as one ordinarily would. This I find to be quite a saving in sending forms away for electrotyping, when your chase is too small.



Although simple, when shown, there is a wrinkle in the above well worth remembering.

PASTE FOR LABELING .- I. Tragacanth, I oz.; gum arabic, 4 oz.; water, I pint. Dissolve, strain, and add thymol, 14 grains; glycerine, 4 oz., and water to make two pints. Shake or stir before using it. 2. Rye flour, 4 oz.; alum, ½ oz.; water, 8 oz. Rub to a smooth paste, pour into a pint of boiling water, heat until thick, and finally add glycerine, I oz., and oil of cloves, 30 drops. 3. Rye flour, 4 oz.; water I pint. Mix, strain, add nitric acid, I dram; heat until thickened, and finally add carbolic acid, 10 minims; oil of cloves, 10 minims, and glycerine, I oz. 4. Dextrine, 8 parts; water, 10 parts; acetic acid, 2 parts. Mix to a smooth paste, and add alcohol, 2 parts. This is suitable for bottles of wood, but not for tin, for which the first three are likewise adapted. A paste very similar to three, but omitting nitric acid and glycerine, is also recommended by Dr. H. T. Cummings. -L. Eliel, American Journal Pharmacy.

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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

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Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 Williamstreet, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago. Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

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Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street,

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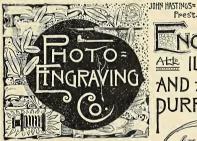
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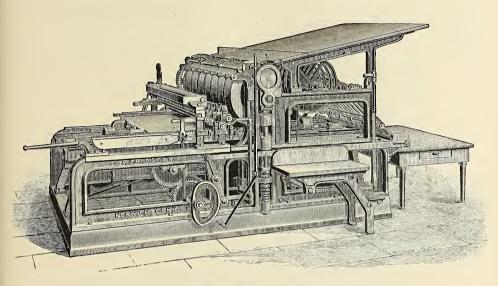
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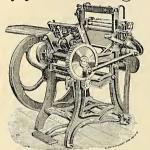


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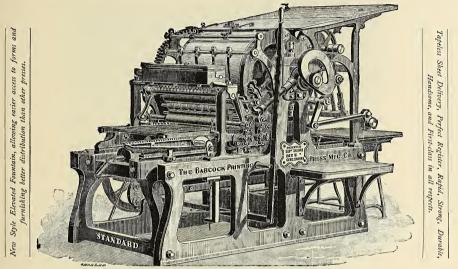
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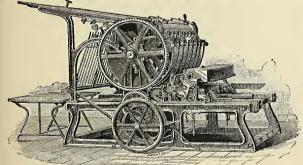
provements, among them the following:

Nosbless Griffers MOTION, with Peffect REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHILD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect of the produce of the produce

desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." The law Fourtrank is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and FATENT BACK-UP MICHARISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

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Price, \$1,100. Steam Fixtures, \$50 extra.

Write for Lowest Cash Prices.

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NEW LONDON, CONN.



"A WOODLAND SCENE."

Specimen of Ives' Process, by Crosscere & West Engraving Company, 997 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOHN W. MARDER, son of Mr. John Marder, of the Chicago Type Foundry, sailed on Saturday, April 2, in the Cunarder Etruria, for Liverpool, on a two months' vacation. He intends visiting, as far as time will permit, a number of European type foundries.

Mr. CLEMENT CHASE, of the firm of Chase & Eddy, stationers and engravers, Omaha, gave us a pleasant call while on his return from New York, where he had been to learn the latest tips. He was loaded, and expects to do a rushing business the coming season. He is a good specimen of western pluck and enterprise.

Mr. E. G. De Wolfe, editor of the *Daily Republican*, Findlay, Ohio, was recently in our city making arrangements for the purchase of new machinery, for his increasing business. He showed us several interesting views of the gas wells of the neighborhood, and believes that the town will shortly double its present population, as a number of large manufacturing enterprises are about to be removed there.

MR. JOHN A. THAYER, JR., formerly with the St. Louis Type Foundry, has severed his connection with that establishment, to assume a more lucrative position with Moore, Jones & Co., metal manufacturers, 1604 North Eighth street. Mr. Thayer has a large personal acquaintance with many of the prominent type founders and dealers throughout the country, who will be pleased to hear of his advancement.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago Photo-Engraving Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated.

THE Graphic Press Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000 has been incorporated at Chicago.

At a regular meeting of Stereotypers Union No. 4, of Chicago, held March 20, P. J. Weldon was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union.

REFORTS from the various type foundries and paper warehouses are of an encouraging character, on the whole. Business is steady and the outlook favorable.

Brown, Pettibone & Co., printers and stationers now located on Dearborn street, will remove to their new quarters 80–82 Adams street, on or about May I. A sensible conclusion.

THE Chicago Evening Standard Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$100,000, by Chas. E. Bowers, Walpole Wood and Albert D. Currier.

A PLAN has been submitted to the Central Labor Union by Typographical Union No. 9 (German) to establish a book and job printing office with a capital of \$3,000. If placed under the proper management there is no reason why it should not prove a success,

THE Chicago Tribune has made a contract with the Manufacturers' Paper Company, New York, to furnish it with paper for six months. The Chicago News has also made a contract with the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company for one hundred and seventy-five tons of print paper per month during the present year.

Business in the printing business in Chicago, especially in the job offices, is brisker than it has been for some time, no printer being idle who is able and willing to work, and qualified to hold a situation. How long this state of affairs will last it is difficult to say, but from present indications, the future outlook is very favorable.

THE following is a copy of a dispatch received by Mr. Samuel Rastall, March 27:

MINNEAFOLIS, March 27, 1887.

Union No. 42 has adopted Rastall's system of measurement. Morning papers,
28½ cents; evening, 26 cents. Shake. C. A. S. Higley
W. B. Hammond.

Mr. HIRAM WOODBURY, the oldest compositor holding eases on the Chicago Tribune, and the oldest in years of continuous services of any Chicago printer, departed this life at Kimball, Dabota Territory, Saturday, April 2, aged fifty-nine years. He was employed in 1847 on the Gem of the Prairie, and when the Tribune was started shortly afterward, secured a situation on that paper, where he has remained ever since. He left the city about a month ago to go to Kimball, to put in spring

wheat on a farm which he purchased several years ago. He had been complaining of ill health before he went, but not enough to keep him from his work.

A CINCINNATI whippersnapper, who is evidently a percentage agent for an unknown roller establishment, which desires a little gratuations advertising, criticises, or attempts to criticise in the columns of a contemporary, an article which recently appeared in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, from the pen of a valued and able contributor. Sonny, the author of that article forgets more every hour he lives, on the subject of which he writes, than yourself, and a brigade like you, would know in a lifetime.

An interesting work, under the title of "From the Marriage License Window," is about to be issued by Mr. M. Salmonson, ex-marriage license deputy for Cook county. It will contain an analysis of the characteristics of the various nationalities, observations made, incidents told, and facts from everyday life. From a personal acquaintance with the writer, we feel satisfied it will be an interesting production, as there are fewer better judges of human nature in the city, and he has had ample opportunity to study it.

Joseph L. Danenhower, formerly with H. Hartt & Co., Arcade Court, has recently connected himself with Samuel Bingham's Son, manufacturer of printers' rollers, 296 Dearborn street. We congratulate Mr. Bingham on the selection he has made. From the large acquaintance of Mr. Danenhower with the trade, and his well-known push and ability, we have no doubt he will prove a valuable acquisition to this well-known. house. The Inland Printer wishes him abundant success in his new sphere of labor.

REMOVAL.—As stated in our last issue, Mr. J. W. Ostrander, 81–83 Jackson street, will, on the 1st of May next, move to the commodious and extensive premises formerly occupied by the Kellogg Newspaper Company, the four-story building immediately east of his present location, where, with enlarged and improved facilities, he will be enabled to more promptly attend to the wants of his increasing business. The basement, 50 by 90 feet, will be occupied as a storage room, blacksmith shop, etc.; the ground floor, 50 by 80 feet, will contain the counting room and machine shop, while the fourth story, also 50 by 80 feet, will be entirely devoted to the pattern department. Mr. Ostrander has just returned from an extended business trip to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and reports the trade outlook favorable.

THE annual election of Chicago Typographical Union for officers for the ensuing year took place at Greenebaum's Hall, on Wednesday, March 23. The total vote for each candidate is as follows:

Total number of votes cast	90r			
PRESID				
H. S. Streat				
Michael H. Madden				
Samuel K. Parker				
Will J. Creevy				
FOR BOARD OF				
James C. Hutchins, Chairman				
A. McCutchion				
Samuel E. Pinta				
George J. Knott				
Mrs. C. S. Marvin				
FOR SECRETAR				
Samuel Rastali				
FOR DELEGATES TO I.	T. U. CONVENTION.			
Joseph R. Jessup 429	O. H. Thompson 193			
Wm. S. McClevey 358	Thomas J. Lyons 184			
George W. Day 346	Peter O'Brien 183			
Harry M. Cole 302	A. H. Simpson			
Michael Colbert 296	Wm. Shea 145			
Fred Howe	John R. Pearce 128			
M. F. Dougherty 211	Wm. De Vere Hunt 75			
FOR SERGEANT-A				
Harry J. Brodbeck	No contestant.			

SENSE OF C. T. U. ON THE NINE-HOUR QUESTION.

Resolved, That the question of a reduction of hours to nine be submitted by the
Executive Council to a vote of the members of Subordinate Unions.—Page 97,
I. T. U. Proceedings.

For nine hours, 634; against nine hours, 110; blank, 157.

The abolition of the secretary-treasurer's office as a place of waiting for employment.

For, 348; against, 410; blank, 143.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the editorial office of The INLAND PRINTER will be located at 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, second floor. Correspondents and visitors will please make a note of this fact.

PRINTING OFFICE GOSSIP.

The announcement is made that Messrs. Brown, Pettibone & Co. will, about May 1, occupy the four-story and basement building, Nos. 8o and 82 Adams street. This firm is one among two or three others in Chicago whose members formerly were associated with the old house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., leaving about two years previous to its collapse.

The past eight years have seen the founding of three establishments—Messrs. Shepard & Johnston, Poole Bros., and Brown, Pettibone & Co. Each has adapted itself to certain special lines of work, and each concern has evidenced such a degree of vigor, enterprise, and careful business management, that their names now stand for the equivalent qualities of good work, fair prices, and high credit. Messrs. Brown, Pettibone & Co. are the youngest of this eminent trinity of printing houses, and embody in their business, also, wholesale and retail stationers, and blankbook manufacturing.

Commencing business in April, 1881, they occupied the stores and the total paper of the t

Like the other two houses named, this firm placed in charge of their mechanical departments, men with thorough knowledge of the art, and distinctive executive ability; and, combined with perfect confidence between employer and employé, this has been one means toward the attainment of that eminen* success in business for which this house is everywhere spoken of.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. L. Berg, Columbia, S. C. Several samples of creditable ordinary work, neat and clean.

Frank II. Merriam, Greenville, New Hampshire. A few meritorious specimens of noteheads, in colors, printed with patent leather tint blocks.

GAZETTE JOB PRINT, Oswego, New York. A number of neatly executed specimens of small work. Some of the colored samples display taste and ingenuity.

B. F. WILKINS, Washington, D. C. A business card, lacking character, from which is strangely omitted the name of the city in which the party printing it is located.

OGDEN BROS. & Co., Knoxville, Tennessee. Several samples of first-class work, among them being a title page for the Fifteenth Annual Report of the City Schools.

J. EVELETT GRIFFITH, Holyoke, Massachusetts. Two or three exquisite specimens of his workmanship, among them being a souvenir programme for the Holyoke Opera House.

W. H. Besack, Washington, Kansas. A general assortment of commercial printing, consisting of letter and billheads, receipts, policies, business cards, etc., the particular feature of which is the excellence of the presswork. The type in this establishment has evidently been selected with a great deal of judgment.

LEROY S. ATWOOD, Stockton, California. An artistic and attractive business card, on the whole, in colors and gold. The words, "Bookbinding" and "Engraving," in long primer Eastlake, however, on each side of the main diagonal line, "Artistic Printer," are too weak and out of proportion to the balance of the job.

PURCELL BROS., Broken Bow, Nebraska. This firm is certainly making an enviable reputation for itself, and seems to be determined to

furnish no excuse to the merchants of that town to have their printing done outside. If they do, we think they will go further and fare worse. The material used in the jobs sent is of the most modern character, and used to excellent advantage.

MORRILL Bros., Fulton, New York. A large and varied assortment of general commercial printing, such as they claim is turned out every day in their establishment. The samples shown are, without exception, worthy of commendation on general principles, the composition and presswork coming appropriately under the terms of "first-class work." This is one of the highest compliments we can confer.

C. B. FISK & Co., Palmer, Massachusetts. Several copies of the *Palmer Journal*, a seven column paper, published by the above firm which is, without exception, one of the neatest newspapers it has ever been our lot to see. We would like to send a copy of it, as a model, to the publishers of a number of abortions, which reach us, under the pretention of being representative periodicals. Their advertisements look as though they had been thrown in with a shovel, and the larger and more unsightly the type used, the more attractive they appear in their eyes. In the samples before us the advertisements are set in lightface Roman, great primer being the largest size used, and the effect is very, very pleasing. We also acknowledge the receipt of a large number of job specimens, which, as may be supposed, coming from the publishers of such a paper, are worthy of commendation.

SFECIMENS have also been received from the St. John Printing House, Toledo, Ohio; Thomas P. Nichols, Lynn, Massachusetts; "D. D. P." Grand Rapids, Michigan; D. V. J., New Orleans; La Cygne (Kansas) Journal job office; l. F. Mack & Bro., Sandusky, Ohio.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

C. W. Howard, Menasha, Wisconsin, is building a paper mill, and has ordered a 76-inch Fourdrinier machine from the Beloit Iron Works.

J. AMBLER & Co., Allegan, Michigan, have built a paper mill at Dundee, with a capacity of five tons per day. They will manufacture straw wrapping paper only.

THE Harding Paper Company announces the completion of its new mill at Excello, Ohio. The mill is equipped with all of the modern improvements, and has a capacity of three tons a day.

S. D. Warren & Co., Cumberland Mills, Maine, have commenced the foundation for a new mill 70 by 70 feet. Two new machines are to be put in, one of which is to make paper for the *Century Magazine*.

THE Coburn Paper Company has recently been organized at Skow-hegan, Maine, with a capital of \$200,000. The building operations will soon begin, so as to start up in the early fall, with a daily capacity of twenty tons wood pulp.

By the census it appears that the Quaker City is turning out papers of various kinds from mills owned and operated by Philadelphia parties, finished product aggregating annually over \$8,250,000. Also that its paper dealers are annually handling goods exceeding in value \$15,000,000.

THE Kaufman Fiber and Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$1,000,000, has been organized at New Orleans, to manufacture machinery for decorticating ramie, jute, etc., to decorticate and treat ramie and jute fiber by the Kaufman process, and to encourage the cultivation of fibrous plants.

THE Kimberly & Clark Company, Appleton, has closed a contract for a bisulphite pulp mill with the National Sulphite Boiler Company. It is the intention of the Kimberly & Clark Company to remove the machinery now in its upper pulp mill, and substitute a plant for the manufacture of bisulphite fiber.

A DEPUTATION of the leading paper manufacturers and dealers of Canada, recently waited on Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, and MacKenzie Bowell, minister of customs, and stated that in view of the ambiguity existing as to the interpretation of the tariff on various kinds of paper, that it be readjusted, and a uniform duty of 25 per cent imposed. They also asked for the reimposition of a 35 per cent advalorem duty on blankbooks, and fifty cents a hundred on strawboard. In support of such request it was stated that the paper makers of the

United States were selling goods in the Dominion at prices they would not sell at in their own country. In reply to an inquiry as to what effect the adoption of such a tariff would have on the price of paper, it was stated that the competition among paper makers in Canada is sufficient to keep down the price of all grades. The promise then was made that the proposal would be laid before the cabinet, which would endeavor to arrive at a conclusion having in view the interests both of consumers and manufacturers.

THE Herkimer Paper Company, of Herkimer, New York, is about to build a large addition to its mill, the dimensions of which will be: machine room, 35 by 130; finishing and store room, 40 by 180; engine room and dryer, 35 by 75. This will make the buildings in the form of a quadrangle, and inside the square there will be a machine shop. A new two thousand pounds rag engine will be put in, and the new paper machine will be one hundred inches wide, and will run about three hundred feet per minute. When the new part is completed, the capacity of the entire nill will be from fourteen to sixteen tons of paper a day.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A NEW evening paper is shortly to appear in Cleveland.

THE New York Sun has started an evening one-cent edition.

PRINTERS throughout Missouri report excellent business during the

A NEW periodical, called the Negro American, has been started in Roston

THE bill to establish a state printing office in Connecticut has been souashed.

The next session of the International Typographical Union commences Monday, June 6.

TWENTY-ONE typographical unions succeeded in getting an increase of their scale during 1886.

The plant of the Providence (R. I.) Star has been sold at auction to ex-Governor Henry Lippitt, for \$2,500.

THROUGH the energy of Mr. Gamewell, thirty pressmen's unions have been organized. A pretty good showing.

THE American Publishing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, are about to introduce "self-spacing" type in their composing room.

THE Buffalo Courier Company has secured the contract for printing P. T. Barnum's show work for the season. It will amount to \$200,000.

"FATHER" QUINN of the Erie *Herald* composing room is one of the oldest printers in the country, being over seventy years, and still at the case.

THE Cooperative Printing and Publishing Company, Boston, is offering to compromise at twenty cents on the dollar. The concern had a capital of \$20,000.

THE public printer at Washington estimates the approximate cost of the amount of printing previously ordered by congress within the present year at \$159,856.

MR. SAMUEL RASTALL's system of measurement, which has been explained at length in our columns, has been adopted by the proprietors of the Sioux City (Iowa) Telegram.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT, it is reported, intends making many changes throughout the government printing office, in the manner of doing work, particularly in the jobroom.

Frank E. Ross, of San Rafael, California, is a pretty fast typesetter for a boy of twelve years. He recently set four thousand ems of solid brevier in five minutes less than four hours.

THE La Fayette (Ind.) Journal was sold, April I, to Senator French, of Posey county, and W. B. Wilson, of the Indianapolis Sentinel. Consideration, \$5,700. Its politics will be democratic.

St. PAUL Union and the employing printers of that city have agreed upon a scale of prices, to go into effect on May 1 and last one year, of 35 cents per thousand, and \$16 a week for daywork.

THE Union Printer says: "The secretary-treasurer of the insurance branch, International Typographical Union, has just forwarded to the

relatives of the late Albert Haskin, of Toronto (holder of certificate 309), the first death benefit paid by the branch. The next benefit will be paid to the widow of the late R. Bath, of Boston union.

THE Printing Times and Lithographer says the first time that a piece of music has been printed in England on a fast rotary web machine at the rate of 10,000 per hour from stero plates, occurred two or three months are.

ALBERT B. DUNWELL, a compositor on the Shelton (Conn.) Advertiver and J. Whitaker, of the Derby (Conn.) Transcript, had a typesetting contest recently. They set three hours, and Whitaker won with 4,000 ems to Dunwell's 3,740.

THE two typographical unions of Montreal are taking steps to remedy the printing contract system now in vogue, and also to do away with the printing offices in the various charitable institutions, in which we sincerely hope they will be successful.

A NOVELTY in bookbinding consists of thin sheet metal for covers, to take the place of cardboard. It is covered with the ordinary leather used in bookbinding, and the finish of the book presents the same appearance, except in the greater thinness of the covers.

At the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association, at Madison, prizes were offered for the best specimens of job printing, from offices in the state. The first premium was awarded to the *Grant County Herald*, and the second to the Columbus Republican.

THE proprietors of the Eagle, Brooklyn, New York, have purchased a valuable site, and intend to erect their building on it. It is located on the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, where the Brooklyn Theater and Clarendon Hotel now stand. The price paid was \$230,000.

Public Printer Benedict has recently discharged forty-three employés of the government printing office in Washington, including thirty-three compositors, proofreaders and copyholders, and five bookbinders, and five girl assistants. A further reduction of the force is predicted.

THE well-known printing firm of Wells & Rafter, Springfield, Massachusetts, have recently enlarged their premises, and added new type and material thereto. Messrs. C. Potter, Jr. & Co., have also a contract to furnish them with one of their latest improved cylinder presses, as soon as it can be manufactured.

THE following is a batch of North Carolina papers—all six-column folios—recently started: Mathews Herald, J. Bruner, publisher; Thomasville Herald, J. Lambeth, publisher; Biddleville Gazette, S. M. Pharr, publisher; Lowell Herald, McAden & Young, publishers; Belmont News, also published by McAden & Young.

THE ** of the girl of the . are small, tapering and beautifully shaped; ii as beautiful as the **, and she is without her ||; her frown is a f, and her figure excites!!! of surprise and a hankering -- her. In winter time, when her beaux, round to see her, she -- away to put some: the grate, provided they do not u u natural gas for fuel. **—Mechanical Fun.

THE Photo-Engraving Company of New York, located at 67–71 Park Place, has just issued a book of specimens of engravings, which excels anything of the kind heretofore executed by this firm, and this is saying a great deal. The samples produced by the "half-tone" process are also deserving of the highest commendation, and show to what perfection the art has been brought.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to prepare a circular calling the attention of the members of certain unions to May 12, as the birthday of Mr. George W. Childs. On that day, every union printer east of the Mississippi will be expected to contribute the price of 1,000 cms toward the fund for the erection of the proposed headquarters of the International Union in Philadelphia; the nucleus of which was the \$10,000 donated jointly by Messrs. Childs and Drexel.

THE following are the officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association: David Winslow, of the Boston Journal, president; William McManus, Philadelphia Record, first vice-president; Melville E. Stone, Chicago News, second vice-president; H. F. Gunnison, Brooklyn Eagle, third vice-president; Jno. II. Haldeman, Louisville Courier-fournal, fourth vice-president; W. J. Richards, Indianapolis News, fifth vice-president; W. H. Brearly, Detroit News, secretary; E. P. Call, Boston Herald, treasurer.

THE New York City printer was paid as follows for work and materials for the City Record, in 1886, and made bids as follows for 1887: Paper per ream, 1886, \$9; 1887, \$7.50; composition, ordinary matter, per 1,000 ems, .70, .75; ten days' standing matter, 15, .12; over 10 days' standing matter, per 1,000 ems, \$1.20, \$1.30; composition registry of voters, per 1,000 ems, \$1.20, \$1.40; alterations, per hour, .75, .75; presswork, per token, 75, .80.

FOR EIGN.

A COMIC journal, entitled Wit and Humor, has recently been established at Madras, India.

It is claimed that the first daily newspaper published in Europe was issued at Antwerp, by Abraham Verhoeve.

THE number of newspapers in Paris has grown from 865 in 1863, to 1,340 now, showing that the republic has been very favorable to the growth of political journalism.

A GERMAN newspaper is now being published at Shanghai, under the title of *Der Ostasiarlishe Lloyd (The East Asiatic Lloyd)*. Its editor is Herr J. von Gundlach, formerly an officer in the Chinese Nanyang squadron.

AT Berlin, 497 newspapers, periodicals and magazines are now published. Of these 75 are political, 49 official organs, 60 treat of arts and sciences, 211 belong to commerce, trades, industry and agriculture, and 70 deal with religious, educational and other matters.

REPORTS from Turin announce a strike because of the introduction by a firm, of female compositors. A partial cessation of work has also taken place at Venice, where the journeymen refused to pick up stamps any longer at the rate of twenty-five centesimi (about five cents) per 1,000 ens.

THERE were last year two hundred and twenty printing offices in Denmark, which produced one hundred and seventy-three trade papers, two hundred and fifty-three political journals, and two thousand eight hundred and one books, one hundred and seventy-eight of the latter being translations.

THE School for Printers' and Type Founders' Apprentices at Vienna has begun its thirteenth year of existence. The number of pupils has now reached the high figure of 453, an increase of 108 when compared with the number at the beginning of the last school year. At the opening ceremony of the new school year there was a large gathering of friends of the institution, and the vice-director of the imperial printing office, Government Councilor Volkmer, was among the audience.

LEIFSIC has at length a printers' apprentice school. Its want has been felt for many years. The new school was opened November I, minety pupils entering themselves. Eight lessons are to be given every week, and the teachers all belong to the general trade school of the town, except two, who are practical printers, and to whom the technical lessons are intrusted. Herr Johannes Baensch, a Leipsic master printer, and head of the firm of W. Drugulin, is the president of the committee.

A LENGTHENED reference to the report of the London Society of Compositors for the year 1886, is unavoidably laid over. The following figures, however, taken therefrom, may prove of interest. It then had a membership of 6,585 members, and its treasury contained over \$88,000; its receipts for the preceding quarter amounted to \$26,000, and in the same period, \$6,000 had been paid for the relief of unemployed members, besides \$1,500 for superannuation allowances, and an equal amount for funeral allowances.

It seems that during the past year sixty-eight vernacular newspapers were published in Bengal, an increase of three on the 1884 total. Of these sixty-eight journals, seven are dailies, but only one of them circulates over 1,000 copies a day. The circulation of one weekly native newspaper is 12,000 copies. This is the highest on the list. But the average circulation of the majority of the weeklies is about 500. During

the year 1885, the two first newspapers ever printed in the Sindhi language, appeared. Another literary event of the year, in India, was the publication at Bombay, of a Marathi translation of Lord Tennyson's "Princess."

Typo is the name of a new monthly journal, issued in the city of Napier, New Zealand, devoted to the interests of the printing, publishing, lithographing, engraving, paper making, bookselling and stationery trades. It is an eight-page quarter-demy, and is a creditable production, both from a literary and mechanical standpoint. From it we learn there are in the colony one hundred and sixty-one registered newspapers, and one hundred and thirty-five printing offices, and that a capital of \$1,660,000 is invested in the printing business alone. We welcome it to our list of exchanges.

It was mentioned in a former issue that a Vienna inspector of factories wanted to reduce the time of apprenticeship in printing offices from four to three years, basing his action on a law which orders apprenticeship in factories not to last more than three years. But as that law classes as factories only those printing offices employing a stated number of people, the effect would have been that in the larger offices the apprenticeship was only allowed to last three years, while in the smaller ones four years would be required without being illegal. The Vienna gremium—that is, the trade board of letterpress printers—have therefore memorialized the Austrian Minister of Commerce. This official has decided against the too-clever inspector, and ordered the time of apprenticeship in printing offices to remain as before, namely, four years.—Printers' Register, London.

A most extensive work is now being published in China, the giant cyclopedia "T'u-shu-tschi-tsch'eng," comprising in 5,020 volumes all the chief works of Chinese literature. The 5,020 volumes contain 426,204 leaves; each leaf has eighteen columns, and each column twenty types or words, giving in all 153,433,440 words; but as there are many divisions and subdivisions, titles, etc., a considerable number of words must be deducted, but making all allowances, there still remain more than 100,000,000 words. The work has been printed under the government of Kien-lung, but only 100 copies were struck off, of which the imperial princes, the ministers of state, and the officials watching the printing, got one copy each, the rest being preserved at the imperial library. Seven more copies were given to three national libraries and to four great families, but these were lost during the Taiping revolution. One copy, printed on white paper, was sold for £2,500, another on bamboo paper for £1,500 to a Chinese firm, which is now printing a new edition of the cyclopedia from photo-lithographic reproductions of the original text, and promises to finish the whole work within three years. A copy of the new edition will sell for £90, subscription price.-London Printer's Register.

FROM a circular headed "Practical Patriotism," and issued in behalf of the Limerick branch of the Typographical Association, we learn that the regular printers of that city have a substantial grievance to complain of. Many of them have no chance of obtaining employment because a great deal of the work that could be done on the spot is sent elsewhere without necessity, and because, on the other hand, some of the employers, seeking to grasp at more than their fair share of profit, depend upon boy labor and the like, to the exclusion of the competent handicraftsmen who have spent the best years of their lives in becoming proficient in their business. Speaking from considerable experience, we can honestly say that we never knew a master printer who depended on boy labor and underpaid full-grown workmen who was not always, to employ an expressive phrase of our country-people, "pulling the devil by the tail" all his life. Certainly no fortune is to be made at the business by curtailing the expenditure needful for doing work properly. We are glad to be able to reproduce here one paragraph from the circular, which is evidently addressed to local people: "You will find, if you try, that work can be done as well and as cheaply in Limerick as in any other place; and you will be giving practical help to home trade and local enterprise by getting your work done in the city." We must say, in conclusion, that we are really surprised to learn from the circular that in only three of the job printing offices of Limerick the typographical society is recognized.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE following is said to be a good receipe for map-engraving wax: Four ounces linseed oil, half ounce of gum benzoin and half an ounce of white wax; boil two-thirds.

A EALL of twine, if opened from the inside, will run off easily enough, and give no trouble in the untwining, but if begun from the outside, it will speedily get tangled and knotted.

It is alleged that paper is about to be used for driving belts. It undergoes several processes for this purpose, including a treatment with acid, making the belt a parchment-like substance.

CHAS. H. WHITING, youngest son of William B. Whiting, and brother of Congressman Whiting, died at his home, in Elmswood, Massachusetts, on Thursday, March 24, aged twenty-nine years.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands has appointed Mr. Robert J. Creighton, a printer, and formerly editor and proprietor of the Wellington (New Zealand) *Southern Cross*, to be his minister of foreign affairs.

THE Labor Leader, of Boston, Massachusetts, of which Frank L. Foster and Geo. E. McNeil, both men of national repute, are respectively editor and manager, is one of the best exchanges which reaches our table.

THE firm of Miller, Girton & Walters, Des Moines, Iowa, has been changed to that of Miller & Walters, the interest of Mr. Girton having been purchased by these gentlemen, who will continue the business in all its branches.

STAINS of ink on books and engravings may be removed by applying a solution of oxalic acid, ciric acid, or tartaric acid upon the paper, without fear of damage. These acids take out writing ink, but do not interfere with the printing.

MR. FRED. T. IRWIN, the efficient foreman of the Lewiston (Maine)

Evening fournal composing room, has accepted a position as foreman
of the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him
success in his new field of labor.

S. A. Grant, of Springfield, Massachusetts, inventor of the envelope machine which bears his name, now in England, writes home that he has sold the European right in his invention to the Grant Envelope Machine Company for \$250,000.

To remove dust, without scratching, from the finest polished surfaces, the *Moniteur Industrielle* says, take of cyanide of potassium, 15 grams; soap, 15 grams; chalk-blanc de Meudon, 30 grams; water sufficient to make a thick paste.

An important discovery has just been made, which, it is believed, will give a great impetus to wood-pulp makers. Wood pulp is now to be used for the manufacture of all kinds of building ornaments, which are generally made in plaster of paris.

J. L. Jones, of Toronto, Ontario, designer and engraver, has sent us a catalogue of specimens of engraving on wood, produced by his establishment, of which he has every reason to be proud. We seriously doubt if they can be excelled in this or any other city.

THOMAS STEVENS, after successfully completing his famous journey around the world on a bicycle, has quietly settled down to his editorial duties as manager of the bicycling department of *Outling*. We shall look for an account of his adventures with a good deal of interest.

To preserve marks of the ordinary lead pencil, two plans are proposed: Coat them over with a solution of collodion, adding two per cent of stearine; or immerse the paper containing marks in a bath of clear water, then flow or immerse in milk a moment, and hang up to dry,

To take the dirt off book leaves without injuring the printing, besides the ordinary use of bread crumbs for the removal of stains, a solution of oxalic acid, citric acid, or tartaric acid may be used; these acids do not attack printing ink, but will remove marginal notes in writing ink, etc.

THE Scientific American gives the following as a good recipe for a quick drying varnish; suitable for use on small memorandum books: Use six ounces mastic, in drops; three ounces coarsely powdered glass, separated from the dust by a sieve; thirty-two ounces spirits of wine of 40 degrees. Place the ingredients in a sand bath over a fire, and let

them boil, stirring well. When thoroughly mixed, introduce three ounces spirits of turpentine, boil for half an hour, remove from the fire, cool, and strain through cotton cloth. Great care in manipulation is requisite to avoid a conflagration. Use a closed fire and watch incessantly.

An arrant fool, by the name of Lawrence M. Donovan, who claims to be a pressman, and who dubs himself the champion jumper of the world, proposes to leap the Niagara Horseshoe Falls, and swim the rapids, on May 8. The probabilities are that the "jump" won't terminate at the river. We see nothing heroic about such a foolhardy act.

STEREOTYPER'S PASTE is composed of the following ingredients: Water, flour, starch, gum arabic, alum and whiting. The best of flour and starch are to be used. These foregoing articles, excepting the whiting, are thoroughly mixed, and heated by steam. When the mass is thoroughly homogeneous, sufficient whiting is added to give it stiffness.

A BRONZE or changeable hue for dark inks may be obtained as follows: Take one pound gum shellac and dissolve it in two-thirds gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol, spirits of cologne, for twenty-four hours; then add nine and one-half ounces analine red; let it stand a few hours, when it will be ready for use. Add to dark inks as needed, in quantities to suit, when if carefully done, they will have a rich dark, or changeable hue.

THE author contends that the yellowing of paper is due to an oxidation determined by light, and especially by the more refragible rays. This discoloration is more striking in wood papers than in rag papers. Dry air is another important condition for the preservation of paper. The author thinks that in libraries the electric light is inferior to gas, on account of the large proportion of the more refrangible rays present in the former—*Prof. Wiester*.

It is important for zinc-etchers to know that no more acid solution is necessary than scarcely enough to cover the plate. By constantly moving this acid solution over the plate, which is best effected by having the containing vessel in a swinging position, the air can all the time strike the plate. The acid must never cover the plate; it must only pass over it from the motion of the plate itself or the containing vessel. This makes a quicker and more even etching than by the old plan.—

American Lithographer and Printer.

NEVER tell all you know, for he who tells everything he knows often tells more than he knows. Never attempt all you can do, for he who attempts everything he can do often attempts more than he can do. Never believe all you may hear, for he who believes all he hears often believes more than he hears. Never lay out all you can afford, for he who lays out everything he can afford often lays out more than he can afford. Never decide upon all you may see, for he who decides upon everything he sees often decides upon more than he sees.

As interesting discovery has recently been made in Mexico. The rocks which form part of the foundation of the promontory on which the Castle of Chapultepec rests, Mr. Batres says, are covered with hieroglyphic characters which will prove interesting for the study of Mexican antiquities and history. The surface of the rocks was hidden by a dense growth of moss and shrubs, but they are now being cleared off, and the hieroglyphic inscriptions have come to light. Mr. Batres has commenced to decipher the characters, which he expects to be able to finish by spring.

WEIGHT OF LEADS REQUIRED FOR A JOB.—Multiply the number of lines in a page by the number of pages to be leaded, and divide the product by the number of leads of the measure required that go to the pound. Example: I have to lead (8 to pica) 24 pages of matter set 21 ems pica, there being 35 lines to the page. How many pounds of leads shall I want? I find 54 8-to-pica leads, 21 ems long, go to the pound. Therefore I divide 35 times 24 by 54, and get 15 pounds 10 ounces. Answer: I should order 20 pounds, cut to the right measure, to be sure of having enough.—Exchange.

DR. JULIUS WEINER, who is examining the papyri belonging to Archduke Rainer, of Austria, has published some of the results. He says the papers are true paper, that is to say, consist of a felted fiber, and in his opinion are undoubtedly made from rags. They are sized with starch—nay, more, starch is used as a filling, and for the purpose of whitening the pulp. The said scientist is, moreover, of the opinion that the starch used is that of wheat or barley. A peculiar result of the examination is that it shows that the surface of the papers has suffered from ferment germs, settled thereon.

An important point of law as it affects printers has recently been judicially decided. A printer who had undertaken to produce a large number of almanaes by a given date, failed to do so, and his client refused to receive them, a suit by the printer to recover expenses being the result. But the judge before whom the case was tried not only decided against the printer in respect to the goods in dispute, but also on the second issue that he was liable for whatever loss of profit his client may have incurred through his failure to execute the order. The decision should be a warning to printers of the responsibility they incur by making promises impossible of fulfillment.

The process of manufacture of the beautiful satin." silk" Belgium finished papers is but little known. It may be of interest to describe it. A fine calendered book paper is printed with zine-white, ground in No. 3 varnish, in the same manner as bronzing is done. The product is then allowed to dry, and afterward calendered, either by the aid of the calendering machine, or the following process: Powdered oxalic acid, paper and water are made into a paste, and applied by vigorous rubbing and heavy pressure to a highly-polished lithographic stone, with the aid of a large, smooth cork, or piece of wood, covered with flannel or woolen cloth. An ordinary lithographic press is then used, through which the sheet and polished stone is run. By the pressure, the long, thim fiber of the asbestos is fastened to the sheet, and the result is the glossy satin finish spoken of—Paper and Press.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20.

Boston.—State of trade, fair: prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33½ to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Outlook encouraging.

Chicago.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, §18.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better for local typos; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning persents, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Denver.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 50 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; bob printers; per week, \$44. Although there is a better outlook here at present than for some time past, there is no demand for printers, there being enough resident compositors to meet the requirements.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. It looks good for a steady, sober "sub" or two during the coming season

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning pare, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$50 and \$72. Demand fully supplied. Delegate to Buffalo, Frank M. Butters.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very bad; composition on morning pars, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Demand fully supplied.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, §ts.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The situation in the *Herald* jobrooms remains unchanged.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 49 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, 81 to \$4.8.

Rochester.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning pages, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; weekwork, \$14. Work brisk in job offices, and subs scarce on the newspaper.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, §16. Supply of printers equal to demand. Scale on daywork will be 30 cents after May 1.

Springfield.—State of trade, good: prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$515. No trouble, plenty of work, and also a sufficient number of men constantly about to do it.

St. Louis.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Considerable jobwork at present, but there is no telling how soon the bottom will drop out of the boom.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair for next two months; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Stay away; outside of city little work and doubtfull wages.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mr. Andrew Van Bieber, of Van Bibber & Co., Cincinnati, we understand, is preparing a work on printers' rollers, which he intends shall be the most complete work on the subject ever published. No one is more competent to treat this subject, and all printers and pressmen would do well to keep a look out for it. Only one edition will be published, which will be copyrighted. See their advertisement on another page.

SUBSTANTIAL improvements recently made in the "Liberty" news printing machine, manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, render it equal in many respects, to a firstclass cylinder press. Folding machines can be attached, when ordered, without extra charge for connecting them; they take the place of the delivery table when using the fly, and occupy the same space. The "Liberty Job Press," manufactured by the same firm, is unsurpassed in simplicity of construction, speed, durability, register, and clearness and evenness of impression. Write for circular and prices.

THE SEDGWICK PAPER JOGGER.

We direct the especial attention of the trade to the advertisement of the above-named machine, an attachment for cylinder presses for jogging paper after it has been delivered from the fly. It works automatically with the fly, and will jog any size, thickness or quality, except tissue, as even as it can be done with hand. Address G. H. Sedgwick, Bloomfeld, New Jersey, for price and circular.

"FAST TYPESETTING."

A book of about one hundred pages, just published by Messrs. Barnes, McCann & Duguid, contains records of all typesetting matches, portraits and sketches of famous printers, valuable suggestions on setting type, etc. Price \$2. Sold only by William C. Barnes, 126 Sand street, Brooklyn, New York; Joseph W. McCann, 934 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, New York; Alex. Duguid, Enquirer office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

Again, we take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to a page of samples of photo-zincography to be found in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, the production of the establishment of A. Zeese & Co., the well-known electrotypers and photo-engravers, 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Though the specimens here given are necessarily limited in number, they are amply sufficient to show the various styles and class of work in which zincography can be employed to advantage. The perfect tracery in the "prize bouquet," the clear cut expression of the portrait, as well as the metris of the other samples, show to what perfection this process has been brought. It is, at the same time, simple, effective and cheap—and we know of no better recommendations. Parties at a distance desiring work of this character cannot do better than send for estimates.

REMOVAL.

Hastings & Todd, the well-known manufacturers of cardboard, 35 and 37 Beckman street, New York, intend to remove on or about the 20th of April, to new and more commodious quarters, located at 26 Beckman, and running through to Spruce street, where will be found every possible convenience and contrivance for the conducting of their business, at the lowest possible margin of expense. They will also carry a much larger stock than they do at present—though it is now the largest in the city—and will in every way be better prepared for the proper conduct of their business.

WHIPPLE'S ECONOMIC PROOF-PRESS.



A perfectly simple, but accurate device for taking double and single column galley proofs, consisting of two iron tracks, the requisite height, and a hollow, felt-covered eylinder of sufficient weight to produce an even impression, without any extra exertion on the part of the operator. It is merely the old method simplified and cheapened to an extent that places it within the reach of every practical printer who requires proof-press. Full length of track 32 inches; galley space between tracks, 10 inches; cylinder, 7 inches in circumference; weight of cylinder, between 15 and 20 pounds; entire weight of machine, not over 35 lbs. Price \$10. Manufactured by Frank B. Whipple, and sold by the Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago.

BUSINESS REMOVAL.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, formerly located at 79 Jackson street, has been compelled, by a continued increase of business, to seek more convenient and commodious quarters, which have been found in the new and elegant eight-story building on Harrison, extending from Dearborn street to Fourth avenue, one of the most eligible and best-lighted structures in the city. Here they are prepared to fill, with unerring promptness, all orders for their present customers, as also from all new comers, who may favor them with their patronage. As is known to the trade, they furnish almost everything in the shape of reading matter, from the latest telegraphic news for daily papers, to interesting miscellaneous articles for weeklies, including serial stories, tales, illustrated and otherwise, traveling sketches, poetry, religious reading, scientific articles, and semi-news matter of particular interest. The economy and convenience resulting from the use of stereotype plates have made them a necessary part of the outfit of a country office, while the services now rendered by them are so varied, and their forms and style and make-up such that every publisher desiring their services can be suited. Remember the new location on Harrison street, extending from Dearborn street to Fourth avenue.

THE BOOM IN "CHALLENGE" PRESSES.

This popular printing press is having an astonishing sale, and Messers. Shiniedewend & Lee Company, the manufacturers, are entitled to both credit and congratulation for the magnificent industry they have built up. They were the first in the West to undertake the manufacture of platen presses on a large scale; but the immense output of their "Challenge" presses, the enthusiastic testimonials from practical printers who are using them, and the bewildering scene of activity presented by their capacious machine shops, all tend to prove that they builded wisely and permanently when they established the Challenge Press Works at 46-48 Third avenue, this city. No one could make a visit to this great mechanical hive of industry without realizing the truth of the caption of this article, namely, that there is a genuine boom in "Challenge" presses.

These facts illustrate another and broader one: that in the progressive and tireless West, these great and thriving industries are growing up around us so rapidly that their own associates and kindred scarcely realize their existence until they have grown to magnificent proportions. Nothing is new to us. Nothing astonishes us. CTEREOTYPER AND COMPOSITOR—A good job compositor, well up in all classes of work, wants a situation (member of International Typographical Union). He can work stereotyping apparatus. Piease address, "COMPOSITOR," 174 Queen street, Utwaya, Canada.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, 4-1-17.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS.

We have a number of first-class advertising specialties, including THE SEASON, an illustrated quarterly, for any part of the year; the CHRISTMAS BELLS, and the ARTISTIC ALMANAC, on which "an honest penny" can be made by anyone having a little push and ordinary ability as solicitors. Sample copies sent by måil. Address, J. A. & R. A. REID, Printers and Publishers, Providence, R. I.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. Hodge, Sec'v.

W. C. GILLETT, Treas.

LEI Jegan P

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Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, 30 CENTS PER POUND.

Van Bibber's "Champion" (Re-casting) Composition, 35 CENTS PER POUND.

VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY."

35 CENTS PER POUND.

"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

Our "Regular" is a perfectly reliable composition, working splendidly in any weather with any ink. Rollers made of it this winter should be very durable and last a long time in perfect order.

Our "Champion" composition is the best composition made of the "recasting" class. Printers in dry climates will find it especially useful.

> PLAIN DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF OUR GOODS, AND WE WARRANT ALL GOODS WE SEND OUT.

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Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, and Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready."

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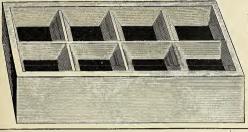
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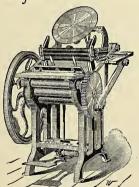
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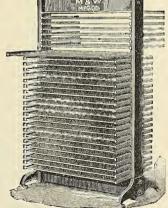
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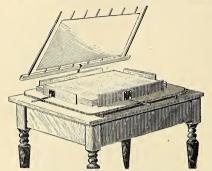


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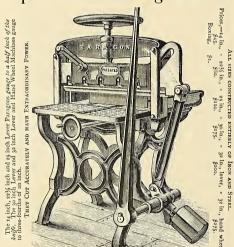
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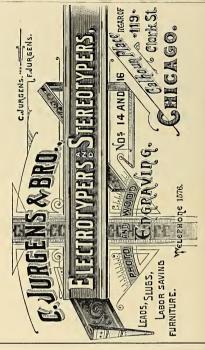
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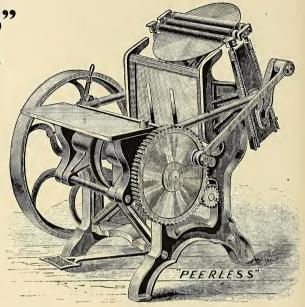
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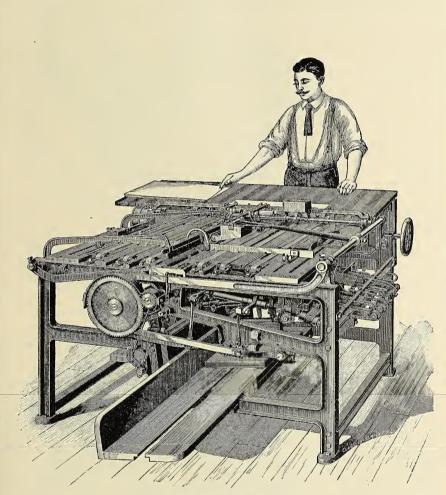
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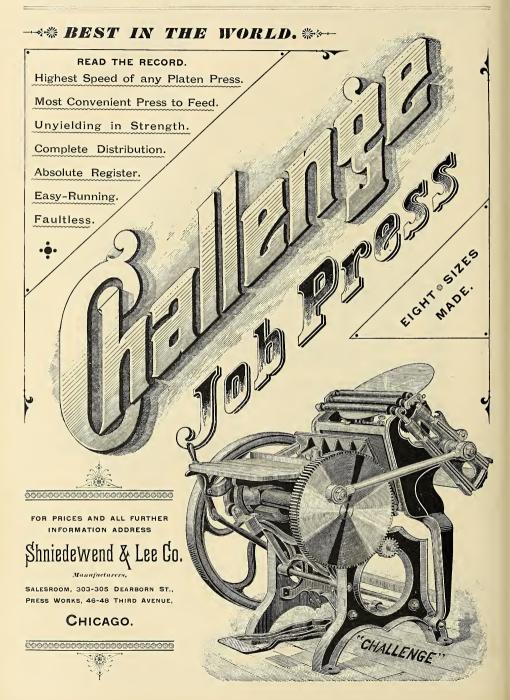


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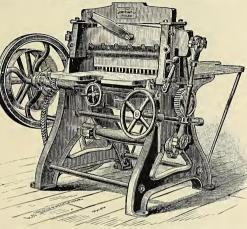
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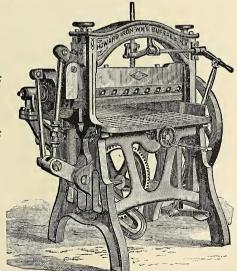
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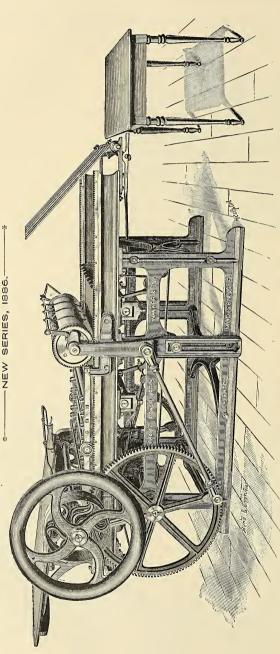
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IV .-- No. 8.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1887.

TERMS: \\ \frac{\$2.00}{\text{Single copies, 20 cents,}}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COLORS AND COLOR PRINTING.

NO. II.-BY A. V. HAIGHT.

WHERE three colors are to be used on a piece of work, some of the combinations that harmonize well, are: Red, yellow and blue; vermilion, dark green and light salmon; carmine, greenish yellow and black; blue, orange and dark brown; brown, yellow and purple; orange, light blue and black; olive, scarlet and light blue; raw sienna, sage green and carmine.

In the more elaborate kinds of color printing, where six, seven or more tints and colors are employed, the combinations possible are almost endless. The beauty of the work, in such cases, must depend greatly on a natural or educated taste for color combination, and even with the best requires much study. The different colors should be so arranged and distributed that any single color will not be too prominent, or at least not so leading that the others are nearly lost to sight. The introduction of tints on this kind of work is absolutely necessary as intermediates, to prevent the otherwise harsh appearance of a number of full, bright colors in juxtaposition. Where several bright, strong colors are required, tints made from the same colors may be used to a great extent. For instance, a pink tint will improve the appearance of red, or a green tint will heighten a full green color of the same hue. Where many tints cannot be used, care should be taken to select those that will harmonize as well as possible with the colors employed. Gray, being a mixture of white and black, may always be used, as it will harmonize with any color and always make the colors appear purer and brighter. A colored gray placed close to a bright color will be influenced by the proximity of the color. For example, if a bluish gray be used close to orange, it will receive a perceptible increase of blue; and a yellowish gray will take a perceptible green tint in the same place. In other words, the gray tint will reflect the complementary of the color used with it.

Some of the most pleasing results in color printing are obtained by what may be called the harmony of analogous colors. By this we mean the combination of various colors and tints which will not present a strong or marked con-

trast. Broken colors are generally the best for this class of work, and they may often be lapped or blended in the printing so as to produce very pretty effects. The introduction of a single pure color in a piece of work of this kind will often improve and brighten it a great deal, however. For instance, take olive, raw sienna and scarlet as the leading colors. With these, use gold and dark brown, and tints made from the colors named, which may be lapped or blended in some parts of the work. If the colors are properly distributed, the result of this and similar combinations cannot fail to be good.

It is not the choice and distribution of colors alone, however, that make a piece of work attractive. It often happens that the selection of colors for a job may be faultless, and, though they may be also judiciously distributed, yet the whole thing will present an unsightly appearance, A correct or graceful design is of primary importance, and will go far toward simplifying the arrangement of colors.

It will sometimes happen, also, that a design, which is without any fault in itself, cannot be adapted to colors advantageously. The writer has in mind a piece of color printing which once came in his hands. Before attempting to print it in colors the design appeared to be very good, and was new and original. A number of selections of colors variously arranged were tried, but none of them had any other effect than to make the job look inferior to the plain printing in black, and the design was finally abandoned, so far as printing it in colors was concerned.

These remarks, of course, apply mainly to ornamental designs, and not to pictorial printing, or printing in colors entirely from engravings. In the latter class of work, when the composition or picture is made up of figures, buildings, foliage, etc., the colors are necessarily governed by the character of the subject; and though a great deal depends upon the artist or the engraver, it is not always possible to get an absolutely correct or harmonious grouping of colors. In the purely ornamental work, the task of arranging the colors is more difficult, as it is almost entirely dependent upon the taste or judgment of the printer or artist. In the former case, it is mainly a matter of imitating something in nature, or copying the work of another, while, in the latter, originality and a knowledge of the

harmony of colors is called into use. In arranging the colors for printing a picture, one would hardly think of printing a dog green to harmonize with a red brick house, or of printing the foliage near the horizon in orange to bring it in harmonious contrast with a blue sky. The natural colors of the objects must be adhered to more or less, while in a piece of ornamental work there may be nothing to govern the choice of colors.

It has often occurred to me that the laws governing the harmonious contrast of colors might be more advantageously applied in the arrangement of the colors in specimen books of printing inks. It has almost invariably been the custom to commence with a certain color, and follow successively with the different grades of the same. If a person looks at a dozen pages of red ink, one after another, the last five or six will appear to be duller or less beautiful than the first, though they may be in reality as bright or brighter. The eyes having looked at five or six pages of the same color, are in about the same condition as if they had looked steadily the same length of time at a solid red, and have a tendency to see the complementary of red, which is green. If two or three pages of red were immediately followed by as many of green, the effect would be to restore the eyes to their normal state, and to intensify the appearance of both the colors. So if one looks for a time at a number of lemon yellows, and immediately comes to an orange yellow, the latter will appear to be a dark or crimson red, from the fact that the eye is affected by a tendency to see violet, which is the complementary of lemon yellow; and the yellow of the orange disappears and leaves to the sight only the red of the orange, or a red inclining to violet.

(To be continued.)

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ALBUMEN (EGG-WHITE) COPYING PROCESS FOR PHOTO-ENGRAVING PURPOSES.

THE mystery heretofore connected with everything relating to the process of zinc-etching, is rapidly being cleared away, as this art, known for many years, but not until recently put into extensive practical use, is now regarded as a legitimate business. And this is not only noticeable in the United States, but also in European countries. The process, as in use in Germany, differs slightly from that which is commonly practiced in this country. Richard Merkel gives his experience in zincetching in an article lately published in the Graphische Künste, which will be found to contain interesting, and, probably, useful suggestions concerning this branch of the "art preservative of arts."

Syrian asphaltum, a pitch, or tar, which is sensitive to light, but will not readily be influenced by acids, has found its way into most photo-engraving establishments, and is regarded as the best means to procure a photographic copy on zinc, for the purpose of etching; indeed, such copies are all that can be desired for chemical engraving, being well delineated, sharp and clear. But the translucence of asphaltum is so slight that large establishments have been obliged to introduce electric light, so as to be enabled to procure copies on winter days and in dark weather, when

there is no sunshine; whereas, smaller establishments, which found it too expensive to introduce such facilities, have taken refuge in the process of copying on paper, prepared with egg-white gelatine and a solution of chrome. In this way a copy can be obtained in a very short time, and with comparatively little light. Although much can be said in favor of this method of copying, it is only the most skillful artisan who is enabled to obtain satisfactory results; that is to say produce copies which are equal to those procured by the asphaltum process. The work following the exposition of the copy, as the rolling up, developing and protecting, requires much more care and time.

In the following, I have endeavored to explain the method by which such results are obtained, as will compare favorably with those of the asphaltum process. The art of zinc-etching is by no means new; it was, however, not put into practical use for a long time, because the obstacles to contend with were not fully understood, but it is now a distinctive science, and the process of copying with chrome egg-white gelatine, affords many advantages. Great care, however, should be observed in all the various manipulations, as much depends upon the skill of the operator.

The whites of two eggs are beaten so as to form a froth, and then given time to settle. After skimming, a clear fluent albumen is obtained. I find this solution to work admirably:

60 grams distilled water.

3 " bi-chrome-acid ammonia.

6 " ammonia.

9 " spiritus.

To 25 ccm. of this mixture 30 ccm. of albumen is added, and, after being well shaken, is filtered through a fine linen cloth.

A well-polished plate of zinc, perfectly free of fatty substance, is covered with the solution as evenly as possible, care being taken that the egg-white does not form any bubbles. By holding the plate in an inclined position the fluid will drip off on one corner, after which the plate is put in a dark room to dry. Until dry the solution is not very sensitive to the light. In about two hours the plate is ready to be put into the copying press. The plate, as a rule, will dry in about half an hour, but if used too soon the fine lines will be lost in the developing of the picture. It is likewise, impracticable to let it stand too long, over ten hours, as the salts of chrome will make the albumen almost entirely insoluble. The exposure of the negative requires one to two minutes with a good sun; five to ten minutes in cloudy weather, and fifteen to twenty minutes in winter time or on rainy days. The copying press, or frame, is brought back into the darkroom, and the plate taken out to be rolled up. This part of the work requires all possible attention, as the imperfect rolling up was the cause of the egg-white copying process falling into disuse, and the adoption of the far more costly asphaltum method. With a good printer's roller (here a leather roller is used), a small quantity of book ink (here lithographic ink) is rolled out thinly, on a clean stone, after which the stone is again washed off with turpentine, of which oil a few drops

is also put on the roller. To insure an *even distribution* the ink should be distributed on the stone until the turpentine has evaporated; the roller then regains its suction, and the ink has a light gray appearance. Then proceed to roll up the zinc-plate until the outlines of the copy are easily discernible.

This being done, the plate is put into a shallow basin, with clear water, face up, and left there about five minutes. The work of developing then begins. By the use of a small ball of extra fine cotton batting, and by slight pressing and continued movement in the water, all the ink can be rubbed from the places on the plate which are not affected by the light, and will consequently be influenced by the acid. This is done without taking the plate from the water. All places not affected by the light will soon distinctly develop, as the ink is readily removed from them, and, if the exposition has been well-timed, and the rolling up executed in the manner prescribed, the picture will immediately appear very clear. After such development, the plate is taken out of the water and allowed to drip off, and dried quickly with a fan, or something similar. The picture is then covered with finely pulverized and well sifted asphaltum, which is carried on with cotton batting. (In America this is done with fine camel-hair brushes, and the brushing over, or protecting, is done alternately from all four sides.) The asphaltum powder adheres to the finest lines, and all superfluous asphaltum is easily removed. It should be observed that no particles remain on the spaces, which should appear white. Then the plate is heated over a spirit lamp, or on an iron plate, until the asphaltum begins to dissolve, which is denoted by the bright appearance of the copy. Care must be taken not to overheat the plate, as the asphaltum is easily burnt, when it cracks and splits off. Too little heating is likewise disadvantageous. If the asphaltum is not well melted and combined with the ink, the acid will eat into the illustration, and the entire copy will be spoiled, or ill finished.

Some engravers of my acquaintance use the egg-white copying process for rough work, but will not undertake fine work with the same method. I have noticed that they make the same mistakes.

The layer of egg-white is put on almost clear, with little water, and is so thick that the sun, in penetrating through the negative, widens the fine lines, and small white spots in the background are made to disappear entirely. With the tried solution given above, this is obviated.

The use of lithographic ink is also prohibited; it is too greasy, and cannot be removed from the open spaces as readily as common book ink, so that by developing it often occurs that fine lines are erased entirely.

In carrying too much ink of any kind no good results can be obtained. As with the fatty lithographic ink, the water cannot penetrate the thick layer of ink, and the developing can therefore be but indifferently executed.

While the copying and rolling up is going on, the plate should not be subjected to great changes of temperature. If, in the winter time, the copying press is put near a cold window to expose the negative, and is then taken into a warm room, the glass begins to sweat, and the developing of the copy will be impossible.

A thin layer of egg white and ink are the main points to be looked after, and, if once understood, will enable any zinc etcher to obtain satisfactory results.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TALKS WITH THE BOYS.

NO. II.-BY ALFRED PYE.

NE of the most important things the young compositor should endeavor to attain is a readiness to decipher manuscript. This is an acquirement necessary for rapid and correct composition, and comes to many only after long years of practice. A system which obtains in England, and which could be well adopted in the United States is, to employ the prospective compositor for a year or more as copyholder in the proofroom. By this plan an acquaintance with various styles of manuscript is obtained, which proves of considerable advantage to the learner when he takes his position at the case. When such a course of preliminary training is impossible, the learner should obtain permission from the proofreader to examine the "dead copy" files, and read up and compare the manuscript with the proofs; for by an extensive acquaintance with the caligraphy of numerous writers, a vast amount of time and a deal of cudgeling of the brain can be saved. Some authors write so wretchedly bad that the most expert compositor or proofreader fails to comprehend the meaning of the marks they make on paper, but such are not met with in the usual run of work that comes to most printing offices; yet the average copy that falls into the hands of a printer is bad enough to often make him weary, and wish that the authors thereof could be compelled to go to school again, and learn to write plainly, at

Another matter boys should endeavor to master is a knowledge of correct punctuation. What correct punctuation really is, is a matter that has provoked more controversy among printers, proofreaders and authors, than perhaps any other subject on the face of the earth. But a general knowledge of the fundamental principles governing punctuation will be sufficient to enable the young compositor to make a creditable showing in his proofs. Most writers are very careless in regard to punctuating their copy, leaving it, as a rule, to the printer to make their productions readable; and if the compositor's ideas are at all vague, a large portion of his time will be spent in correcting his matter after the proof has passed through the proofreader's hands. I would recommend the boys to try the following plan to test their ability in this direction: Select an article from a book or newspaper, and copy it off, leaving out all the points and capital letters; make one paragraph of it, in fact, from beginning to end. Then set from this copy, placing the points and making sentences where, in your judgment, they should occur. Compare the proof of your matter with the original from which you copied, and see how far your punctuation and sentencebuilding differ from or agree with it. A few trials of this nature will go a long way toward teaching you how to

punctuate matter you may be required to set, whether it be ordinary jobwork, book or newspaper matter.

Not only is a knowledge of punctuation necessary, but a fair idea of the construction of sentences should form a part of the compositor's education. Much of the literary work that falls into the printer's hands is so loosely constructed that it should, properly, be first read over and corrected by the proofreader before being placed in the composing room. This, however, is not often done; but if the compositor is fairly intelligent, he will see, as he progresses with his work, whether a word inserted, or two or three words transposed, will give a clearer idea of the author's meaning than is conveyed in the exact words he uses; and if such be the case, the compositor will save time and trouble by making the needed change. We know that sometimes the order is given to "follow copy, even if it goes out of the window," in which case the onus will rest on the author; but experience has often proven it to be better to make a sentence read sensibly that would otherwise be ridiculous, even if the change does provoke a a slight remonstrance on the part of the author.

Having thus far referred to the mental qualifications that should be acquired by our young friends, we pass to a description of the mechanical portion of their work. A great deal depends on the manner of your beginning, whether you become a good workman or turn out to be a "slouch." In the first place, with regard to your position at the case: the front edge of the lower case should be a little below the chest, so that your arm will not get easily tired while picking up the letters. But do not have the case too low, for then you are liable to become stoopshouldered. While picking up the letters, let your body be as near as possible at perfect rest, the arms only moving. Hold the stick in the left hand well over the case, and let it follow the right hand as close as convenient, so that you do not have to convey the letter farther from its box to the stick than is absolutely necessary. In setting type, fix your eye on the letter you wish to pick up; observe its position in the box, seize it so that you will be able to deposit it in the stick with as little twisting as possible, and, while conveying it to its place, let the eye search for the next letter, and follow on in this way until the line is full. For instance, take the word "the." Pick up the "t" and convey it to the stick, with the nick up; while the hand is carrying it to the stick, search out the letter "h," pick it up in like manner, and, while carrying it to its place beside the "t," let the eye fix on the "e," which is to follow. Try as much as possible to pick up each letter at the first attempt, and do not be discouraged if you find it slow and tedious at first. Rapidity will come by long practice, and it is far better to set clean, even if you are slow, than to set fast and have a dirty proof. When a sufficient number of words are set to fill a line, read them over to see that they are spelled correctly, and if such is the case, space out between the words to fill the line out to the measure. Try as much as possible to have the same spacing between each word in all the lines, so that in the proof the work will look uniform; do not space one line with en quads and the next with 5-em spaces. Leaded matter should always be spaced

wider between words than solid. Avoid too frequent division of words, and where necessary to divide, do so on the accented syllable, unless compelled by force of circumstances to do otherwise.

When distributing matter, be careful to separate and drop each letter and space into the box provided for it. A clean distributer will, invariably, be a clean compositor. Do not throw all the spaces into the same box; separate one from the other, and place each in its own receptacle. We have seen some cases in which 3, 4 and 5-cm spaces were all dropped into the 3-cm space box, with a few en quads to keep them company, and you can well imagine that matter set from such a case would be far from evenly spaced.

Be cleanly in your person and tidy in your manner. Nothing so surely stamps the character of a compositor as the condition of his stand and cases. If the cases are strewn with leads, and other matter which ought not to be thereon, presenting an unsightly appearance, it is more than probable that the work of the presiding genius of such a stand will be in keeping with his surroundings, and it will not be a difficult matter to assign such a one to the class of which the *genus* "blacksmith" is the outcome. Boys, let not this appellation be yours; but in whatever you do, aim to secure the good will of your fellows by producing good, clean, honest work. Such will always command the admiration of your foreman and your employer, and while striving to do good work, you will be elevating yourself in the estimation of those around you.

(To be continued.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTERS' BOOK OF DECORUM.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

T is not now considered *au fait* to put the left foot in the cap G box while setting type, though some printers still persist in coming as near it as possible.

No gentleman will be guilty of spitting on the floor in his alley; he will wait till he has occasion to go into some one's else alley.

The application of the right pedal extremity to the coat tail vicinity of the saucy "kid" is rapidly losing its popularity among the apprentices.

The best society does not now require that a swallowtail be worn while at work. The custom of wearing cocktails, however, will probably remain popular as ever.

It is still customary for the comp who "bucks the tiger" Saturday night to turn up Monday morning "dead broke," only to repeat the operation next pay day, while the "tiger" waxes fat. "Once bit, twice sharp," seldom applies in such cases.

Boys should remember that it is highly improper to get their fingers between the bed and platen of a press as the impression is being taken. They will seldom do it without having cause for regret.

Most treatises on decorum recommend that pie be eaten with a fork; but the most popular way of disposing of printers' "pi'" is the old one of laying it carefully away in the "hell-box" while no one is looking; though some authorities claim that a better way is to drop it into a ditch

on the way home. (N.B.—Neither plan is likely to prove particularly healthy if the "boss" finds it out).

All authorities agree as to the gross impropriety of putting a knife into the mouth, a rule every lad will do well to remember while he has an ink knife full of ink in his hand.

Formal calls upon the comp in the next alley, for the purpose of slyly appropriating his sorts, still hold their place in popular favor. These affairs should be managed with much delicacy and skill, that unpleasantness may be avoided. Every well-bred comp will by all means avoid such unpleasantness, especially if the victim is the larger

The wearing of large patches is still in vogue among those who look upon the beer when it bubbleth, when it foameth itself aright. The bleary eye, unsteady hand, and a general, highly inartistic négligé of apparel, are also much affected by this class.

It is not now considered just proper to keep both hands in the pockets while setting type; none of the rapid compositors do this very much while working against time.

To obtain the *entrée* of the best society it is not absolutely necessary that a man be familiar with the "rushing of the growler," though many men know that part of the business best.

No properly brought up print will carry tobacco in his pocket—not while he can beg what he wants from some one else.

Dinner etiquette remains unchanged. It is still the custom to take down the lunch basket and get outside of all the cockroaches have left, without unnecessary delay. It is no longer the proper thing, however, to stand in front of the office and pick the teeth with an old lye brush.

The custom of carrying the stool home to dinner, for fear of some one else getting it, is becoming obsolete. It is now more popular to take it away from the audacious appropriator, if he is small; and if he is big—why, ahem! that's quite another matter, and requires that a man pare down his desire to fit the circumstances.

No gentleman will get excited. If a big form suddenly slides upon the floor, and proceeds to scatter itself promiscuously about, it is perfectly proper to grab up large handfuls of type and sling them all over the premises; perfectly allowable to swear till hoarse, and dance a wildly exasperated hornpipe, all over the prostrate remains of the diabolical form—but don't get excited. It isn't good taste—"vewy bad fawm, don'che knaw."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING OFFICE CHARACTERS.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS THEM.

THE composing room of a daily newspaper, as well as other institutions, has its share of obnoxious characters. If anyone doubts it, let him pass a day in one. First comes the "kicker," so called, because he is continually objecting to something in the office. Where the other men find matters all right, he is sure to find fault. If one gets a line more "phat" than he, immediately the paper is condemned as a country

sheet. In short, the "kicker" makes himself disagreeable generally, without any apparent reason.

The characteristics of a "bluffer" may be combined with that of a "kicker," but still there is some difference. A "bluffer" tries to carry his point by bull-dozing, and an arrogant manner. His principal argument in a debate is that he has been around some, and knows just a little more than the next gentleman. For him to carry on logical reasoning is not expected. Self-will and selfishness rule him when he gives rein to a desire to gain some particular point.

A "sorter" is a harmless personage, but very annoying, nevertheless. With the most perfect self-assurance he asks for some lowercase "i's" or "l's," and before you can frame a reply he has helped himself, and departed. In a mild form the "sorter" can be endured, but when he becomes confirmed he is a nuisance.

Among others, the "panhandler" is of some consequence. With the expression of a man who has seen nothing but the thorny side of life, he appears a day or so after pay day, and requests "just ten cents to relieve a stomachache." Very frequently his eyes are bloodshot, and his face wears a haggard look. This, of course, is caused by loss of sleep. Then again, the "panhandler" is some unfortunate artist who has just arrived, and is searching for the price of a meal or a night's lodging. The "panhandlers" deserve pity rather than condemnation. Sometimes they deserve aid and sometimes they don't. The man who makes a practice of "panhandling" is the one who merits the censure. As it is frequently hard to distinguish the deserving from those who are not, a sweeping assertion is made that none at all deserve help.

Another character, not so prevalent as the others, is the man whose mind seems to contain nothing but obscenity. If he can give an obscene meaning to remarks of an entirely different nature, made in the room, he seems to do so with an avidity absolutely fiendish. He will go sneaking around among the men, relating stories and making remarks of an immoral stamp, with little regard for their sensibilities. Some laugh, while others pay no attention. He is a difficult nuisance to abate.

Nearly every office has one or two men who make a practice of looking after the business of the other men. As a general thing such people have a crafty appearance. It is hard to get them to express an opinion. They remain conservative until they see which way the majority goes, then go with it. When one of the men gets a "take," this party raises on his stool, or cranes his neck to see what it is. If a person speaks to the foreman he knows it. Briefly, he manages to know more about the affairs of the other men than they know themselves. He is harmless, but it is amusing to observe his antics in trying to find out the affairs of others.

"Holding session and backcapping" is a very disagreeable practice among the men. It is generally started and carried on by the characters described. The subject of a "backcapping session" is usually some man in the office who fails to recognize the superiority of

the leaders. So long as he remains a follower he is not noticed. If, on the other hand, he steps aside and dares have opinions of his own, he is the subject for discussion, until he in turn secures enough followers to make criticism of him unpopular. As a rule, someone is "under session" all the time. Personal habits and peculiarities, deviations from some unwritten rule or custom of the craft, etc., are all subjects for "sessions."

Suggestions as to how these obnoxious characters should be disposed of, or quelled, are requested.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXXI. - BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE assertions, positive and presumable, of many bibliographers of former days, that Durer, Holbein, and other painters of this early period, were wood engravers, has been by other writers of equal note and reliability, positively contradicted.

Sandrant, one of the noted early writers, among others, describes Holbein as a wood engraver. Patin sustains him, and Papillon positively asserts that "most of the delicate wood cuts and ornamental letters which are to be found printed in Basle, Zurich, and towns in Switzerland, at Lyons, London, etc., from 1520 to 1540, were engraved by Holbein himself." He also says, that he believes that Holbein began to engrave in 1511, when he was about sixteen years of age. He further adds: "What is extraordinary in this painter, he painted and engraved with his left hand, so that he consequently engraved the lines on the wood from left to right, instead of the usual manner of working, from right to left."

Jansen and numerous other writers, without any authoritative investigations, repeat the assertions that Holbein was a wood engraver, and that the cuts of the Lyons "Dance of Death" were engraved by Holbein himself.

Jackson says, that as to Holbein's being the designer of these cuts, he is thoroughly convinced, but that he engraved them is simply "next to an impossibility." Holbein's Bible Cuts, as they are usually called, were first published in 1538, at Lyons. The book is a small quarto, and on the title page is an emblematic cut similar to that on the title page of the first edition of the "Dance of Death," but not precisely the same.

The total number of Bible Cuts in the first edition is ninety, the first four being the same as the first four in the "Dance of Death." The remaining eighty-six are of a different form from the first four, and generally much inferior to those of the "Dance," besides being very irregular in point of execution, evidencing that they were the work of different engravers, some being very finely engraved, while others are careless, crude and coarse. Some of the later editions contain four additional cuts, which are coarsely engraved. They appear in the edition of 1547. The Bible Cuts were also published with explanations in English. Jackson refers to one which he saw, with the following title:

The Imiages of the Old Testament, lately expressed and set forthe in Ynglishe and Frenche, with a playne and brief exposition. Printed at Lyons, by Johan Frellon, the yere of our Lord God 1549. 4to. In later editions there are wood cuts of the four evangelists, each within an oval border, on the last leaf. These bear no resemblance to Holbein's style.

In 1538, the year in which the "Dance of Death" and Bible Cuts were first published at Lyons, Holbein was residing in England, under the patronage of Henry VIII. He, however, returned to Basle in September of that year, but remained only a few weeks.

A few particulars of Holbein's life, taken from Hegner's work, will not here come amiss:

Hans Holbein, the younger, as he is often called, to distinguish him from his father, was the son of Hans Holbein, a painter of some considerable note. The year and place of his birth has not been clearly established, but the preponderance of evidence on the point places his birth at Augsburg, in the year 1498. His father was a burgher of that city, from whence it appears that he removed with his family to Basle, about the end of the 15th, or beginning of the 16th century. Young Holbein was brought up to his father's profession, and at an early age displayed marked ability. There is a portrait in oil (so says Hengler) by young Holbein, of the date of 1513, and though a little weak in color and hard of outline, is yet clearly and delicately painted.

From the excellence of his early productions, Patin, in his life of Holbein, thinks he must have been born in 1495, but more convincing proofs give preëminence to the date of 1498 as his birth.

Several anecdotes are told of Holbein as a jolly fellow, and on one or two occasions of his discharging his account at a tavern by painting a dance of peasants. Though there is no doubt of his being a free liver, and that he did paint such pictures at a house in Basle, it is highly improbable that he settled any liquor bills in this way. So says Jackson.

He appears to have been married young, for there is a painting of his wife and two children executed before he left Basle for England, in 1526. The eldest child, a boy, appears to be between four and five years old.

Like most artists of that period, he appears to have frequently traveled, but his journeys do not seem to have extended beyond Switzerland and Suabia, and for the most part in the former country.

His journeys seem to have been more in search of employment than to improve himself by studying works of other masters. Of all the eminent painters of that period, there is, perhaps, none whose style is so purely original as that of Holbein.

There is no doubt but that his talents were appreciated by his fellow townsmen, yet his profession during his residence at Basle yielded him a very meager income.

The vast number of works executed by him between 1517 and 1526 is conclusive evidence that he was not deficient in industry, his varied talents being thoroughly ventilated. He painted portraits and historical subjects, decorated the interior walls of houses, made designs for goldsmiths and wood engravers, besides his other miscellaneous sketches and drawings.

Before he left Basle he painted two or three portraits of Erasmus, and there is a large wood cut, folio in size, of this distinguished scholar, full length figure, which is said not only to have been painted by Holbein, but also engraved by him. The original block is still preserved in the public library at Basle, but the facts are that

there is not the slightest evidence that Holbein ever engraved a line on it, presumption being the only authority for the claim.

He left Basle for England about the beginning of September, 1526, and on his arrival in England it appears that he was cordially received by Sir Thomas Moore, the learned and witty chancellor of the house of Chelsea. It is also asserted that he remained with him for three years, but this claim is not authentically sustained. He entered the service of Henry VIII in 1528, and in the autumn of 1529 he paid a visit to Basle, probably for the purpose of visiting his family, whom he had left in indifferent circumstances, and to obtain from the magistracy a further extension of his leave of absence, for no burgher of the city of Basle was allowed to enter the service of a foreign prince without their sanction.

Patin says, in his life of Holbein, that during this visit he spent most of his time with his old tavern companions, and that he treated the more respectable burghers, who wished to cultivate his friendship, with great disrespect.

About the latter part of 1532, or beginning of 1533, Holbein again visited Basle. This visit appears to have been chiefly influenced by an order from the magistracy, which was as follows:

To M. Hans Holbein, painter, now in England: We, Jacob Meier, burgomaster and counselor, herewith salute you, our beloved Hans Holbein, fellow burgher, and give you to understand that it is our desire that you return to your home forthwith, in order that you may live easier at home and provide for your wife and child. We are pleased to allow you the yearly sum of thirty guilders, until we can obtain for you something better. That you may make arrangements accordingly, we acquaint you with this resolution.

Given Monday, September 2, 1532.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

WHEN, in the discussion of ways and means, Burleigh told Elizabeth, the golden-haired queen: "Win hearts, and you have their hands and purses," he struck the keynote of the royal march to success, and when Disraeli added that "the advice included more than all the squabbling pamphlets of political economists," he but accented what has been proven in every age.

The lives of all great men, great from the standpoint of influence, magnetic and pecuniary success, reveal the strong hold they had upon the hearts of the nation. Exceptional and overpowering eloquence may force its way, and for a time become dominant, but it has no stable foundation, no secure footing, and the breath of popular favor is too fickle, the chafing under restraint too great for long-continued prosperity.

Without going beyond the limits of our own craft, we have plenty of shining examples. The men who occupy the highest, most assured places in the body typographical, who are most respected and beloved, who have the largest bank account, are those who have done the most good for their fellows, who have won the most hearts.

The lesson needs no enforcing. Its truth is too patent, its workings too plain, and happy and prosperous will be

the printer who makes it the rule of his life. That done, and faithfully followed, and he has found the golden road to success.

The "rolling stone" theory of some craftsman rarely, if ever, turns out an "imposing" one when the ledger of life is balanced. Little of the "moss" of wealth is found. "Stick" is better than dash. The man who remains "at home" and builds up for himself a reputation, has a thousand-fold better prospects of becoming rich and honored than any "roving blade." A traveling jour with plethoric purse would be a rara avis. The spend-as-yougo policy never builded stone fronts or endowed institutions of learning or charity. It is the men who have remained fixtures who have done the most honor to the craft, become its best interpreters, and been able to take slippered ease in their old age.

Don't be tempted by a trifle of present gain to put matter enough for a poster on a card, to gratify the whim of some sordid patron; don't make a many-colored chromo out of a job to please anyone. You cannot afford to do so. Outraging taste and the proprieties of type will be certain to recoil upon you. The dollar you can earn today by disregarding the requirements of the art, will entail a much greater loss tomorrow. The world has its eye upon everything turned out from a printing office, and botched, crowded, circus-painted work, is the poorest possible advertisement. Better do none than ruin your reputation by "blacksmith" composition or color. The public have no right to make such demands. If it is insisted upon, assert your dignity and manhood. The craft gives to you plenty of both, or should. "Respectfully decline" all that will go to prove you a "slouch" and a "house painter." You have rights as well as others; have a name to win, fortune to make, and fame to keep bright. The "pound of flesh" demanded by some, of the printer, is truly cut from nearest the heart of your reputation, and with it will go the very life blood of enterprise and success, be you not careful how you crowd matter and dash on color. Greed of gain should never tempt you to do such things. Never should the high standard of the craft be lowered. You are its bearers, and must sacredly guard against a blast staining its escutcheon, or its stars trailing in the dust, by ignorance or Shylock grasping of much for little. Be true to yourselves and "the art," whatever may be the temptation.

The high place woman has taken in journalism appears to sorely trouble some of the old fogies of the press. To our mind, sex has nothing to do with the matter, for it is simply and solely a question of brains and enterprise. With the old "Ramage," such false ideas should be relegated to the past. Many can remember the outcry when girls first proposed to become compositors, and, when they had successfully proven their swiftness and correctness in typesetting, the boastful taunting that they would never be able to "make-up."

Such fallacies were long since exploded, to our credit be it written. As woman grasped the "stick," so has she the

pen, and papers have become brighter and purer for the association. It is base and unmanly to offer any bar to her progress, to lay a single straw in the way of her advancement. By study and perseverance she has forced recognition of her fitness and ability, and won honorable name and place in the ranks editorial and contributorial. If she can do the work as well, she has as much a God-given right to place and power as those more brawny armed and strongly muscled; right to the same remuneration and honor. The theory that because a woman is a woman she should work more cheaply when performing, and as well, the same labor as man, smacks of barbarism, and deserves condemnation. Brains, genius, honesty and wit, we take it, know nothing of sex; neither should there be any distinction in printing office or newspaperdom, other things being equal. On the contrary, all should be alike welcome who can add knowledge, sparkle and power, who will assist in the elevation, in the education, in quickening and giving strength to the intellectual forces, and add to the beauty and power of the world.

SWIFTNESS is not always the best recommendation for a compositor, although a good one. "Spurt" may be desirable in some instances; but, as a rule, it is steady, careful, painstaking that accomplishes the most, that soonest reaches a satisfactory end. The man who "rushes things" is likely to soon tire; the rapid "type-slinger" to become careless. Depending upon phenomenal speed to "catch up," he is very apt to put off and let the hours pass unimproved. The hare had the "foot," but the tortoise had the "bottom," to borrow expressive terms from our friends of the turf. One idled along the way; the other plodded steadily onward, and won the prize. Save in exceptional cases, printing offices do not require lightning speed. A good day's work, daily repeated, satisfactorily empties a case and fills the galley. Type, correctly set, is more to be desired than many thousands of ems filled with errors. There is a wise medium in this matter, a happy combination. Of course, the more rapidly work can be accomplished the better, and every compositor should cultivate swiftness as much as his physical nature will permit. But he should not sacrifice the other and important requirements of the art to that end.

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THEORETICALLY, cheapness is a great desideratum, but when practically weighed, it is found wanting. Cheap paper, ink, presses and workmen, rarely, if ever, give satisfaction. The "long-felt need" is seldom filled by them, and grumbling tongues are loosened. No printer (we use the term in its highest, best, and, as we believe, its true development) is pleased with ultra cheap work; no patron with it, except as to price. The getting of much for little, the "sawdust game" in printing, so to speak, has become not only a calamity but a nuisance. The cheaper work has been done, the more it is required to be, and the worse for all who seek from it a living. To accomplish ends without means, to make bricks without straw, has developed into a fine art. To do i', everything of material and machinery has been cheapened, taste

ruined, and creditable work grown beautifully less. The necessities of trade may demand a marked style and low cast of printing, but they do not an utter demoralization of the art, and to which the tendency of the age will soon bring it, unless a halt is called.

..

THE inevitable law of the survival of the fittest is rapidly forcing its way into press writing, as in all other occupations. "The son of his father" is rapidly learning that high parental name or influence cannot keep him in a position he is unqualified to fill. The paste of brains will no longer pass for the pure diamond, or "pinchbeck" pretentions for pure gold. Very rarely are editors born, like poets are said to be. To succeed, exceptionally bright and all-grasping minds are necessary, and added thereto must be long and severe training. A liberal education is good, is much to be desired, but very far from being all, as was once supposed. The best scholars seldom make the best editors. Dreaming at home, and giving their intellectual fancies to some "high-toned" magazine, they may fill the bill. When thrown into the battle of daily journalism they quickly sink out of sight. Only the fittest survive, and truly great editors are so few that one can number them upon his fingers.

,

THE question of wages, as far as sin is concerned, was settled by divine decree of death; that for physical toil remains a mooted and seriously perplexing problem. Individual estimate of their own worth very widely differs from that of the community. A feeling of unrest is abroad; a vague idea of being underpaid; a desire to shorten hours, and yet receive the same remuneration. In this matter, while believing and insisting that the laborer is worthy of his hire, we question the justice of fancy baseball prices, of demanding money for which nothing is returned, of attempted coercion by disappointed, chronic grumblers, and men constitutionally and practically dissipated. There is nothing of equity in employer paying for hours of idleness. The rule that would force him to do so for a limited number, would, if carried to the extreme, for all; would hold equally good in trade, and a merchant be expected to throw in gratis a couple of yards or pounds every time a purchase was made. There is no "jewel" in that kind of "fair play," no sense in the proposition. It is an unequal adjustment of the scales and never has, or never will, bear the test of reason.

THE United States Paper Maker says the Whiting Paper Company are to make a radical series of improvements at their No. 2 Mill with the opening of spring weather. The old French roof will be removed, and replaced with a new roof, thus allowing them to utilize the fifth story, which has only been done in part in the past, for a drying loft. An addition, 24 by 200 feet in dimensions, will also be built on the tower side of the mill, five stories high, for the enlargement of the enginerooms and finishing department. The tower is at present twenty-four feet wide, and the addition will extend to the outer side of the tower front. At the rear of the main mill is the wheel-house which will also be raised another story, and an extension, 24 by 31 feet in dimensions, will be built on the shaving room. The improvements will cost \$30,000.



	- MONITOR 82	
To answer the many inquiries for mark	et quotations on staple papers, in the way of	of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the
assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER Co.) to I month to month on the market value of stand	st our regular stock and make prices on same,	so that the printing trade will be posted from
PRINT PAPER. PER LB.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	Second Quality, X.
Acme Mills News	Crane Bros. All Linens 20 per ct. dis.	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Standard Mills News 6c	Carev Linen 220	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
Sussex Mills News	Royal Crown Linen	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
Eric Mills News	L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms 20 per. ct. dis.	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Colored Poster 6½c White Poster 6½c	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger) 190	324 White Laid 1 55 1 60
	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 18c	334 Amber Laid 1 55 1 60
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid	354 Blue Laid
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint 9c	Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove 150	384 Corn Laid 1 55 1 60
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove	Second Quality, XX.
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 71/60	St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.)	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut
Star No. 3, white and tint 6%c	No. 1 White French Folio\$1 15	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors) 1 20 No. 1 White Double French Folio 2 30	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors), 2 40	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb	No. 1 White Double French Royal 3 00	306 Melon Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb 4 50	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats 11C	326 White Laid 1 80 1 00
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid	Parchment Writing Manila 70	336 Amber Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb		366 Azurene Wove 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb 1 80	ENVELOPES.	376 Canary Laid 1 80 1 00
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list,	386 Corn Laid
DI COMPILIO DI DIPIDI	Commercial Sizes-First Quality, X.	
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	Manila.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white	sand boxes. No. Sizes, 6. 6½.	Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.
Florence Mills Blotting, white 110	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Florence Mills Blotting, colors 120	234 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90	250 Manila New Gov't\$ 80 \$ 90 280 Manila New Gov't 90 1 00
CARD BOARDS.	244 Green Laid	350 Manila New Gov't 95 1 05
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY,	First Quality, XX.	360 Manila New Gov't 1 00 1 10
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80		360 Manila Full Gov't
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 00	Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand	770 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 50
Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00	boxes.	880 Manila Full Gov't 2 35 2 55
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)\$3 50	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.	Official Sizes — First Quality, XX.
No. 4 Blanks 3 co	226 White Wove 2 25 2 35	Put up in half-thousand boxes,
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 25	236 Amber Laid 2 25 2 35	No. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 126 White Wove\$3 50 \$3 90 \$4 85
No. 6 Blanks 3 50 No. 7½ Blanks 3 75	276 Canary Laid	226 White Wove 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. to Blanks 4 00	2106 Azurene Wove 2 25 2 35	236 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 12 Blanks 4 50	2126 Cream Laid	256 Blue Laid
No. 14 Blanks 5 00 No. 171/2 Blanks 5 00	2136 Duplex (Blue Lined). 2 25 128 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 55 228 White Wove, XXX 2 50 2 60	286 Corn Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 14 Blanks 5 50	228 White Wove, XXX 2 50 2 60	Official Sizes-Full Gov't No. 2, XX.
No. 2½ White China	Full Gov't No. 2, XX.	NO. SIZES, Q. 10, 11,
No. 8 White China 6 50	In this grade the Sizes 6 and 61/2 are Full Govern-	426 White Wove\$3 30 \$3 60 \$4 45
Thin Colored China (six shades), 2 25	ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.	436 Amber Laid 3 30 3 60 4 45
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades) 2 50 Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades) 5 00	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 406 Melon Laid\$1 90 \$2 10	Official Sizes—Manila.
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades)	416 Fawn Laid 1 90 2 10	Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.
Three-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 4 00	426 White Wove 1 90 2 10	
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 5 00 Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 6 00	436 Amber Laid	NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 350 Manila\$1 80 \$2 00 \$2 45
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28 1 55	450 Lt. Blue Laid 1 90 2 10	360 Manila 1 90 2 10 2 60
1 ag Board No. 100, 22 x 28 1 75	466 Azurene Wove 1 90 2 10	380 Manila Ex 3 25 3 70 440 Manila 2 10 2 25 3 10
Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28	486 Corn Laid 1 90 2 10	770 Manila 2 45 2 70 3 60
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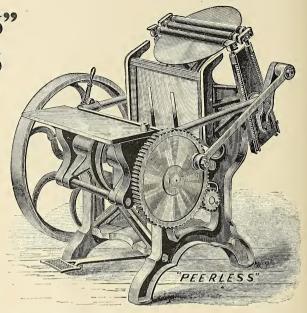
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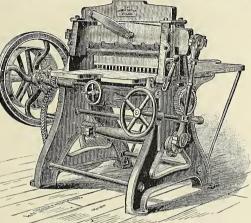
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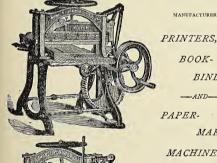
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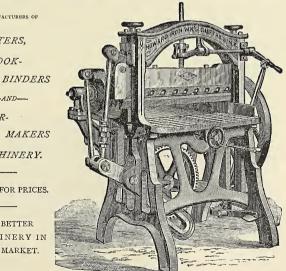
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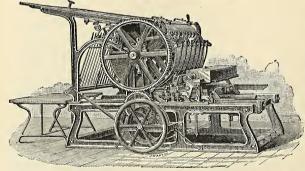
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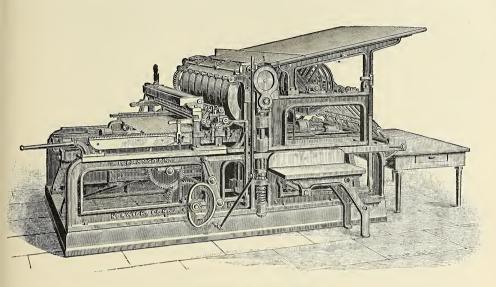
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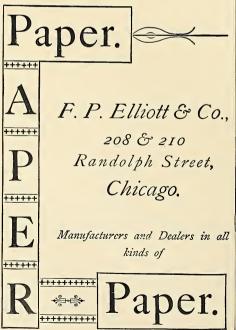
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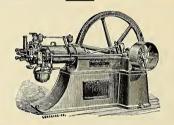
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A. N. TRIMBLE, 110 E. Twelfth street, Kansas City.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1887.

T is estimated that the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Law has cost the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company \$100,000 for changes in its tariffs, and other roads from \$80,000 to \$10,000-pica having been substituted for nonpareil, thus necessitating their entire resetting. The result has been that all the type foundries in the United States have been working day and night for sometime past casting pica by the ton. Still our advice to printers is, hold on to your nonpareil, as it is quite probable that in a year from date it may again be in demand.

CONSERVATISM RUN TO SEED.

THE March issue of the London Printers' Register contains a rejoinder from Mr. Blair, of the Marr Foundry, Edinburgh, Scotland, a gentleman to whose opinion we have previously referred, to our criticism of his objections to the adoption of a uniform system of type bodies, which is, however, but a reiteration of the arguments he has heretofore advanced, and which have been presented from time to time on both sides of the Atlantic. Summed up they are as follows: (1) That such change is unnecessary; (2) that it would involve a large amount of waste; (3) that it would, in the transition state, cause greater confusion than at present; (4) that even if the change were desirable, the difficulty in making it is an objection which cannot be overcome; (5) that in an old country like Great Britain to attempt the change would be labor in vain.

Well, let us see how far these statements tally with the Our objector does not sustain his position that the proposed change is unnecessary, by argument or fact. The selfish interest of the Marr Foundry, with its hundred tons of material in stock, seems to be his inspiration, and evidently overrides all other considerations. On the other hand, our Sheffield (England) correspondent, in the present issue, in referring to the subject says:

The American idea of interchangeable type bodies is meeting with very considerable favor in England. All the trade journals have taken the matter up, and it is anticipated that a satisfactory result is not far distant, At present scarcely two of our founders have the same ideas of type measurement, and shears, card and paper are almost as necessary as the types themselves.

Yet, in the face of these facts, we are assured that the proposal to establish a system by which uniformity in body, depth and lining can be secured is unnecessary. To believe that the British printer sustains such an assertion would be an insult to his intelligence. That the change would involve a large amount of waste is true, but this admission certainly furnishes no valid reason for adhering to a system, or rather a lack of system, which produces such results. The same objection might, with equal propriety, have been urged against the substitution of the ironclad for the old wooden walls; when the Enfield rifle superseded the "Brown Bess," the Snider the Enfield, the Martini-Henry the Snider, and the magazine rifle superseded all; or, still further, against the introduction of firearms, on the ground that some "mighty good shooting" had been done with the old bow and arrow. The third objection amounts to nothing, and is equivalent to a dentist telling a patient that for a few minutes the pain caused by extracting a decaying molar will be more acute than that caused by the toothache itself.

The positive statement that the difficulties in the way of its attainment cannot be overcome, reminds us of the position assumed by Dr. Lardner, a celebrated scientist, who insisted that steam navigation was an impossibility, and wrote a very learned work, in which he demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, at least, the correctness of his position, yet before the ink on his book had well dried, steam navigation was an accomplished fact. So in the present instance, the insurmountable (?) difficulty has been overcome,

and we won't charge our British cousins a cent for giving them the secret in connection therewith.

But the milk in the cocoanut is contained in the old see-saw stereotyped inquiry, "Who is going to reimburse us for the change?" This is a question in which the printer has not a particle of interest, as he does not propose to pay for material which he does not want. It would be just as rational for a sewing machine manufacturer, compelled to adopt a new principle or pattern, to inquire, "Where is the remuneration for the stock in hand to come from?" or to oppose its introduction on the ground that "wonderfully good sewing had been done on the old machine." The wide-awake man of business says: "Let the dead bury the dead. Unless I can place as good a machine on the market as my competitor, I cannot expect to hold my own; and it is more profitable for me in the long run to cater to the wants of my customers; to utilize the material on hand as best I can, even if it has to be re-cast, than keep it as a mummy is kept-to look at," and acts accordingly.

The fifth objection contains an admission that grates harshly on the ears of those who have claimed that, while Great Britain is old in years and experience, she is as young in energy, as wide-awake and pushing as any of her rivals. If, however, the statement is true that her prejudice is superior to her interests, at least so far as the action of her type founders is concerned, it only follows that a new and inviting market is about to be opened to American enterprise, of which it will not be slow to avail itself.

In conclusion he says:

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of type founding on the other side of the Atlantic to be able to judge of the difficulties, if any, which had to be overcome in the adoption of uniformity of bodies. It may have been that little alteration was required.

On the contrary, the variations in the United States were almost as pronounced as the variation in the United Kingdom; and the difficulties to be overcome, upon which so much stress is laid, just as pronounced. In our issue of November, 1885, in referring to the lack of uniformity even then existing in American foundries, we said:

Taking the piea, the sixth of an inch, as the supposed-to-be recognized standard, what justification can be offered for the variation of one and one-half lines in a measurement of twelve inches, or in ten inches of brevier, a variation of from ninety-one to ninety-five lines, and in minion, from one hundred to one hundred and seven? Is there no valid cause for complaint in such discrepancies; and if there is, must the "whatever is, is right" explanation, be accepted as satisfactory?

In August, 1886, alluding to the announcement made by the Messrs. Caslon, of London, of their intention to adopt the interchangeable system of type bodies, upon the basis that pica and nonpareil being the standard bodies, by which all rules, leads, furniture, etc., are measured and named, should be the basis upon which their new series of bodies would, in future, be graduated, and arranged; the pica to be exactly one-sixth of an inch—seventy-two to the foot—the unit of measurement to be one-twelfth of a pica called a point, etc., The Inland Printer contained the following:

As matters stand at present, let us, for the sake of illustration, suppose that an order for two pages of a rate-sheet is given to two different offices—one using material from the Figgins foundry, the other from that of Sir Charles Reed & Sons, the type in both instances being labeled brevier—what would be the result? In twelve inehes there would be a variation of four lines, the one containing one hundred and twelve, the other one hundred and eight lines to the foot; whereas, the Caslon brevier contains one hundred and eleven, and the Stephenson & Blake, one hundred and ten; thus virtually rendering the use of the type from these several foundries an impossibility, in the same job at least, and, even if used in the same office on a different elass of work, there still remains the constant danger of mixing spaces, quads, etc.

These statements are based on positive data, so that it will be seen honors are easy, so far as the discrepancies in sizes produced by the American and British type founders, and consequently the difficulties in the way of their removal, are concerned. But the former, while they did not court the change, had the good sense to bow to the inevitable; to realize that they must keep pace with the requirements of a progressive age; that the demands of the trade for the adoption of a uniform system could no longer be successfully evaded; that special pleading or begging the question had run its race, and that when a customer was unable to have his order filled as he desired, at one foundry, he could easily be supplied at another. And as a result of such conviction we find that out of the twenty-three leading type foundries in the United States, but two today insist on adhering to the let well enough alone system. Of course there are fossils here as well as fossils elsewhere, happily not, however, in the same proportion. In certain portions of Quebec and Pennsylvania, the old wooden plough is still preferred to the modern improved, though a reference to this fact but gives pungency to Napoleon's definition of a Bourbon "one who learns nothing and who forgets nothing." It may be, however, the Marr establishment is an exception to the rule; that it can afford to be a law unto itself; to defy public opinion, and that its patrons are perfectly satisfied with existing irregularities, but we seriously question if such is the case, and in the absence of positive knowledge, refuse to believe they are so short-sighted or blind to their best interests.

This objector should also remember that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, for while a number of our recent job designs are scarcely worthy of a chromo, the British eye is not so shocked by their deformities, as to prevent them from being copied and appropriated, frequently without credit, or as much as "by your permission."

SHALL WE HAVE A PRINTER'S HOME?

THE suggestion advanced some months ago in The Inland Printer that the munificent donation of Messrs. Childs and Drexel to the International Typographical Union, together with the amount raised by that body to augment the same, might be made the nucleus for establishing a permanent fund for the erection of a home for superannuated printers, seems to have met with general approbation. The desire to secure a permanent location, where annual or biennial conventions may be held, and the large sums taken, under the present system, from the local treasury of the society which secures the coveted

honor of entertaining the delegates, be saved, is worthy of commendation; but a proposition to enlarge the scope of action, to combine business with philanthropy, and a home with headquarters, and thereby fill a long acknowledged want, seems, from our standpoint, to possess a special merit.

It is not our design, however, to again enlarge on the desirability of providing such an institution, or the benefits it would confer, directly or indirectly, on the craft, as these must be self-evident to everyone who has given the subject an hour's consideration, but to refer to the rather far fetched objection of a correspondent, that the inmates of such a home would realize their dependent position much more so than if they were the recipients of outside generosity. Better to live in seclusion, even as hermits, though this is altogether unnecessary, with the necessaries of life and a shelter secured, than to live as mendicants, dependent on the whim or caprice of spasmodic charity. Under the provisions recommended, the inmates would realize they were the recipients of benefits, and rightfully so, which their foresight and contributions had in part provided, on the same principle that the holder of an accident policy, the victim of untoward circumstances, receives the benefits arising therefrom, not as an object of charity, but as one who had the foresight to provide and pay for such a contingency, and as a legitimate business transaction.

Again, the inmates of our Soldiers' Homes entertain no such feelings, and they probably possess as much manhood as the average citizen, because they recognize that the proviso made for their sustenance is based on the acknowledgment that the services they have rendered the country entitle them to become its wards, and that he who fails to provide for his own household is worse than an infidel.

But the overshadowing advantage of such an institution would be that the large amounts now contributed individually and from local unions, under the plea of charity, and which are such a drain on their exchequers, would no longer be required, because under judicious and authorized action, they would be distributed to much better purpose; and when the assurance was given that the deserving needy would be the recipients, we do not believe there is a union printer in the United States who would refuse to be taxed for such a purpose, provided the International assumed the control of the movement. Besides, as we have previously stated, there are good grounds for believing that employing printers themselves would generously contribute to erect, endow and sustain such a praiseworthy enterprise, which would be both an honor to the country and an honor to the craft.

A MAMMOTH UNDERTAKING.

THE new "Century Dictionary," the composition of which will be done at the De Vinne establishment, will be the heaviest job ever undertaken in the United States, with the exception of a few congressional reports. It will consist of 4,500 pages of solid nonpareil and agate, 10,000 ems on a page, and contain more matter than Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries combined.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

WITHOUT assuming or desiring to dictate what course should or should not be session of the International Typographical Union, on the several important questions which will, no doubt, be brought before that body for definite action - believing that the delegates composing it are able to think and act for themselves - we desire to offer a few practical suggestions for consideration, which we trust will be accepted in the spirit in which they are given.

The disposition happily manifested alike by employer and employé to cultivate more intimate relations with each other; to recognize an identity of interest, which neither have the moral right to rupture; the growing desire to settle all controversies in an amicable and rational manner and in a spirit of mutual concession, is one which should be sedulously cultivated. A "peace with honor" policy is certainly preferable, from every standpoint, to a state of "chronic strike," in which the "Jeddart justice" system, hanging first and trying after, often prevails. In other words, it will be found that the sober second thought is a safer guide than the phillipic of the firebrand or professional blatherskite.

Again, the well-known hospitality of the craft, which has become proverbial, should no longer be allowed to militate against the character of its deliberations. Excursions and banquets and good fellowship are well enough in their places, but they should not be permitted, as they have too frequently in the past, to absorb the time that ought to have been devoted to deliberation or legislative action. "Business first, pleasure afterward," is a safe motto to follow. The local unions have a right to expect that their representatives will devote their time and attention to the satisfactory solution of the perplexing questions brought before them; and when they have done so, song and toast and repartee will be enjoyed with a keener zest, a satisfaction which a performance of duty always confers.

Another, and, in our judgment, important suggestion is, the habit of procrastination, of referring mooted questions to local unions, instead of taking definite action thereon, should be discarded. In nine times out of ten such reference is the offspring of moral cowardice. A shilly-shally policy satisfies no one, and gives a new lease of life to suspense and disquieting influences, which, sooner or later, develop themselves. As an inevitable result, instead of uniformity of action being secured, each organization becomes a law unto itself, one body adopting one course, while another advocates a line of action diametrically opposite. We are not referring to a programme whose ratification necessitates a change in the organic law of the International, but to matters which legitimately belong to its jurisdiction, and which have been habitually shirked. We claim, and we believe justly, that no body of men are so well qualified to give an authoritative or unbiased decision, or one which would be so cheerfully accepted and obeyed, as representative delegates, men of intelligence, gathered from every section of the country, and invested with discretionary power by their respective organizations.

Basing our opinion on the character and caliber of the delegates elected, on the fact that they are, as a rule, men of intelligence, experience, conservatism and positive convictions, we feel satisfied they will legislate for the best interests of the craft, that no one-sided or chimerical project will meet with favor at their hands, and that in their deliberations the interests of the employer will not be overlooked. This, at least, is the hope of THE INLAND PRINTER.

A BLIND LEADER OF THE BLIND.

WE have frequently had occasion, as our readers know, to refer, in no complimentary terms, to the growing evil of amateur printing and amateur journalism. With all due deference to the opinions of a number of our correspondents, who have affected to pooh-pooh the danger therefrom, we are in a position to know that our warnings and exposures have been well timed, productive of good results, and that the evil complained of exists to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. We have also explained from time to time its demoralizing influence, alike on the trade and the public at large, and fortified our opinion by a number of the fearfully and wonderfully made abortions turned out from the pest holes.

Some months ago, prompted by curiosity, we left an order at one of the amateur Cheap John, throat-cutting, misnamed printing establishments for one thousand cards. which were advertised for one dollar, and were told to call Saturday afternoon, as that was the only day devoted to card printing. On visiting the forbidden quarters, the pressroom, we were somewhat surprised to see an old wheezy cylinder press, attended by a boy, turning off sheets of cardboard, upon which a score of business cards were printed at a single impression. There had evidently been no attempt at "making ready;" they were simply ground off on the pell-mell, hit or miss fashion. We were not so much surprised to know that a set of disreputable blacksmiths were prepared to turn out such work, as we were to see the names of business firms on a number of them, who, to save a few dollars, preferred to patronize such bucket shops, instead of giving their orders to honorable employers, who pay an honest day's wages for an honest day's work. Although the establishment referred to did not literally come under the classification of "amateur" offices, no qualified practical printer was connected therewith; and in this connection we repeat the advice heretofore given: spot every type foundry or printer's warehouse which makes a practice of supplying "our American boys," or any other boys, with a printing outfit, and test whether they prefer the legitimate patronage of the trade, or the patronage of those who are a nuisance to themselves and society at large

Heretofore, however, the productions of the amateur journalist have been of a comparatively harmless character, calculated only to create a smile or ripple of contempt; but we have recently received a more pretentious production, a would-be-considered journal, with an engraved cover, under the name of *The Printer and Engraver*, a 7½ by 4½ monthly, published at Albion, Michigan. No pent-up Utica contracts its power. It enters the journalistic arena as a full-fledged competitor, guide and instructor, with its subscription and advertising rates blazoned to the world. It modestly asks \$60 per annum

for a full page advertisement, and makes the following explanation in connection therewith:

Our advertising pages will be divided into two 13 cm. columns, and, for instance, a one inch add will be entitled to a space one inch x 13 cm in size, etc.

In referring to its mission, and the field it proposes to occupy, it further says:

We do not think you are "wholy" devoid of the fact that the arts can receive a great deal of improvement at your hands, and also that there is yet considerable to be learned concerning the "art preservative," say nothing of that wonderful and ever "improveing" engraving.

In an article on engraving, we are informed many pupils "totaly" spoil their work by hurrying, and not "descovering" their mistake, continue in this manner, "believeing" it will be of no avail to continue further in that line. Also that while there may be cause for some not being "succesful," those willing to "diciplin" them selves make good engravers; and that the future articles on the subject will be "indespensible" to the beginner, and of deep interest to those who are "up in the art," and that further contributions will be "greatfully" received.

The foregoing are only a few of a hundred similar glaring errors, which crowd the eight pages of this latest addition to amateur journalism. We seriously think that, under the circumstances, an advertisement could be secured from Messrs. Merriam & Co. for a copy of Webster's Dictionary, which this quondam instructor would do well to study before issuing the next number of his "fefty cents per annum" monstrosity.

A CONVENIENT FIGURE CASE.



THE above is not supposed to entirely fill a "long felt want" in the job or composing room, but its use has demonstrated the fact that it is a convenience somewhat in advance of the ordinary alleged figure case. The writer improvised it for use in an office where he was employed, and gives the design to the trade, hoping it will commend itself, and, perhaps, be improved upon. It is the full length of a regular news case, fitting in or upon an ordinary frame. Its width is twelve inches, which allows its being set against the upper edge of a galley on top of another case, and yet in easy reach of the compositor. The figure boxes are quite large (which is certainly a convenience in this day of inter-state pica figure work). Sort boxes are plentifully provided for, and its general arrangement will be found very convenient for composition, correcting or distribution. There is no patent on it, and none pending; neither is it manufactured for sale. It can be made at a small cost by any good cabinet maker, or better still, by a manufacturer of type cases. Should some inventive comp conceive any improvement in its arrangement, it is hoped he will give us the benefit of his views through these columns, for it is by such interchanges of opinions that we sometimes learn the most.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE WHITLOCK CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS.

A MONG other cylinder printing machines which at the present time attract the attention of the printer, must be mentioned the cylinder press built by the Whitlock Machine Works, located at Birmingham, Connecticut.

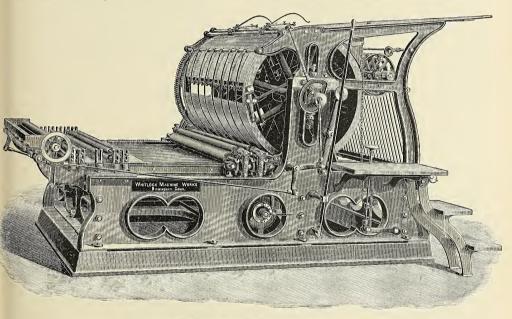
These works were established in 1856, for general machine work, by Mr. John Whitlock, but it was not until 1871 that any cylinder presses were built, and these, the press patented by Mr. John Henry, and already described.

revolve, and the bed is thus moved with the exercise of comparatively little power.

The rollers are provided with beveled ends, and as the rollers are worn in diameter the beveled ends of these rollers fit snugly the shoes, and prevent lateral movement of the bed.

In connection with this bed motion is employed the new air valve, patented in 1883, and intended to regulate the resistance of the air in the "dash pot," and thus obviate the necessity of lengthening or shortening the plungers at each change of speed of the bed in its operation.

This air valve is connected to the "dash pots" attached on the end girders, by pipes running from the "dash pots"



THE WHITLOCK CYLINDER PRESS (EXTRA HEAVY).

After the contract for building the machines of this pattern had been terminated, what was known as the light country Whitlock press was built, commencing in 1874, and continuing to the present time.

In 1883, the desirable change of press frame was made, a solid frame being substituted for the light paneled frame used upon the Henry press, the object being to gain strength, and the weight of the machine on floor was increased from 6,500 to 8,500 pounds.

The bed of the present Whitlock press is operated by the Napier movement, but it is claimed that the same has been greatly improved by the employment of a new form of slider rods and bed shoes, the subject of a patent of December, 1885. The bed shoes are milled to form V's, between which the slider rolls are inserted, and free to

to it, and it can be operated while the press is in motion, while the segmental face plate is provided with figures to indicate the different rates of speed, and a lever, provided with a face projection filling the holes in the segmental face plate, is easily shifted by hand, so that the projection is withdrawn from one opening, and allowed to fill another.

This also adds to the "steady running" of the machine, is readily understood and easily operated.

The delivery of the sheet is by fly, but no tapes are used, and the sheets are piled on an ordinary pile table. The distribution in the press termed "job and news" consists of two form rollers with vibrator above them, four angle rollers on the ink surface, and a well fountain, the duct roller of which is operated by a series of levers deriving movement from a cam placed upon the cylinder,

so that the duct roller is partially revolved at the proper time. Upon the press termed "extra heavy," two, and sometimes three form rollers with top vibrators, four angle rollers with riders and a well fountain, are used.

The sheet-taking nippers are closed and opened by a segmental rack engaging with a partially toothed pinion upon one end of the nipper bar. The segmental rack has secured upon it a roller engaging with a cam upon the frame of press, and this moves the segmental rack, and closes and opens the nippers at the proper time, the segmental rack being controlled in the extent of its movement by a spiral spring.

Great care is used in the manufacture of these machines, cut gear being used instead of cast gear, and the cylinder being placed in position in the frame, and its face finally trued while revolving in its bearings, and the faces of all the boxes being scraped by hand in order that the same may be perfectly true; and in many offices into which the machines have been introduced, they give entire satisfaction. The speed at which the machines can be run varies from 1,500 to 2,500 per hour, according to the style of press used, the higher rates of speed naturally being obtainable from the style known as "extra heavy."

The engraving is a fair representation of a press of this class. (To be continued.)

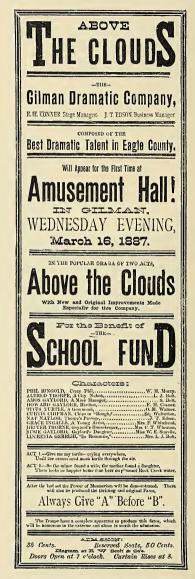
SOMEWHAT odd case, on the 18th of March last, came before Commissioner Kerr, in the city of London, England. The action was brought by a printer's apprentice, named Smith, who sought to recover \$1.25 from his employers, Burt Brothers, of Fetter lane, for loss of time, on the ground that he was not permitted to work on Christmas day and Boxing day. It was contended for the defense that the plaintiff was not paid by weekly wages but by the hour. The commissioner held, however, that there was nothing in the indenture to support that claim, and decided in favor of the plaintiff. The case is regarded as an important one, there being such a large number of apprentices in the printing trade. There seems to be queer folks, queer employers, queer apprentices, queer judges and queer decisions on the other side of the Atlantic.

TEMPEST in a teapot is being raised in some quar-A ters about the difficulties which will be experienced in securing a proper supply of figures for 1888. We suppose the resources of our type foundries will prove equal to the emergency. If our great-grandfathers successfully tided over the strain of 1777, we know of no reason why we should borrow trouble on the recurrence of triple figures. We ought rather to be thankful that we do not live in the year 2222.

BILL recently introduced in the New York assembly, A providing for the creation of a state printing office, stipulates that after the contracts already awarded have expired, all printing shall be done in an establishment owned and controlled by the state, and appropriates \$200,000 for the equipment of such an establishment. Its passage is doubtful.

A CURIOSITY WORTH LOOKING AT.

WE herewith present to our readers a reduced fac simile of a handbill for the City eighteen inches long and six inches wide, the entire work on which, including the mitering of the wood border, the



cutting of the rule, and the setting of every line of type, was the work of Mr. Frank P. Beslin, the BLIND proprietor of the Gilman (Colorado) Enterprise. Under the peculiar circumstances under which it was gotten up, we consider it a curiosity well worth reproducing, and there are many men working at the trade today who cannot duplicate it, even with the use of both eyes.

Knowing there would be doubting Thomases, who would question, or affect to question, his claim, we wrote to Mr. Beslin, requesting him to forward an affidavit, certifying to the truth of his statements, for publication, and in reply he has kindly forwarded the following, which speaks for itself:

GILMAN, Colo., April 5, 1887.

I, Frank P. Beslin, being duly sworn, do, on oath, depose and say that I did all the composition work of the hand-bill for the Gilman Dramatic Company with my own hands, that I cut the mitered wood rule border myself, that I set every line of the type, that not a line was changed or set the second time, that when the last line was set the spacing had to be reduced but one pica to fit the border, that I made up the form in the chase and that when locked up every letter lifted without further justification. I further say that I did the job in a reasonable length of time, having set a sixteen sheet hand-bill and, with the aid of my wife, made it ready on the press, and this bill for the Gilman Dramatic Company, in less than seven hours. I do further say that I am totally blind, having lost both eyes by the explosion of a blast on Sheep mountain, Summit county, Colo., March 2, 1881.

F. P. Beslin.

Subscribed and sworn to this 5th day of April, A.D. 1887.

[SEAL] CHAS. T. WHEATON, Notary Public.

Written for THE INLAND PRINT

LEAKAGES AND THEIR CAUSES.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

MANY a printer has been puzzled to account for the small amount of net profit shown at the end of a month's or quarter's trading. When he has figured on or charged up a job, he has allowed what he thought a fair margin for profit, and has perhaps been congratulating himself, as the month rolled along, that he would have a good showing in his favor. But, alas, when the balancing up time came he found but little cause for rejoicing.

Now, why was this? Maybe he did not allow enough for profit, over and above the cost of production and general expenses. And yet it is quite possible that he did do so, and that there was every reason to expect good results, and therefore his disappointment must be accounted for in some other way. In a great many cases the reason for this disappointment is that there are too many leakages, through which the profits drop like money through a hole in the pocket, and which are too often forgotten and not allowed for.

Let us try and find out what these leakages are:

- 1. Picking for sorts may be mentioned as one leakage, through which much precious time slips.
- 2. Sending out proofs of jobs takes time and causes much unnecessary loss.
- Sending forms to press, before the matter has been properly corrected or the form properly locked up, causing delay of press and loss of pressman's time.
- 4. Waiting for stock, either after form is on press or ready to be put on, is another very common leakage, for which the employer or foreman is generally responsible.
- 5. Work spoiled on press and quietly thrown away, fresh stock being obtained when nobody is looking, may

often be the cause of loss which puzzles anyone to account for.

Asking questions about quantity, style, type, stock, color of ink, etc., swallows up more time than most people think.

There are perhaps many other such things which deserve the name of leakages, and which are too often lost sight of until attention is called to them.

But now let us see how some of these leakages may be prevented:

First, with regard to picking. This is caused largely through neglecting to distribute regularly in proportion to the amount of composition done. There are two ways of meeting this difficulty. Either let one or more persons be engaged constantly on distribution, or let all turn to at certain periods and distribute all the dead jobs. Any man who works ten hours a day on jobwork can do more work by devoting two hours to distribution and eight hours to composition than he can by working on composition for ten hours, with empty cases, and having to pick for half the type he needs.

Second, with regard to sending out proofs. There are certain classes of work for which it is necessary to send out proofs, and in doing such work the proofs are generally allowed for in figuring. But on small jobs it is better to shut down upon the practice. Some customers get into the bad habit of asking for proofs, as a matter of course, but if the matter were explained to them or a charge were made, they would soon learn better.

Third, with regard to sending forms to press in an unfinished state. This is a matter that should be dealt with firmly. Let a fine be imposed on the compositor who commits such an offense, or let him be charged with the pressman's lost time, and such carelessness would soon disappear. The loss occasioned may be much greater than the pressman's time. It may delay some other job and upset the most perfectly formed plans for the day's work.

Fourth, with regard to waiting for stock. It may be difficult to prevent this occurring at times, but it ought not to occur often in a well-managed office. Very often, jobs are sent into the composing room without any thought as to the stock, and when the job is ready for press, there is a great hustling to try and find some stock that will do, and perhaps this results in being compelled to use a more expensive kind than was intended, and away goes the profit. It is better to have the stock looked out before the job is sent forward at all, the slight delay caused being more than made up by having it ready when wanted. It sometimes happens that a job gets on the press and is all made ready except setting the guides, before it is discovered that the stock is not in the house. An employer or foreman who is responsible for such delay, ought to feel like kicking himself.

Fifth, with regard to work spoiled on press. Everyone is liable to mistakes and mishaps, and if a pressman or feeder should spoil some paper, and then own up like a man, it would be best to let him off with a caution, at any rate, for the first offense. But, if he should add to this offense that of sneaking round after more paper, and running it off without mentioning the fact, let him be dealt with severely. But as these things do occur, some responsible person should be on the lookout to prevent them. The stock account will run off on one side, and that the losing side, if this state of things is allowed to exist.

Sixth, with regard to asking questions. There is one very simple way of preventing the leakage in this direction, and I am glad to find so many printers adopting it. I refer to the work ticket which should accompany every job, and on the face of which full instructions should be given as to all the various details connected with it from start to finish. This ticket should be carefully filled up by the person who puts the job in hand, nothing being left for questioning. Verbal instructions are often misunderstood, and lead to serious mistakes. By all means, let everything be put in writing that can be, and it is then more easy to fix responsibility if anything goes wrong.

In conclusion, let me say, that where the size of the business will admit of it, well paid, competent men should be placed in charge of the various departments. Such men will often effect more saving of lost time and materials than their salaries amount to. To place a man in a responsible position without giving him fair remuneration, is the poorest kind of economy. Better pay him well, so that he can afford to forget his own concerns and devote himself to yours.

BURIAL PLACE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.



GRAVEYARD OF CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

In the report of the royal commission on the depression of trade in Great Britain, of which the late Earl of Idesleigh was chairman, the causes of such depression are thus summarized: 1. Over-production. 2. A continuous fall of prices, caused by an appreciation of the standard of value. 3. The effect of foreign tariffs and bounties, and the restrictive commercial policy of foreign countries, in limiting our markets. 4. Foreign competition, which we are beginning to feel both in our own and colonial markets. 5. An increase in local taxation, and the burdens on industry generally. 6. Cheaper rates of carriage enjoyed by our foreign competitors. 7. Legislation affecting the employment of labor in industrial undertakings. 8. Superior technical education of the workmen in foreign countries.

THE PAPER TRADE IN MEXICO.

The Belgian government has just issued another of its special reports, collected from all parts of the world with regard to the paper trade abroad. This time the prospects of business in Mexico is the subject of discussion, and we shall summarize the report into as brief form as we

There are eleven native paper manufactories in Mexico, viz, six in the Federal District, one in Vera Cruz, one in Puebla, one in Thaxcala in course of construction, one in Jalisco, and another in course of construction at Cohahuila. These mills are nearly all provided with the best modern machinery and are able to turn out as good and fine work as the best paper mills in Europe. They are valued altogether at 2,000,000 of piasters, and their annual produce at 1,200,000 piasters. There seems to be something wrong about these figures, but we give them as they stand. The production is in excess of the requirements of the country in consequence of the reduction of the import duties on fine papers, and also because of the contraband trade which is carried on to an enormous extent on the frontiers of the United States.

The Mexican paper mills therefore centered their efforts specially on pasteboard, packing, and printing paper.

They also produced, but in more or less variable proportions, foil, half foil, and colored papers.

The manufacture of stained paper does not exist in Mexico, as it would not pay to cultivate this branch of trade, owing to native competition.

The importation of printing paper is confined to the finer qualities, such as demy and letter demy, of which the prices are not less in Europe than 100f. per hundred kilograms. The American contraband trade makes competition very difficult.

The writing papers of average and superior qualities most in demand in Mexico, and which chiefly come from abroad, are the following marks, viz: The "Tree Circumstancias," worth from 3.37 to 3.50 piasters per ream; the "Ministre Francais," worth from 3.50 to 5.00 piasters; "Le Demi-Genois," worth from 2.31 to 2.56 piasters; and "Le Fleuret," worth from 2.31 to 2.56 piasters per ream. Also "Le Fleuret Allemand," worth from 2.25 to 2.60 piasters per three kilograms; and white and blue letter paper, worth from 2.75 to 6.00 piasters.

Stained papers are readily sold in Mexico, and come entirely from abroad. Printing paper is furnished chiefly by the United States. Letter paper is imported from the United States and also from England and Germany. It is sent in small sizes in boxes of fifty sheets and fifty envelopes. Spain furnishes Genoese (genois) paper. The French mill in Paris is the only one the products of which in stained paper are practically known in Mexico.

As to Belgian papers, they are not sold under their proper marks, because they are purchased through commission houses in Hamburg, who are, as a rule, less rigorous in their conditions of sale, and are very careful in packing.—British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

THE GERMAN PRINTING OFFICE.

The imperial printing establishment in Berlin at present employs no fewer than 95 skilled artisans, besides 770 male and female workers and apprentices. The extent of the work carried on may be judged when we say that the quantity of printed matter supplied yearly to the various authorities amounts to 120,000,000 sheets, of which the post and telegraph offices alone take 13,000,000 and 60,000,000 pieces in books, etc. Postage and revenue, etc., stamps are dispatched to their various destinations during the year in 20,000 boxes, having a total weight of one million kilogs. Postcards and official forms are annually prepared to the number of 12,000,000. Altogether the establishment turned out last year over 1,173,500,000 pieces of the different sorts of money paper, having a nominal value of nearly 1,060,000,000 marks, equivalent to an average daily production of 3,500,000 pieces, to the value of nearly 7,750,000 marks. As the work-people are not allowed to leave the establishment until the end of the day's work, a building had to be constructed to serve as a dining hall. This erection is maintained by the work-people themselves, each of whom contributes a yearly sum of 21/2 marks .- Exchange.

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Price, \$2.50

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CHICAGO. MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS 14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

MERICAN SYSTEM OF A INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

OLD STYLE, No. 3.

NONPAREIL, (6 Points Standard Measure,)

Although expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who possesses no other claims to the title will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk or laugh, without inconvenience to himself; for the process being merely mechanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a word it will be detected at the end of the line, or, if there be a double or an out, of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished. How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it. In his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and, having attained it, he has felt that other requisites

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were necessary:—he has read to obtain information; he has examined the best workmanship as a specimen for his guidance; he endeavors to compose accumon the second of the second

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Alphabet, a to z, 15 ems - STANDARD.

MINION. (7 Points Standard Measure.)

Although expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who possesses no other claims to the title will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk or laugh, without inconvenience to himself; for the process being merely mechanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a word it will be detected at the end of the line, or, if there be a double or an out, of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished. How different is the case of the man who is

anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it. In his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and, having attained it, he has felt that other requisites were necessary;—he has read to obtain information; he has examined the best workmanship as a specimen for his guidance; he endeavors to compose accurately, and is always careful and uniform in his spacing; he justifies his lines to an equal tightness; he divides his words, when necessary to divide them, correctly and with a regard to appearance; and when occasional bits of rule work occur, they are marked by a large degree of neatness in being cut to precise lengths, and in the corners fitting with exactness;—in all the work that passes through his hands there appear the marks of attention and skill. When a master printer undertakes a work that requires more than ordinary care, and is difficult to execute, the superiority of the man who has 123457860

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Alphabet, a to z. 14 ems - STANDARD.

BREVIER. (8 Points Standard Measure.)

Although expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who possesses no other claims to the title will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk or laugh, without inconvenience to himself; for the process being merely mechanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a word it will be detected at

the end of the line, or, if there be a double or an out, of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished. How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it. In his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and, having attained it, he has felt that other requisites were necessary;—he has read to obtain information; he has examnecessary;—he has read to obtain mornation; he has examined the best workmanship as a specimen for his guidance; he endeavors to compose accurately, and is always careful and uniform in his spacing; he justifies his lines to an equal tightness; he divides his words, when necessary to divide them, correctly and with a regard to appearance; and when 123450

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Alphabet, a to z, 13 ems - STANDARD.

BOURGEOIS. (9 Points Standard Measure,)

Although expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who possesses no other claims to the title will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk or laugh, without inconvenience to himself; for the process being merely mechanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a

word it will be detected at the end of the line, or, if there be a double or an out, of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished. How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it. In his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and, having attained it, he has felt that other requisites were necessary; he has read to obtain information; he has examined the best workmanship as a specimen for his guidance; he endeavors to compose accurately, and is always careful and uniform in his spacing; he justifies his lines to an equal tightness; he divides his words, when necessary to 12345678

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of the line, or, if there be a double or an out, of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished. How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it. In his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and, having attained it, he has felt that other requisites were necessary; -he has read to obtain information; he has examined the best workmanship as a specimen for his guidance; he endeavors to compose accurately, and is always careful and uniform in his spacing; he justifies his lines to an equal tightness; he divides his words, when necessary to divide them, correctly and with regard to appearance; and when 123

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Alphabet, a to z. 131/4 ems - STANDARD.

SMALL PICA. (11 Points Standard Measure.)

Although expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who possesses no other claims to the title will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk or laugh, without inconvenience to himself: for the process being merely me-

chanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a word it will be detected at the end of the line, or, if there be a double or an out, of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished. How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it. In his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and, having attained it, he has felt that other requisites were necessary;—he has read to obtain knowledge; he has examined the best workmanship as a specimen for his 1234

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Alphabet, a to z, 13% ems - Standard.

PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

Although expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who has no other claims to the title will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk or laugh, without inconvenience to himself; for the process being merely mechanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a word it will be detected at the end of the line, or, if there be a double or an out, of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished. How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it. In his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and 1234

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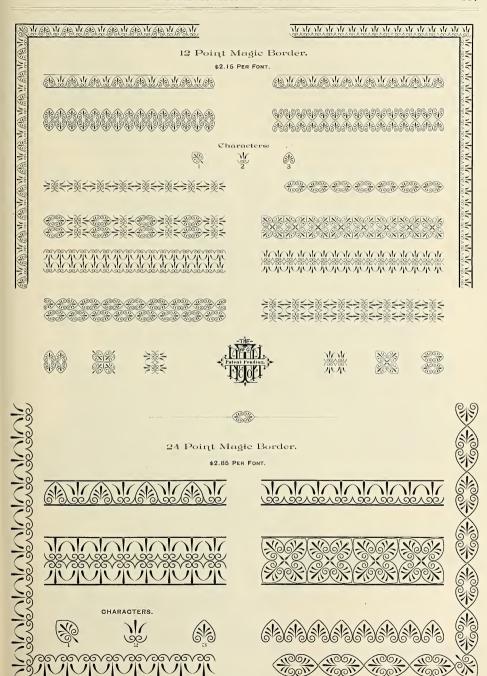
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William Shakespeare "October 25th 1783 "

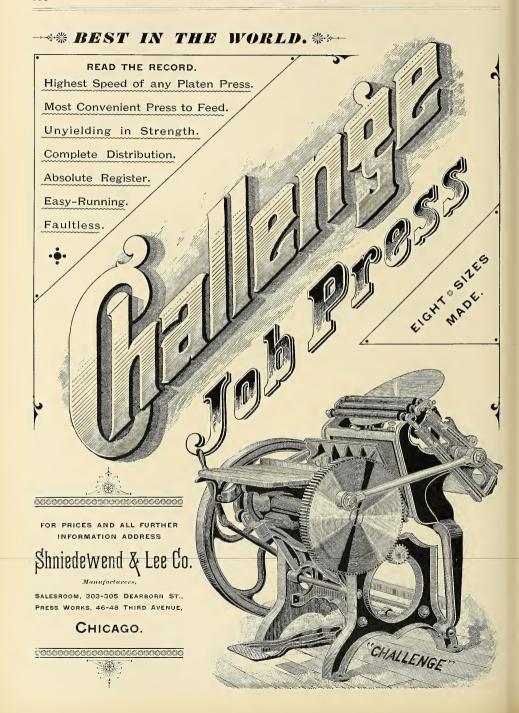
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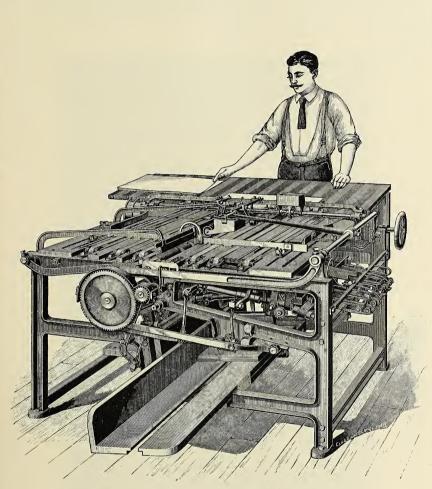
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor:

Омана, Neb., Мау 3, 1887.

The scale of prices for newspaper work was raised five cents at the last regular meeting of No. 190, making 40 cents for night work and 37 cents for day, to take effect on the 16th of this month. The outcome is as yet doufful, but prospects are encouraging, as the World and Herald have already agreed to the advance. One of the remaining daily papers, however, wants to "split the difference," and the fourth wants to arbitrate. [The advance has been unanimously conceded.—ED.]

The following is the new list of officers, elected last Sunday: President, N. S. Mahan; vice-president, O. E. Barlow, financial and corresponding secretary, James D. Canan; treasurer, Ed. Wheelan; recording secretary, William F. Rudge; sergeant-at-arms, Harvey Long; executive committee, James Dermody, chairman, L. G. Moulton, C. M. Hopkins, C. E. Abernethy and F. McClelland.

A REMEDY FOR ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1887.

In the April number of The Inland Printer I notice your answer to a correspondent in reference to electricity in the pressroom. In the pressroom where I am employed, I also was annoyed for a long time with the sheets sticking to the fly, or laying so as to cause an offset. It will always be noticed that a ream of paper placed on the feedboard, before being run through the press, is all right, but that after it comes through the press the magnetism is apparent. The question, then, is how to avoid this magnetism, and I think I have found a remedy—at least it has proved effective in my application.

I claim that the only way to avoid or nullify electricity is to have what may be termed a third party. Thus, we will say the sheet of paper that is printed, is the first, and the tympan the second. Now you want the third or remedy to pass between these—a remedy which, while being effective, will do no injury to the presswork.

This is what I recommend: Mix two ounces of paraffine with half a pint of headlight oil, and wash the tympan with same, when it will be found the sheets will pass through entirely divested of the pressman's curse—electricity. In some cases common oil, instead of headlight oil, will answer the purpose.

R. R.

A WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE.

To the Editor: RAPID CITY, Dakota, April 24, 1887.

It is generally understood that the West, as we on this side of the great Mississippi river accept the term, will make a struggle for recognition at the next meeting of the International Typographical Union.

Struggle it will probably be, though it should not be so. A request from this country should be readily and gracefully granted by those from the East, who have so long held sway in this body. The rapid development of the West, and the corresponding growth of the printing business and typographical unions, is a fact that forces recognition for itself. Some of the principal officers of the International Union should hail from the West, and no office could be given more appropriate to the needs of the country than that of chief organizer. In a country where the trade is increasing so rapidly as here, this office would become not one of mere routine duty, with perfunctory performance, but of vital importance and great benefit to the parent body.

I would like to suggest a name in connection with this office, and ask prospective delegates to the Buffalo convention to carefully consider it before finally deciding who shall receive their votes for the position. It is a name known from Manitoba to Texas, and from Chicago to the Golden Gate, in connection with the labor movement; that of a man always persistently, honestly, honorably struggling for the advancement of the printers' union and allied labor organizations. It is blazoned on the charters of the union of Austin, Texas, and of the union at Chey-

enne, Wyoming. It has long been on the roll of members of the international body; it will be heard when the call of the convention is made at Buffalo. I refer to John D. Vaughan, who will represent Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, at the Buffalo meeting.

Mr. Vaughan's standing among Rocky Mountain printers, who know him well, is found in the almost unanimous vote by which he was chosen delegate. His ability is vouched for in the fact that he has been selected by Governor Adams, of Colorado, for the responsible and arduous position of private secretary; and his zeal as an organizer stands equal to his ability. A vote for Vaughau will never be regretted.

But, I am not making a speech, and so will "quad out." Submitting the foregoing, I am, with all regard, F. W. McCullough.

HOME FOR PRINTERS.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, April 26, 1887.

To me it is a rare treat to find the name of Will H. Bushnell upon the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, advocating in good measure and with a wealth of words, the claims of the poor printer to be looked after in poverty, sickness, old age, or at death. Since I shook hands with W. H. B., thirty years have passed away, and his initials bring out of the shade "the light of other days."

To have mentioned a poorhouse, hospital or home to an American in Chicago forty years ago, would have made him snicker violently. Here was a young city, and those moving into it were less than middle-aged. Independence tinged both their aspirations and operations. A visitation of cholera, however, altered their opinions, and the need of a printers' house has grown with the city, and now the lack of one is more apparent than ever. By contributing a certain percentage toward the purpose of establishing this much needed institution, the man of independent mind does not humble himself in taking advantage of what he has helped to raise.

I mooted the subject a few years ago in the *Inter Ocean*, under the heading of "Caxtonian IIome." It matters not the title, whether Gutenberg or Caxton; but the name of Franklin is truly American, and one suitable in Chicago for the subject of any clime or nationality.

Like everything that has a beginning, a starting point must be made, and I would suggest to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER that he name five printers who would be willing to act in formulating a plan in establishing a desirable habitation for the wearied or sick fellow-craftsmen.

JAMES BARNET.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

Philadelphia, April 30, 1887.

As predicted in my last, the effects of McCalla & Stavely were put up at public sale the other day. The bulk of the property was bought in by certain parties, who will continue business at the old stand, under the firm name of MacCall & Co. Geo. S. Pickell, long connected with the old firm, will be superintendent, assisted by Chas. G. Oesterle, also familiarly acquainted with the workings of the former establishment. Everyone wishes the new departure success. They have started right,

Ere now, I suppose, your readers have heard of the death of Mr. R. S. Menamin, editor and publisher of the *Printers' Circular*. Mr. Menamin's death calls to mind that within about three years the ranks of his former associates have been perceptibly thinned. First there was Samuel Collins, then Commodore Ferguson, and now the good-hearted, affable and humanitarian Menamin makes a conspicuous void.

The pressmen, in their efforts to elevate the standard of the craft, and acting under the conviction that no man can properly run more than two presses, have been compelled to expel eight pressmen employed by the National Publishing Company, who, instead of encouraging the movement, threw obstacles in the way. Mr. J. R. Jones, the president of the company, also placed himself in an unenviable position, by peremptorily refusing to even listen to a committee from No. 4, who desired to present to him certain facts which ought to have convinced him that it was to his interest that the law should be enforced. In some establishments quality seems to hold a secondary position, and a pressman's ability is rated by his prowess in heaving up paper.

The pressmen delegates to the International Typographical Union this year are D. F. Sheehan (*Public Ledger* job office) and Lawrence

Gibbons, of Stearn's. The latter gentleman is the one who gives us such excellent work as is shown in our local periodical, *Paper and Press*,

Business still continues good, all our large houses running full-handed.

A young man desires me to ask if you have specimens to give those connected with the pressroom.

C. W. M.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor

Indianapolis, May 3, 1887.

The newest thing here at present is the starting of a cooperative newspaper and job printing company, who have purchased the *Labor Signal*, and will commence the publication of an evening two-cent paper about June 1, to be a labor and trade journal. While the field is pretty well filled already, a good newsy paper in the interest of working people ought to prosper, and no doubt will, if properly conducted.

The new labor party has nominated Mr. Walter W. Davy as their candidate for mayor. Mr. Davy is one of the best champions of the cause of labor in the country. He would sacrifice nearly everything he possessed in upholding a principle. If he is not elected, I am satisfied that he will make a race that he can be proud of. His worst enemies can be found among those who are opposed to labor organizations, which is the highest commendation he could receive.

The Evening News, a few days ago, notified its compositors that it would raise the price of composition from 35 to 36 cents per thousand ems. This is one of the brightest spots in the crown of the News, and adds a link to the chain that binds the employer to the employers. What we need is more of the same kind of spirit shown by employers.

Typographical Union No. 1 has an amendment to its constitution pending, to increase the scale from 35 cents to 40 cents per thousand, on the morning papers. When the short time allowed for composition is taken into consideration, it is little enough.

The Tattler is the name of a new weekly literary venture, launched upon the troublesome sea of journalism by Mrs. Margaret Holmes, the author of several very successful books, and a writer to various magazines and papers. While there is no pressing demand for any more papers here, this enterprise is deserving of a liberal support.

The employes of William B. Burford have organized a mutual aid association, to provide a fund to relieve its members in case of sickness and distress. It starts in with nearly a hundred members.

The Morning Star Publishing Company was sold out at receivers' sale a few days ago; but, on account of no provision having been made for the payment of its employés the judge refused to confirm the sale.

A. R. Baker has put in a new Campbell lithograph press in his establishment. $J.\ M.$

OVER FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS AT THE CASE,

To the Editor: ERIE, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1887.

In reading my last INLAND PRINTER, I noticed a few lines about our townsman "Father" Quinn. As there are few "old timers" now at the case whose record is any better than Father Quinn's, the following synopsis of his travels and history may prove interesting to your army of readers.

In the city of Waterford, Ireland, in the year 1830, on the Chronicle, at that time published by Pierce Richard Barron, Father Quinn began his trade. Working there for several years, and tiring of the town, he manifested a disposition to "tramp," and after packing his collar-box, he started for London, and secured a "sit" on the Times and Advertiser. He takes a pardonable pride in informing his friends, that while working in this office, he was an eye-witness to the marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert, at St. James' Chapel. The idea of "touring" soon took another hold of him, and he walked into Dublin one fine morning in August, and was fortunate in obtaining cases on the Freeman's Journal, where he worked for a short time. After some minor "tramps," he came to America, and landed in New York City, where he immediately became a fast friend of the venerable poet, William Cullen Bryant, and worked for him for seven years on his New York Evening Post. After that he began to get tired of tramping around the country, and moved to Erie, where he held cases for nearly twenty years on the Morning Dispatch. Nightwork soon began to wear on him, and he obtained cases in the *Herald* office, where he has been setting his favorite double-leaded editorials on the *Lake Shore Visitor* for the past seven years. Father Quinn is over seventy years old, has always been a strong union man, sets from five to seven thousand ems of brevier every day, works easy, is a total abstainer, and never wears a spectacle. His sight is better than many a compositor's at thirty, notwithstanding he has worked at nightwork alone as much as the best average. He is quite a jolly fellow, and says he is *only* going to work at the case thirty years more, and then he is going to retire.

Two years ago, when the German Savings Institution of this city collapsed, he lost the savings of a lifetime. He was a stockholder in this bank, and had all the money he had accumulated in it. Old age is coming to him kindly, and his excellent habits during his younger days are now repaying him tenfold, in the shape of health and comfort.

J. J. O'B.

FROM MANITOBA.

To the Editor:

WINNIPEG, May 2, 1887.

Since last I wrote you business has been at times brisk and others quiet; now it is so-so, not much of either, one or two offices are busy, while the balance are not. At present the government printing is keeping a number hard at work, and a peep into the Call Printing Co's job office, reminds one somewhat of a bee hive.

The Evening Manitoban has ceased to exist, and in its place the Morning Call has appeared, published by the Call Printing Co., with Acton Burrows, president, and A. J. Smith, secretary. The Call, politically and otherwise, will practically be the Manitoban, under a new name.

Le Trappeur is the name of a new French weekly paper published across the river, at St. Boniface, politically independent.

The air is full of rumors as to new publications, another evening daily, a society weekly, a non-denominational monthly, etc., but nothing immediate is at all likely, the market is already full.

The Press Club held its first annual dinner April 9. It was a success. The Press Club contemplate bringing Bengough, the caricaturist, up to give two lectures, proceeds to be used in fitting up its rooms. It is a good scheme, and will take well.

I notice your New Orleans correspondent complains of work being done outside of that city which should not be. Now, we up north, have the same complaint to make. If the work was left here which is sent east, it would mean employment for several more comps, and steadier work for those who are now here.

Most offices in the city have commenced the summer plan of closing at 12 or 1:30 o'clock on Saturdays. It works well, as all enjoy an afternoon's outing after being inside at work all the week.

The Free Press Printing Co. have had a third story put on their building, in order to make room for the lithographic department, which, they have been obliged to carry on in another building.

In conversation with a pressman here the other day, he informed me that a few weeks ago the paper of a job he was running off was surcharged with electricity, that when the fly laid the sheets on the table they stuck together almost as though they had mucilage or paste on, and as a consequence, were setting off badly. He took a wet sponge and some wet waste, placed one at each corner of the table, and the trouble was remedied very much.

On account of distance, the typographical union have to forego the pleasure of sending a delegate to the International Typographical Union in June, but they look for good work there this session. Agate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

Washington, May 1, 1887.

Nothing of note has transpired here since my last letter, and the condition of trade, outside of the government printing office and the newspapers, may be classed as dull. Perhaps the usual amount of work is being done, but the "reorganization" of the great printing house conducted by Mr. Benedict, on account of his uncle, has relieved from employment so large a number of men that the local market is sadly overstocked. It is the bane of the system under which the government printing is conducted that each change of the administration of the office causes the discharge, not alone of the higher officials, who perhaps

should properly be men of whose capacity the Public Printer is cognizant from personal acquaintance, but of scores of men and women who, in a private establishment, conducted on business principles, would not be disturbed. I mention this as the most forcible reason that can be advanced, not alone that the printer should be a practical printer, but that he should be a member of the International Typographical Union, who would violate his obligation by discharging his subordinates simply for political reasons. In the case of Mr. Benedict this pernicious system seems to have reached its height, and the number of persons discharged by him far exceeds anything of the kind ever done by his predecessors. This is not mere assertion-it is an historical fact, for which I vouch, I will add, however, that Mr. Benedict continues to adhere to his determination to run a strictly union office. It is union from top to bottom, and if a newcomer gets a foothold without having previously exhibited the proper credentials, it is the fault of the officers of the local union. No danger, though, of any remissness on their part while the president, Mr. A. P. Marston, holds office. Not only is he determined to do his whole duty himself, but he will make short work with any chairman or committeeman who lacks time or inclination to do the business which he has agreed to look after. The office of president of the union, according to Mr. Marston's notion, is not simply ornamental, and a goodly share of hard work, and intelligent work, may be expected

Columbia union is financially in fair condition, and its trustees are the custodians of something like \$5,000. The major part of this sum is loaned out at interest, and the nest-egg is being added to at the rate of \$50 a month from the current receipts. Its ultimate disposition will probably be the purchase of a lot and the erection of a hall, but the way property sells in Washington now, the opportunities of today will have died from old age before our hope in that respect can be realized. Maybe a few wealthy typos—did you ever know any?—will provide for the hall by liberal bequests, and thus facilitate matters.

The firm of Gray & Clarkson have put in a new Cottrell press. The Craftsman has come out in a new dress, signalizing the event by coming out, for once, in eight-page form. Rufus H. Darby has moved his office to larger and more commodious quarters, on the avenue.

The typos and pressmen of Washington will not be found wanting on the 12th of May, and will celebrate the birthday of George W. Childs in the practical way suggested by the late convention of the International Typographical Union We hope to be joined in the movement by the more generous employers, the live firm of Judd & Detweiler having taken the initiative already.

The delegates-elect and a number of ex-delegates are inquiring the fare to Buffalo, and I, regretfully realizing that passes are no more, shall have to do the same.

August Donath.

MATTERS IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2, 1887.

The Dupont Paper Mill, of this city, is putting in wood pulp apparatus, and will be ready to run in a short time.

Young E. Allison, who has occupied positions on several prominent journals here, and who while connected therewith gained quite a brilliant record, was engaged a few weeks since by a development syndicate, which formed here for the purpose of booming the city, and having made some speculations in real estate, bids fair to become a wealthy landed proprietor.

W. N. Haldeman, of the Courier-Journal, on the 25th ultimo, voluntarily raised the price of composition on the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal from 37 cents and 40 cents to 39½ cents and 42½ cents for evening and morning papers, respectively.

The Courier-Journal contemplates putting in two web machines for the paper, in order to enlarge the same. They are now running two Scott web presses, and will probably put in two for the enlarged form of the improved Scott web pattern.

Kriegshaber Bros., of this city, have purchased the printing office of Henry Knoefel, which was for sale at last writing, and have moved into same.

On the 15th ultimo the Argus Printing and Publishing Co. filed suit for damages, amounting to \$5,000, against the Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., on account of an Otto gas engine sold by that company to the Argus Co., and which the latter claim has not come up to the guaranty made to them.

Frank R. Nunemacher, railway ticket printer, who has been paying the union scale of prices, but would not recognize the union, has made application to be recognized as a union office.

The Pressmen's Union of this city have decided not to send a delegate to the International Union at Buffalo.

It is currently stated that the Louisville *Republican*, recently started, will develop into a daily during the coming campaign. There is no republican daily now published in Louisville, notwithstanding the fact that the republicans came very near capturing the United States representative from this district last fall, and propose to make a strong fight for the governorship the coming fall.

The Southern Bivouae, a monthly journal, in fact, the only monthly journal of this character published in the South, was sold the past month by the Averys, who owned it, to The Century Company, of New York. A number of regrets have been expressed that so well-edited and valuable a journal should not have been allowed to live on southern soil.

Mr. Charles B. Humphreys, for about fourteen years foreman of Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, is now lying at the point of death, from consumption, and may be gone before this reaches the eye of the reader. He was universally beloved by those with whom he came in contact.

There is a movement on foot to establish a paper warehouse in this city, and a paper is being circulated among the printers pledging themselves to support it, which has been freely signed. The capital stock is to be \$50,000 and about \$40,000 is already subscribed. This is a move that will be halled with joy by every printer in Louisville.

REPORTER.

HOW TO LOCK UP A FORM.

To the Editor :

FORT ATKINSON, April 20, 1887.

I notice that THE INLAND PRINTER gives a great deal of valuable technical information in each number, and I acknowledge, though a late subscriber, to have received, already, far more benefit than could be offset against one remittance. I think none of us should be mere sponges, and I hope to add a fact or two now and then to the general heap should you happen to think it worthy of space.

I think I can say something on locking up forms. Not every printer is willing to believe there is science in locking up a form, but there is. In all work the quoins, if they be wood, should always be driven toward the solid corners—away from the open corner; but not driven at random. After they are all placed, each to finally rest opposite some part needing especial pressure (as the foot of a book page, or a heavy line), first tighten the quoins moderately, with the fingers, then with mallet and wide piece of wood furniture, holding one end of the latter against the side-stick, at different points rap and crowd the form together, beginning at the open corner, and working toward the side and head bars of the chase. Tighten again with the fingers, and plane.

The form is now beautifully even; the slight pressure of the quoins during planing has allowed every type to be driven home, yet none have popped up at one side, as they might have done had the form been loose—"filmsy." Don't drive with the mallet, or, in metal quoins, turn with the key, on a small form—a billhead or letterhead—and then plane; on a larger form—say a sheet of flat cap and larger—locking a little beyond the strength of the fingers, before planing, is allowable. Discriminate. Now, on anything but a very weak chase, half-lock the two quoins (if metal, pairs of quoins) at the open corner of the form. Then begin back at the solid corners and full lock every quoin or pair, working evenly side and foot, till you come to the open corner, with half-locked quoins; full lock these, and your form will lift well and be square; allowing, of course, that you have made the head and inner side square to begin with.

So much for a form of moderate size, ordinary book or jobwork.

In locking a railway time-table apply the principles more delicately. We will start with the point just after planing. If the chase will take a sheet of medium, and is only an inch wide all around, don't leave the open corner half locked till you have reached it from the solid corners, as the chase, being weak, will have been thrown out of square, and

must be allowed to get square. Go half way toward it, locking hard and full only at the solid corners, taking a half-lock forward to half way. Then unlock the open corner; the chase will spring square; full lock the half-way quoins; the chase will then be rigid. Full lock the open corner now, and finish up between. Finishing up between is like taking the bend out of a timber after it has been put on end, and a heavy pressure exerted from above. The bend can be taken out, as in the foot or side of the form of type, very easily, but to crowd either end from its place after it has been rightly or wrongly fixed, is a very difficult matter, It is impossible for the most refractory form of rule and figure work, that has been thoroughly justified, to resist this regular squeeze.

Every printer who has locked forms, as a printer once said to me, "about as he felt like it," and has worked two hours over a large table trying to make it lift, knows how almost diabolically such tables have resisted his efforts, and we hope such may catch a point or two from the above, or its mission will not have been fulfilled.

B. L. H.

FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor:

Sheffield, April 10, 1887.

Trade and commerce of every description have been in a state of great depression throughout the British Isles for several years past, forming a marked contrast with the times of prosperity experienced ten or twelve years ago. The same misfortune seems to be shared by the whole of Europe. Men have tried in vain to solve the cause of this long continued inactivity in all branches of trade. A royal commission was appointed some time ago to institute inquiries in the matter, and specialists in all classes of industry have been examined, but little information has been clicited beyond the fact that the depression is in a great measure due to the immense competition with other countries.

Reports have lately got abroad that things have taken a decided turn for the better; at all events, the newspapers are very sanguine that such is the case. The general distress throughout the country has been much less noticeable of late, and fairly good prospects are reported for the near future.

During this time it is a matter of considerable satisfaction to typos that the trade they follow has been much better favored than the great majority of other occupations. Though the "art preservative" has suffered very severely, its followers have been more lucky, all things considered, than those of other trades not very distantly related to printing. The state of business this year is in every way much more satisfactory than last, as is evinced by the fact that the number of London and provincial compositors out of work is much below the average, and the relief granted from the various societies, correspondingly small. The celebration of the jubilee year of Quecn Victoria's reign, has created a considerable impetus in the printing trade, which, it is hoped, will continue. Altogether, the outlook is gratifying.

It is pleasing to note the continued interest which is being awakened in favor of technical education in this country. The Germans, in many ways a more enterprising race of people than our own, have long seen the advantage of a thorough technical training, and established suitable schools for the purpose. A school for technical instruction in printing has been established in London for some time, receiving many supporters, and doing a most useful work. Classes have also been established at Derby, Manchester, and Leeds, which have proved equally successful. Some of the big cities of the United States would do well to do likewise.

An enterprising typographer has recently proposed a scheme for the establishment of a British institute of printers. A committee has been appointed to thoroughly discuss the practicability of the matter. Printers would derive considerable advantages from the formation of such an institution, and it is hoped the project will be carried to a successful completion.

An interesting presentation was recently made to Mr. Robert Hilton, the able editor of the Printers' International Specimen Exchange, as a mark of the appreciation of subscribers. It bore the form of the conventional illuminated address, and a considerable sum in money. Mr. G. W. Jones, of Leicester, has executed a fine piece of printing, commemorative of the event.

The American idea of interchangeable type bodies is meeting with very considerable favor in England. All the trade journals have taken the matter up, and it is anticipated that a satisfactory result is not far distant. At present scarcely two of our founders have the same ideas of type measurement, and shears, card, and paper are almost as necessary as the types themselves.

Several important exhibitions are to be held during the year. London is to be favored with the International American Exhibition, in which, it is assumed, the printing industries of the United States will be well represented. Manchester, Liverpool, and several other smaller towns, have each got the exhibition craze, and will add very materially to the typographical world.

IMPRIMEUR.

MATTERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1887.

Though up to two weeks ago there were new arrivals in no small number, of typographical artists, the warm weather, which is with us in earnest, has evidently driven most of them to other climes, for there are at present but few strange printers in the city, to the satisfaction of the "subs." The over-supply, during the past winter, has evolved considerable discussion on the eight-hour question, and if outside outspoken determination to vote in that way forebodes a favorable result, our delegation will be instructed to vote for shorter hours.

At a meeting in the early part of this month, of the stockholders of the Southern Industry, a labor journal established two years ago, by the suggestion of several prominent printers, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: S. S. Patten, Wm. O'Donnell, Thomas Agnew, Duncan F. Young, John Delaney, Patrick McDermott, William Horkans, Meyer Grodwohl, and James Dillon. The above directors are making arrangements to establish a good job office in connection with the paper.

A resolution was adopted in No. 17, recently, declaring the trouble with the *States* at an end. Application was made by members of the union for reinstatement, which was met with a point blank refusal.

Pressmen's Union No. 15, since the strike on this paper, some two years ago, has seldom, if at all, held a meeting, but from conversations lately had with some of the members, I am led to believe a warmer interest will be taken in the future, as is apparently the case in all classes of labor, the extensive organization of Knights of Labor assemblies effecting a noticeable and favorable change.

The condition of the newspaper trade is ordinary; that of job offices, dull, which will evidently continue throughout the summer. Composition on morning papers, 45 cents per 1,000 ems; evening papers, 40 cents; job offices, \$18 per week. Employés largely in excess of employment.

The Printers' Protective Fraternity has a stronghold here—in fact, in several large cities South, and in their constitution are many items calculated to catch the favor of young unorganized printers, and probably some members of unions; therefore, it behooves the International Union to keep its eyes open when enacting laws in the future.

No. 17 numbers about 200 members, and out of that number, about two-thirds are regularly employed, and though from \$3.00 to \$3.50 is the average day's wages on morning newspapers, and the necessary expenses attached to keeping house are unproportionably great, several of our members have adopted the sensible determination of securing themselves a home, and have therefore gone into homestead associations.

"Subs" have found such inconvenience and injustice in having to be about offices at unusual hours, that they are endeavoring to adopt this plan: they propose not to be in the office earlier than an hour before the recognized distribution hour, and half an hour before "time" is called in the evening, the union to have a room, with files of papers and seating capacity, in which to remain during idle hours. I would suggest that they do not appear at the office but once a day, and that in time for distribution. Just as well make it a rule to appear at midnight as to appear after distribution has been done. I hope the International Typographical Union will take this matter in its hands, for if we do not exempt our kind from a system of non-freedom, and possess more independence, how can we consistently expect it from our employers?

An article in your last issue, under the caption of "Jumping Cases," struck me as containing a good deal of truth in a few words. "Jumping cases" has been of frequent occurrence here as well as elsewhere. To

have responsible men among our craft is of as much importance to us as to our employers; it would therefore seem necessary that we endeavor to obtain responsible men as members of our ranks, and finding a bad character in our midst, to allow him to be dealt justly with. I believe the main cause of irresponsible printers is the itinerant system, and that before giving a withdrawal card, good grounds should be given in open meeting; that in depositing a card, the holder thereof should stand the same chances as a new candidate. Such being the case, I believe that at one season "regulars" would not be suffering for "subs," and at another time "subs" would not be "whitewashed."

A LETTER FROM THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

To the Editor: Montevideo, February 27, 1887.

Occasional paragraphs in the Argentine Republic correspondence to THE INLAND PRINTER have referred to the state of affairs in Uruguay's capital, conveying, however, but a faint idea of printing matters in a city that would be, but for the frequent struggles of contending factions, as prosperous a place as the neighboring city of Buenos Ayres. In this letter I hope to furnish North American readers with particulars of our printing trade, newspapers, typographical society, etc.

The city of Montevideo, situated on higher land and enjoying better air than Argentine's capital, contains a population estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000. Like most towns enjoying an almost unlimited freedom of speech and liberty of the press, the place teems with newspapers and periodicals. Their numbers fluctuate so much, however. that to give reliable estimates of the total number of journals issued would be difficult. But to form an idea of the number of dailies issued, it is not far from the mark to say that between twenty and twenty-five is the average total published every day.

"There are actually, in the city alone, more than three hundred printers, i.e., employing or master printers. They are, with a few exceptions, the most despotic and tyrannical employers imaginable," says Ramon Marin, the secretary of the typographical society. "Of these three hundred typographers, only fifty are known to comply with the regulations of the Sociedad Tipografica Montevideana [of which association more facts presently]. What power have we against the two hundred and fifty non-unionists?

"The internal regulations of some of the printing offices, particularly those in which daily papers are turned out, are criminal in the extreme. Some cases are known where the compositors [timework generally prevails] go in at 8 A.M. and are kept on until 2 or 3 A.M. the next day.

"On the evening papers a somewhat better state of things prevails, a few working during only seven or eight hours each day; but this short working day is often made a pretext by employers to give their hands small salaries."

The state of affairs above described prevailed to a far greater extent twenty years ago, and was the cause of some well-intentioned members of the craft forming themselves into a body, designing schemes and negotiations, and eventually founding an association known as the Sociedad Tipographica Montevideana.

The Montevideo Typographical Society was founded in this city on the 25th of May, 1870, having for its primary objects: (1) the advancement of the art, protection of industrial interests, and morality of trade represented; (2) succor of infirm members; (3) protection of unionists on strike, such strike being only valid by a resolution to that effect at an assembly meeting; (4) and the regulation of apprentices to the trades named hereafter, followers of which callings can become members, be they either native or foreign (the term "typographical" is stretched over all kindred branches): printers, pressmen, machinemen, type founders, binders, readers, lithographers and stereotypers.

The directors of the society are elected in the month of May of each year, by a majority of the votes of the members, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, sub-treasurer, six members, a secretary and a sub-secretary. Every twelve months, as election time comes round, a commission de propaganda is formed, composed of a president, secretary and sub-secretary.

To become a member a person has to prove that he is of good character and industry; must not be under thirteen, and not over fifty years of age; and produce a certificate to the effect that he is in a good state of health. The entering fee is \$2.50; and monthly payment \$1. In case of sickness, and provided the member has belonged to the association two months, having kept his contributions during that time in good order, he is allowed \$1 a day during the first month of his illness, and 50 cents per day until he is well, should it extend to more than thirty days. Medical attendance and medicine are thrown in gratis.

Members of the society have free access to the library belonging to that body. It is open during two days in each week, on Sunday from 3 to 5 P.M., and on Thursday from 9 till II P.M.

The foregoing regulations are taken from the reformed statutes of the Sociedad Tipografica Montevideana, issued during the latter part of 1883. They are contained in a well-printed, handy little book of thirtyfour pages. The actual president and secretary are Enrique Terrada and Ramon Marin.

El Tipografo is the name of our society's organ. It is published twice a month, on the first and sixteenth, respectively, at calle Florida 209, and is now in its fifth year. For a typographical organ, its get-up and appearance is a long way off being nice. A redeeming feature, however, is the fact that the four pages which each number contains, are always full of reading matter, many interesting items being occasionally found therein. Not a solitary advertisement is to be seen. Ten cents is the price of a copy.

An event occurred some fifteen months ago that will never be forgotten or forgiven by the Sociedad Tipografica Montevideana. I refer to the strike on the daily called La España, which occurred on the 6th of December, 1885, and at an extraordinary meeting of the society on the 10th of same month, that printing office was declared closed to all union men, and all hands working at such place thereafter were declared traitors, a very ugly word here.

The strike has continued now for over fourteen months. During all that time has El Tipografo been slashing at the Spanish daily with sarcastic vigor. Each issue of the typographical organ has in black type on the front page, the names of those at present engaged on La España, the object being to advertise their desertion to the fullest extent possible, also to prevent their obtaining employment in any other union office; and again, that the exposure may be a warning to others.

One of the largest printing establishments in Montevideo is that of El Siglo. Its proprietor, a person named Miguel Alvarez, is one of the richest men in the city, and El Tipografo has more than once reproached him harshly for his parsimony. Instances are known of men working in this concern for from ten to twenty years, and getting past work, they were promptly dismissed, with not a cent remuneration for their long services.

The editor will receive along with this letter a copy of Señor Ramon Marin's useful little book upon and entitled "La Imprenta en el Rio de la Plata." It was printed in the Tipografia Nacional, calle Tuncal, 227, and consists of sixteen pages. On July 11, 1886, the work was read at a conference of the Sociedad Tipografica Montevideana, to which association, as has been previously remarked, the author is secretary.

I trust, should an occasion arise again to write you in detail upon things typographical in the republic of Uruguay, to be able to report something more interesting than the foregoing effort.

GUALTERIO LODIA.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor .

BUENOS AYRES, March 1, 1887. The month of February has been a very busy one to all. The second day was a holiday, and the 21st and 22d were carnival days, so that we have had our share of leisure enjoyment. The cholera scare caused the authorities to think that the usual rowdyism would tend toward an unhealthy excitement of the public mind, and the annual show of buffoonery was prohibited. Printers, therefore, had to content themselves with their holidays, and none were the worse for the municipal inhibition. We have, counting national holidays and saints' days together, two clear holidays every month, which business men claim seriously interferes with the run of business.

All the details in connection with the new printing establishment of George Mackern have been settled, and building operations commence

in a few days. The site is the corner of calles San Martin and Piedad, now occupied by hovels, but which will be superseded by a model typographical establishment. The estimated cost is between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

F. Benelishe, owner of a large binding, bookmaking and stationery establishment, has removed to calle Florida 177, where he intends to add a printing office, all the type for which will be supplied from North America, on the point system—a compliment to your type founders, especially to Marder, Luse & Co., whom I am told was the first to introduce it.

The house of Jacob Peuser has put in another printing machine of latest improvements, for bookwork principally. It came from Germany. Brissaud, of Paris, has sent a double ruling machine, the first and only one of its kind ever seen in Argentine. It is a small compact machine, forcibly reminding an observer, at first sight, by its delivery appendages, of a Cottrell. It will turn out, so said the owner, work five times quicker than a Hickok (Philadelphia) ruling machine, and at half the cost, only two boys being employed to work the instrument. The ruling, however, done by the article from France is very indifferent, and therefore mostly used for rough and unimportant work. All good, first-class jobs are invariably passed through the Pennsylvania manufacturer's machine.

In a previous letter, notice was made of the intention of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons to establish an office here for booking orders. El Nacional of February 23, in an article headed "The Postoffice Supply Company (unlimited)—Ojeda, Reñé, & Co.," and signed "Gendarme, stated that D. Cárlos Breláz, representative of this most extensive printing establishment in the world, had called at their office and furnished particulars concerning the postoffice printing and stationery supply contract that suggested the article under notice. Let it be briefly summarized. A law enacts that all public supplies above \$1,000 in value be publicly competed for. This regulation may or may not have been practised, but certain it is that Ojeda, Reñé & Co., by some means or other always managed to keep the entire postoffice supply to themselves. Against this, Waterlow & Sons' representative protests; in his opinion the contract could be executed at a much cheaper rate in London, and the quality of material be better; and the authorities' duty is to see that the public get the cheapest and the best.

The printing office that has been instituted in the Irish college, Mercedes, is now in working order. A delay of some weeks was occasioned by the inability of its director, Rev. Bernard Feeney, to secure the services of a qualified overseer, but this difficulty has been overcome. The type used is of English manufacture, while the press is a "Minerva," all obtained through the importing house of Estrado.

A typographical society, in its statutes, ordains that the rules governing the association be revised every ten years. All the members, therefore, have just been handed copies of the proposed amended regulations, issued in unbound book form, with plenty of margin on each page for every reader to jot down his "view of things." These will be submitted to the thirtieth annual meeting on May 25 next, when it is anticipated that Pantaleon Peñaflor and Félix San Martin (actual president and secretary of the organization) will have all their time occupied in the dispatch of business.

In the annual report of the Sociedad Tipografica Boanaevense, issued some months ago, and noticed, occurs the following paragraph: "Relations—Communications, with a view to opening up and maintaining friendly relations, had been sent to the typographical societies of Rosario, Cordoba (both Argentine cities), Montevideo, Valparaiso and Brazil; but only one response has been received, and that from the capital of Uruguay, with whom cordial and satisfactory negotiations are kept up." It is a matter for regret that the printers' unions of the other named places did not reply, for it is desirable that a closer union of friendship be maintained between typographical societies, whenever possible. Useful exchanges of ideas, social intercourse and valuable information upon devious subjects, would ensue.

The father of the Argentine press, El Nacional, sadly needed a new dress, in which it appeared in February 3, nine being substituted for seven-point. A lengthy article in that day's issue treated on the new departure to be made from that date, in its contributing staff. Signed articles from the pens of Argentine's prominent citizens and writers, are

to be admitted, each one having liberty to express what he likes on different points, though their political and religious principles are more or less widely different. Thus the public will have, from time to time, in this paper, the tenets of high authorities on various subjects. For a few days speculation was rife as to the probable result of this new departure, a contention being general that the happy party will soon break up with an election or

Until within a few weeks ago, we were happily without any literature of the *Police Gazette* order, but two of these disgraceful specimens of journalism have appeared within two days of each other—*Las Noticias Illustrados* and *Los Sucesos de la Senana*. May their existence be brief!

El Industrial, weekly organ of the Argentine Industrial Club, has ceased to exist, after a run of twelve years, "having completed its mission." The association which it represented has been formed, along with another club, called the Argentine Industrial Centre, into one organization, denominated Union Industriel Argentino. It is the largest trade body in this republic, with about 600 members. On February 6, a large meeting was held for the purpose of electing a managing committee of twenty-four persons, which, when concluded, showed among them, the name of Jacobo Peuser, printer. Dr. Adolfo E. Dávila, director of La Prensa, made a remarkably able and long speech on the occasion, in which considerable mention was made of the United States as a paragon for cmulation.

The only paper in Argentine printed in the Slav language has cascade to exist, after a brief existence of two years. Its title was Iskera Slavianske Skbøda, and the periodical—an illustrated monthly, quarto size—had as founder and editor Dr. Domingo de Grisógono Bortolazzi, a gentleman born in Zara, Dalmatia, and who succumbed to diphtheria, contracted by attending a child suffering with that complaint, on February 2, having just completed his fiftieth year, and was buried in the Recoleta Cemetery the following day, his funeral being attended by the various Italian and Austro-Hungarian societies, in which he was interested during his stay here of several years.

In the news from Chili appears a statement that among the cholera victims in Quillota was Señor Astudillo, editor of El Correo, of that city. A few days previous to his death, the scourge had carried off his wife and a child of the family.

Should this paragraph meet the eye of some London literarians, ignorant of the postage rate to South America, let them please bear in mind that the franking of a letter to any part of the southern continent of the western hemisphere, amounts to fourpence, and not twopence-halfpenny; and if they will recollect to put an eight-cent stamp on each letter, much annoyance, resulting from the unscrupulous impositions of postoffice authorities here, who surcharge anywhere between ten and thirty-five cents, will be avoided.

Stug O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. B., Hartford, Connecticut. You will find the information you ask for in the "Answers to Correspondents" in the March issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

W. S. H., Blairsville, Pa.—Yes, we consider your experience, and the length of time you have worked at the business, sufficient to make you a practical printer, and the specimens of work sent confirm us in this opinion.

"INQUIRER," Chicago, April 14, writes: To settle a dispute, will you state how many journals are published in the Chinese language, in San Francisco?

Answer .- Four, which are published weekly.

O. C. F., Zanesville, Ohio, asks: Will you please inform me where "flock" can be purchased, used in what is called "flock printing"?

Answer.—It can be obtained from Coffin, Devoe & Co., 176 Randolph street, Chicago, or H. D. Wade & Co., 117 Fulton street, New York.

W. P., Cleveland, Ohio, asks: Which is the fastest newspaper press in the United States?

Answer.—The above is rather a difficult question to answer. The press upon which the New York Telegram is printed, it is claimed, can

turn out 75,000 perfected papers per hour, or 144,000 single sheets in the same time. We know of no faster newspaper machine.

A DETROIT correspondent, under date of April 19, asks: Can you inform me as to the number of patents issued in the United States during 1886?

Answer.—A statement attached to the patent office report for 1886, shows the total number of applications filed, during that year, requiring investigation and action, was 41,412, and the number of patents issued was 23,015.

F. D. A., Galveston, Texas, writes: Please tell me, through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, how to get an impression of anything from wax, the *modus operandi*, etc.

Answer.—A detailed answer to the above will be found on page 389, Vol. III INLAND PRINTER. Briefly stated, the wax should be coated with plumbago, brushed over with a camel-hair brush, then placed in a

battery, for three or four hours, in which the shell will be formed. If in a silver bath, the shell will be silver; if in a copper bath, the shell will be copper, etc.

W. N. G., Norfolk, Virginia, writes: In the March number of The Inland Printers, on page 414, you give a receipt for padding compound. I made some recently, but it does not work like some I bought. I. Is that which you gave to be used hot? 2. How much water should be used to the ingredients given? 3. Should the oil be raw or beited?

Answer.—1. It is to be used when hot, and heated the same as glue is heated.
2. As it is used from time to time the water will evaporate, and the compound will thicken. Water, to thin it, must be used judiciously.
3. Boiled linseed oil should be used, but it is unnecessary, except in moist or rainy weather.

W. McG., Boston, asks:

How is plaster of paris prepared? Are the jobs it is used on set up on a galley or on a stone?

Answer:—1. It should be mixed in cold water, to the consistency of cream, in a tin or earthenware cup, with a spout, and immediately thereafter poured where desired. Before thoroughly dried, the surface of the job upon which it is used, should be wiped off with a sponge.

2. On both.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

A Guelph (Ontario) correspondent, under date of May 3, writes: "Your valued journal comes duly to hand, and I may add that it has been to me worth ten times the amount of subscription for advertisements alone, while making purchases. * * * I have type from nearly every foundry advertised by you, the type being wholly on the point or interchangeable system. I want to remark right here that when an office (like ours) is fitted out complete on that system, it is the greatest boon ever given the printing trade. We have not even got a pair of exissors, and have not yet, or will not need to cut a card, lead (except one point to regular size), paper, or anything else for justification. One

man can do one-third more work on display jobs, etc., and it makes work a pleasure."

Another correspondent, writing from Fall River, Massachusetts, May 3, inclosing sample of notehead in colors, says: "The above was printed from tint blocks of patent leather, according to directions in alate number of The Inland Printer. I feel I have in this one thing alone received an equivalent for all it has cost me since its birth."

DEATH OF ROBERT S. MENAMIN.

On our desk lay the following paragraph, which we had just penned, when we received the announcement of Mr. R. S. Menamin's death:

"The Printers' Circular, Philadelphia, published by R. S. Menamin, has entered upon its twenty-first year. We wish our friend and his publication, the success which they so richly merit, and hope both will live to a ripe old age."

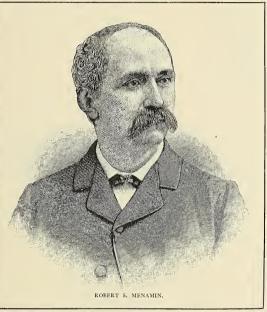
But our wish was not to be fulfilled, as he had paid the debt of nature before it was expressed. He died in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 19, aged fifty-one years, being comparatively a young man.

Mr. Menamin was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1833, coming to the United States three years later, locating in Washington, D.C. In 1847 he began his apprenticeship to the printing trade with the firm of T. K. & P. G. Collins. After working several years as a journevman, he came to New York City, where he was for a long time in the employ of the well-known firm of D. Appleton & Co. In 1865 he again took up his residence in Philadelphia, which city has been his home ever since, and where he commenced the publication of the Printers' Circular, which was the second paper of its kind published in the United

where he commenced the publication of the Printers' Circular, which was the second paper of its kind published in the United States, and which is now the oldest printers' journal in the country. He also embarked shortly after in the printers' supply trade, still later taking up the Fuilding and repairing of presses. For years he was prominently identified with the International Typographical Union, having been elected delegate to that body three different times, representing New York twice and Providence once, and also served one term as secretary. Besides his honorary membership in Philadelphia Union, he was a prominent and active member in several other organizations, such as the Free Masons, United Workmen, Typographical Beneficial Society, Order of Sparta, and Hibernians. For fifteen years he was secretary of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, and in 1884 was president of the same. At the time of his death he was also interested in the Feister Printing Company, of Philadelphia. He leaves a wife and family, some grown

N. Kiessling, of Charlottenburg, Germany, has invented, and applied for a patient of the date January 15, 1887, on a new process for transferring and printing impressions of one or more colors on porcelain, crockery, glasses, etc., by the aid of hand and steam-press printing.

to man's estate, to whom we offer our sincere condolence.



A VERITABLE POEM OF POEMS.

Mrs. H. A. Deming, of San Francisco, is said to have occupied a year in hunting up and fitting together the following thirty-eight lines from thirty-eight English and American poets. The names of the authors are given below:

I-Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?

2-Life's a short summer; man a flower.

3-By turns we eatch the vital breath, and die.

4—The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.

5—To be is better far than not to be.

6-'Though all man's life may seem a tragedy:

7-But light cares speak when mighty cares are dumb,

8—The bottom is but shallow whence they come.

9—Your fate is but the common fate of all;

10—Unmingled joys here to no man befall.

11—Nature to each allots his proper sphere, 12—Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;

13—Custom does often reason overrule,

13—Custom does often reason overrule, 14—And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.

15—Live well, how long or short, permit to heaven,

16—They who forgive most, shall be most forgiven.

17-Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face-

18—Vile intercourse where virtue has not place;

19—Then keep each passion down, however dear;

20—Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear;

21—Her sensual snares, let faithless pleasure lay

22—With craft and skill to ruin and betray;

23—Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.

24—We masters grow of all that we despise.

25—O, then renounce than impious self-esteem;

26—Riehes have wings, and grandeur is a dream.

27—Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave,

28—The path of glory leads but to the grave.

29—What is ambition? Tis a glorious cheat,

30-Only destructive to the brave and great.

31-What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?

32-The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.

33-How long we live, not years, but actions, tell;

34-That man lives twice who lives the first life well.

35—Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend.

36-Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.

37-The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just;

38—For, live we how we can, yet die we must.

1, Young; 2, Doctor Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Raleigh; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstuong; 15, Milton; 16, Baily; 17, Trencl; 18, Somerville; 19, Thomson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Crowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Davenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Quarles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Hill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

"Why don't you write up an article about the typographical blunders printers make?" asked the "ring-man." The ring-man, be it known, is the cultured "typo" who makes corrections which were not in the "copy." And out of the store of his recollections as a tramp printer, who has earried his composing rule and his cob pipe from Maine to New Mexico, and all round, he brought a few choice dainties. "I was sticking type in Albaquerque, New Mexico," said he, "and we had one of those machine printers working on the case next to mine. A machine printer, you understand, is a dunderhead who sets up what the 'copy' looks like, no matter whether it makes sense or not. He is the man who never learns anything. You know how the 'flimsy' comes, this telegraph stuff. The operators, instead of writing 'this morning,' say 'smorning.' So when they write 'government,' it reads 'govt.' Well, his fellow I am telling you about set it up 'goat.' President Diaz, of the Mexican Republic, appeared as 'President Ding.' Oh, he was a

beauty-bright, this man was. I got caught up the other day myself. The heading read 'Boot and Shoe Boycott,' and I set it up 'Boot and Shoe Bay Colt.' How's that? A fellow in this office—I won't tell you his name—set up 'Santa Claus' as 'Senator Claus.' I bet he got nothing in his stocking for that deadly insult. This same man divided 'chicken' so that the first syllable was 'chi.' Chi-cken goes, don't it?"

Then the reporter related how he had been guyed by a convocation of clergymen because the printer had made him say that the clergy

handed in their "uproots" instead of "reports."

"A typographical error which occurred during the war had been handed down by tradition to posterity is this, which I think has never been surpassed: 'The conflict between the maniac and the minister.' Merrimac and the Monitor' was what the editor meant to say. Oh, before I forget it, let me tell you another one on that jay in Albuquerque. The Chiricahaus were kicking up a good deal of disturbance about that time, and the gillie thought everything that began with a 'ch' was a Chiricahua. So when the editor wrote an article about the death of a beautiful young singer in Chihuahua, with the head, 'Chihuahua Mourning a Prima Donna,' he set up 'Chiricahaus Making a Princess Dance.'

"I saw in a paper the other day that a piece of music was written in 'G minion.' I am not a musician, but Slug 7, who is, says the writer meant, 'G minor.' The Tribune once set up 'Gambetta' 'I Am Better.' It was gravely stated not long ago that since the Campbell divorce case the nobility of London found filth enough in their own circles without going 'illuminating.' Now, that doesn't convey any idea to the reader, but if you will read 'slumming,' instead of 'illuminating,' all will be well. A long time ago an editor wanted to say something laudatory of a Knight of Labor who was visiting Chicago, and he printed an interview with him under the head 'A Thinking Tailor,' and the fool head man set it up 'A Thieving Tailor.' Well, maybe that man wasn't mad. He just came round a boomin' and a bilin'. Then, in the 'Club Man,' one day, an exquisite was described, 'whose manners would adorn a drawing-room,' and the intelligent compositor made it read 'whose manners would alarm a drowning man.'

"The head 'Bridge Carried Away by a Drove of Hogs' was written 'By a Drive of Logs.' It would be a pretty sight to see a drove of hoge carrying away a bridge, now, wouldn't it? A clever printer spoiled a romantic head which the editor intended for "The Halls of the Montezumas,' by making it 'Hells of the Monte Games,' and the Cincinnati Enquirer once created a genuine sensation by stating in big display type that a gang of American counterfeiters in England had been 'Shaving the Queen.' 'Shoving the Queer' was the original.—

Exchange.

A PAPER MAKER'S DISCOVERY.

Up to about the year 1854, old newspapers, magazines and books were altogether valueless as stock to be converted into new paper, since at that time there was no known method for eradicating the ink used in printing. In the year mentioned, Henry E. Rogers, a young paper maker of Manehester, Connecticut, came into possession of a comparatively new hymn book, which had accidentally come in contact with some kind of strong acid, for the printing was completely removed in many places. Young Rogers, with an eye to business, was anxious to ascertain what the liquid was, for it promised to greatly stimulate the paper-making industry, which was then only in its infancy. He then set about solving the great mystery, which was finally successfully accomplished after a long and arduous search. From this time the manufacture of paper was largely augmented, since all the available old books and magazines were purchased as stock to be utilized in making new paper. Large quantities of this material were received from New York and Boston, and the literature that had accumulated in garrets and basements for years was now collected and disposed of. During the few years preceding the war, Rogers' business developed at such a marvelous rate, and his profits were so large, that he rapidly amassed a fortune through his great discovery. Mr. Rogers, the benefactor, is still engaged in business, but has retained only a small portion of his splendid competence. The discovery has added millions of money to the paper manufacturing interests .- American Inventor.

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- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.
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- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark St., Chicago. The largest house in the West.
- Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the
- Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York, John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.
- The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

PRINTING PRESSES.

At 235 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., you can obtain a list of new and second-hand printing-presses and material that will astonish you for real bargains, H. A. Manley & Co.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc. Hooper, Wilson & Co., Baltimore, Md., manufac-turers. Second-hand presses and materials always in stock.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL

- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.
- Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc.
- S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chi-cago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and every-thing of wood used in a printing office. Make Engravers' Wood.
- St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets,

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

- Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.
- C. H. Burchard, 726 Sansom street, Philadelphia. Best recasting composition, 30 cents per pound.
- C. W. Crutsinger, 207 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
- John Buckie, Jr., & Co., 421 Dearborn street, Chi-
- Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn Street, Chicago, The "Standard" and the "Durable."

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New
- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

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Illinois Typefounding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

- Buffalo, N. Y., Type Foundry, N. Lyman's Sons, proprietors, 36 West Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Dominion Typefounding Co., Chenneville street, Montreal, Canada. Only Type Foundry in Brit-ish America. Sole Agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.
- Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.
- Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.
- Lindsay Type Foundry, 175 Fulton street, New
- MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco. Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.
- St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.
- The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio
- The Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of Printers' Novelties, 15 Park Place, New York.
- The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

- Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufrs. of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Fur-niture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.
- Morgan & Wilcox Manuf'r'ng Co., Middletown, New York. Wood Type unexcelled for finish.

Ben-Franklin Job Press



SIZES AND PRICES:

		WITHOUT THROW-OFF	WITH THROW-OFF	BOXING
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS	, 7x11 Inside of Chase,	\$140.00	\$150.00	\$6.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS	, 8x12 Inside of Chase,	150.00	165.00	6.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS	, 10x15 Inside of Chase,	250.00	270.00	7.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS	, 13x19 Inside of Chase,	350.00	385.00	10.00
FOUNTAIN FXTRA-7x11 \$20.00: 8x12 \$20.00: 10x15, \$22.50: 13x19, \$25.00. STEAM FIXTURES, for either size, \$15.00.				

MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

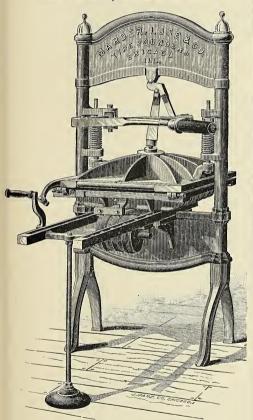
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THE

WASHINGTON HAND PRESS,

MANUFACTURED BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.



DIMENSIONS, PRICES, AND WEIGHTS.

SIZE.		PLATEN.	BED.	PRICE.	WEIGHT.
		INCHES.	INCHES.		LBS.
7-Column	Folio	23x35	261/2x39	\$225.00	2023
8-Column	Folio	25x39	281/x42	250.00	2210
9-Column	Folio	27x43	31½x47½.	. 275.00	2840

DELIVERED ON CARS IN CHICAGO.

Two pairs of Points, one Wrench, one Sheeps-foot, pair of Bearers, and one extra Frisket go with each Press. Extra Bearers, 50 cents per pair; extra Friskets, \$25.05 to, \$5.00.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

139-141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
14-16 Second Street, South, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Employing Printers who may desire a change of location, or members of the craft who may wish to commence business, or engage in a suitable partnership in well-established concerns, will always find it to their advantage to communicate with us before taking any vital step in this direction. It will save them time and money. We have constant inquiries for men of experience and executive capacity adapted for such positions.

139 MONROE ST., CHICACO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

REVISED PRICE LIST OF PRINTING TYPE.

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

Italic and Accents, ordered with regular fonts, furnished at Font Rates.

Size of Type.	ROMAN TYPE, In Fonts of 25 Lbs, and Over.	POSTER AND DISPLAY, 25 Lbs. and Over,	POSTER AND DISPLAY, 50 Lbs, and Over,	25 LBS. Price. FONTS LESS THAN 25 LBS.	3rd Class Price, SCRIPTS, PATENTED FACES, Etc.
Diamond		\$2 00		\$2 50	\$3 20
Pearl	\$1 08	1 60		1 80	2 80
Agate	0 66	1 30		1 44	2 40
Nonpareil	0 56	1 00		1 16	2 00
Minion	0 52	0 90		1 00	1 60
Brevier	0 46	0 80		0 90	1 60
Bourgeois	0 44	0 70		0 60	1 44
Long Primer	0 42	0 65		0 74	1 30
Small Pica	0 40	0 60		0 70	1 22
Pica	0 36	0 54		0 65	1 16
English	0 38	0 52		0 62	1 12
Columbian	0 36	0 52		0 60	1 08
Great Primer	0 36	0 52		0 60	1 00
Paragon		0 52		0 60	0 94
Double Small Pica		0 50		0 56	0 90
Double Pica		0 50		0 56	0 90
Double English 0 50				0 56	0 88
Double Columbian 0 50				0 56	0 82
Double Great Primer 0 50				0 56	0 62
Double Paragon			0 50	0 54	0 78
Canon			0 48	0 54	0 72
Four-Line Pica			0 46	0 54	0 72
Five-Line Pica			0 46	0 52	0 64
Six-Line Pica			0 48	0 52	0 64
Seven-Line Pica			0 46	0 50	0 60
Eight-Line Pica			0 46	0 50	0 60

All deficiencies charged at same rate as original font.

MAILING TYPE, WITH ABBREVIATIONS.
Long Primer (including Post Office Type)......per lb., 42 cts.

LEADS AND SLUGS.

LEADS.	SLUGS.
No. 1 -12-to-Picaper lb \$0.70	No. 8-Nonpareil per 1b \$0.15
" —10- " " 0.60	" 7-Minion " 0.15
" 1½ 6- " " 0.32	" 6-Brevier " 0.15
" — 7- " " 0.25	" 9—Bourgeois 0.15
" 2 — 6- " " 0.15	" 10-Long Primer " 0.15
" 2½— 5- " " 0.15	" 11-Small Pica " 0.15
" 3 — 4- " " 0.15	" 12-Pica " 0.15
" 31/2-Half Minion " 0.15	" 16-Great Primer " 0.15
" 4 -3-to-Pica " 0.15	" 24-Double Pica " 0.15
	to Wessure ner lb \$0.16

MARDER, LUSE & CO. - CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS.

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Established 1804.

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NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

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DRESSES.

Typefounders.

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TYPE

Cast from the
BEST QUALITY
OF

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing-Presses, Printing-Inks, Paper Cutters.

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Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture, Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

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THE

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----MANUFACTURERS OF----

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- REPRESENTING : -

Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Type Foundries, whose popular productions can be supplied at a moment's notice, from our shelves.

Hamilton & Baker Holly Wood Type also carried in Stock.

LIBERAL TERMS offered on CYLINDER AND JOB PRESSES of any make, or JOB AND NEWSFAPER OUTFITS of any size. We supply anything required in a printing office at current rates, whether selected from our own or other dealers' specimen books.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

& Our regular Monthly BARGAIN SHEET should prove of special interest to printers who are looking for thoroughly overhauled and desirable second-hand Cylinder and Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, Steam Engines, etc. Mailed free upon application.

Estimates of Job and Newspaper Outfits cheerfully furnished.
Correspondence invited. Send for Catalogue and latest Specimen Sheets.

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298 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Hamilton & Baker,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Holly Wood Type,

Also Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

———Printers' Materials,——

CABINETS, REGLETS,

CASES,

FURNITURE,

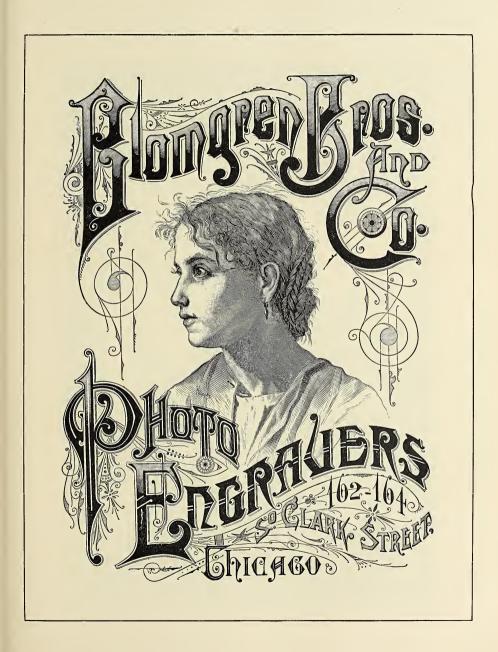
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CUTTING STICKS.

We can furnish any Special Wood Work wanted. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Send for new Specimen Books, just out.

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New York Photo-Engraving Company.

"BLONDE AND BRUNETTE."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW AND WHY HON, S. P. ROUNDS GOT A BLACK EYE.

BY O. F. CARVER, ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA.

BEING practically an alien to the craft, by reason of the many years that have come and gone since laying down the "stick and rule" for another calling in life, I am unable to offer any suggestions of value to the printers of the present day, and therefore lay no claim to space in so valuable a publication as THE INLAND PRINTER. And yet, the generous welcome met by the prodigal of old, would seem to furnish room for hope, that those lost to the "art preservative of arts" may find a warm corner somewhere in what is plainly an acknowledged oracle, and the pride of an intelligent fraternity.

In looking over the four last numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER—those of December, January, February and March—which have come to me because of a memoir they contain of my deceased brother, Addis M. Carver, I am carried back in memory to days I would gladly live over, and to friends I would joyfully and fraternally take by the hand. Young and buoyant with hope when we parted, thirty odd years ago, their hairs, like mine, are now fewer, and silvered by the sands of time.

I was led into this train of thought mainly from reading the account of the "Old-Time Printers' Banquet," in the February number. In the somewhat long list of members appear a few—only a few—names which are as familiar to nie as household words—those of J. S. Thompson (president), W. H. Hornish, Oliver Perry, J. C. Snow, A. C. McCutchion, and E. S. Davis. As these represent but a small percentage of the membership, I infer that their possessors are the veterans of that time-honored galaxy.

I could relate more than one incident that occurred many years ago, in which one or the other was a party, that would cause them to smile, and wish they were boys again. Time, however, forbids, as my present purpose is to tell how and why Hon. S. P. Rounds got a black eye—first craving indulgence, however, to say a few words of the printers' banquet which President Thompson claims as the first he attended in Chicago, and which transpired in the year 1853. I was there also. It was given at the Tremont House, Ira Couch, proprietor; and was intended to be, as it proved, the grandest affair of the kind ever held in Chicago up to that time, by printers or any other organization.

The union had met two or three times to discuss the matter and formulate a plan; when, owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, and the probable great expense attending so grand an affair as that contemplated, it was finally decided by vote to abandon the project for one of less magnitude, unless members in their individual capacity would volunteer to take it in hand, and assume all financial responsibility. This, eight did; myself of the number-the union allowing us to proceed under its auspices, and to pocket the profits, as we should the losses, should any occur. With this understanding, we called upon the hardfisted Couch, who refused to touch it unless we guaranteed two hundred "head," at two dollars and fifty cents each, regardless of sex or condition, as well as whether we would be able to dispose of that number of tickets or not-all over the prescribed number to be paid for at the same figure. Dean's orchestra of ten members, and for whose services we paid one hundred dollars, was no exception; nor was a gentleman accompanied by more than one lady, allowed a seat at the table, on a five dollar ticket. There was no railing the seal off the old man's strong will. But, the contract signed, he said: "Now, boys, you shall have the freedom of all the parlors, in addition to the hall and dining room, and I will not only lay the grandest spread of my life, but will also furnish a free supper at two o'clock A.M., for all who remain to dance. He filled the bill to the very letter. The cloth was removed many times; and waiters, uniformly dressed, were furnished, one to each guest at the tables, who marched in and out at the sound of the bell with military precision. Many notable persons were present and participated in the festivities, while congratulatory letters were read from others at a distance. The banquet lasted till about eleven o'clock, when the dancing commenced. A grand success it was, indeed; financially, as well as in other respects, for after all bills were paid-the liverymen having contributed fifty dollars in hack hire-two dollars remained to be divided among the eight sponsors, who proceeded when the result was known, to "smile" to the full extent thereof.

Now, to the black eye, which had no political significance, as did one of a later date. It occured away back in '52, when C. H. Brenan, Dyer Cowdry, Thomas Clarkson, Joel Kinney, myself, and other old-time printers, worked for Langdon & Rounds, on La Salle street. Brenan, Cowdry and I boarded with Rounds, at the southeast corner of La Salle and Washington streets. One evening about eleven o'clock, as we sat in the parlor, chatting, Rounds, who had retired early for the night, interrupted our pastime by rushing down stairs and into the room, with both hands over one eye, very much frightened and apparently in great distress. Sympathy for a kind employer, prompted us to simultaneously inquire the cause of his suffering, and to do what we could for his relief. After he had recovered sufficiently to do so, he said that no sooner had he fallen into a sweet sleep, than, quick as lightning, and without the least warning, some mysterious agency pitched him out of bed, head foremost, landing him with one eye squarely upon the end of the post at the foot of the bed.

Any fears I may have previously entertained that an assassination had been attempted upon our worthy employer were by this recital quickly dispelled, and my eagerness (?) to "clutch the villain" as quickly supplanted by an irresistible desire to laugh at the expense of poor "Sterl," as he was familiarly called, whose physician I was now sure of becoming, having "been that" myself.

It seems necessary here to state, for the information of the reader not addicted to the use of tobacco, that the nerves of many who are, become so charged with poison at one time or another, as to subject them to shocks of an indescribable, unpleasant, and sometimes very serious nature, always occurring just after falling to sleep.

Rounde was an inveterate chewer, and although a strong, vigorous man, nicotine had got in its work on him. He knew it not, however, and it was for this reason, when I "Ha, ha, ha'd!" in a manner that would have provoked even a more mildly tempered man, under similarly painful circumstances, that he turned his "well eye" on me with a vengeance, and demanded, in thundering tones, to know "What in the devil I was laughing about!" Being a good deal smaller man than he, as well as having an innate veneration from the source whence came my bread and butter, I speedily fixed the matter up by getting at a safe distance, and assuring him that if he would let up on the "weed" a second "knock out" of like character would not occur. He did let up—for a while—during which the sweet and undisturbed sleep of the innocent was his.

MEETING OF THE TYPE FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Type Founders' Association of the United States was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, on Thursday, April 28.

In the absence of the president, the vice-president, Mr. John Marder, of the Chicago Type Foundry, presided.

The following foundries were represented: MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia; James Conners Sons, Farmer, Littie & Co., Empire Type Founding Co., Manhattan Type Foundry, New York. A. J. Cary & Co., Baltimore; Allison & Smith and Cincinnati Type Foundry, Cincinnati; Cleveland Type Foundry, Cleveland; St. Louis Type Foundry, St. Louis; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee; Marder, Luse & Co., Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Union Type Foundry, Illinois Type Foundry, Chicago; Francis Keehn, Milwaukee; H. L. Pelouze & Son, Richmond.

 $\operatorname{Mr.}$ John Bentley, of Farmer, Little & Co., officiated as secretary.

One new firm was admitted, A. Foreman & Son, of San Francisco. H. L. Pelouze & Son, Richmond, Va., were made special agents for the sale of Benton, Waldo & Co's self-spacing type. No other special agents or dealers were admitted, although a number of applications were considered by the meeting, and rejected.

Four sessions were held, which were harmonious throughout, and a full and free discussion on all subjects of interest to the trade prevailed. The discussion bore mainly, however, on the application of new members, special agents and general dealers. No changes in prices were contemplated or accomplished. While no boom exists in any part of the

United States, the business generally appears to be in a healthy condition, and better results are hoped for than have been realized during the past four years.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. R. S. Menamin, of Philadelphia, were unanimously adopted and entered on the records.

The next meeting will take place in October, and be held at Niagara Falle

THE HABITS OF PRINTERS.

Printers, as a rule, are not a provident class, although they receive wages equal to those of nearly any skilled mechanic, and larger than many. A typesetter on a morning paper, if he be a "fast" man, usually "pastes up a string" at the end of the week that will measure him all the way from \$18 to \$28. The expert morning newspaper printer seldom works over five nights a week. He generously contributes one of his nights to the "sub" who is posted on the foreman's list, and who is either unable to secure regular "cases," or who is "carrying the banner" from town to town. The "regular," who lays off in this way, is rarely other than a generous fellow. He is anxious that his less fortunate craftsman may have a chance to earn a few dollars, and while he is idle, is not infrequently found spending his money with a lavish hand. This, however, was more strictly the case in days gone by, when a printer was not a printer until he had circumnavigated the globe, or traveled at least over the English-speaking part of it. The printer nowadays who wanders from place to place is regarded with more or less suspicion.

A printer whose eyes have become dim from following the boxes, and whose shoulders have been bent until his chin rests almost upon his chest, from his lifelong toil at the "case," told me the other day that he had been setting type for thirty years. "During that time," he said, "I have held cases in every city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants in the United States, and have earned from \$15 to \$75 a week. In the days of the rebellion, I worked in Philadelphia for awhile, and earned so much money in four nights that my time during the succeeding three days of the week was fully occupied in getting rid of it. Other printers were like me; in fact, there were not half a dozen who saved anything. Since the war, however, prices for composition have dropped to forty and forty-five cents per one thousand ems. I can think of a great many of my old chums who have struck a money-saving gait, built comfortable homes, and got down to business. There are quite a number of compositors on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis papers who are worth a good deal."-Union Printer.

MAKING PAPER ADHERE TO METAL.

A process has been devised by which paper may be caused to adhere to metal with such persistency that no part of it can be removed without

The primary object of this invention is to enable lithographers to provide metal backs to fancy show-cards or pictures in such a manner that when the picture is once placed upon the surface of the metal it will become permanently attached thereto, and not peel off, even when subjected to severe changes in the temperature of the atmosphere.

The process is described by the American Stationer, as follows:

"Any suitable acid would probably answer the purpose; but muriatic acid of full strength with enough zinc added to it to prevent it effervescing by the addition of any more zinc, and when thus killed, mixed with an equal quantity of water, produces the desired result when rubbed over the surface of the metal plate. After thus coating the metal plate, it is placed in an oven to facilitate its drying, and when dry it is painted with a coating of fine varnish, preferably that kind of varnish used by coach-builders in painting the gearing of their vehicles. This coating of varnish is left to dry until it becomes merely sticky. To facilitate this drying, the plate is put into a japanner's kiln, which, if kept at a temperature of about 110° Fahrenheit, will bake the varnish sufficiently to produce the desired effect in twenty minutes. If not placed in a kiln, it will take about five hours to acquire the desired condition. The sheet of paper at this period should be carefully placed on the surface of this prepared plate, when, by submitting it to heavy pressure in a lithographer's or other suitable press, it will be found that the sheet of paper has become so thoroughly amalgamated with the roughened and prepared surface of the plate that it is utterly impossible to peel it off the plate. With the view of finishing or enameling the surface of the paper thus placed on its metal plate, the surface of the paper is coated with a suitable sizing, prepared as follows: One pound of gelatine glue, dissolved in water, with an ounce of honey, makes a suitable elastic sizing for coating the surface of the paper. When this sizing is perfectly dry the surface is painted with a coating of the best dial varnish. The plates thus prepared should be placed in racks, and allowed to remain for a couple of days before being used, when it will be found that they can be handled, and the paper with pictures or any ornamentation which may have been printed on it, will be incorporated as perfectly with the metal plate as though the painting had been placed directly on the metal."-American Lithographer and Printer.

THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, though a very ancient town and the center of culture and learning almost from its foundation, does not seem to have distinguished itself in the annals of printing, since the first work ever issued thence, the "Oratio Habita," bears the date 1521. At that time the presses of a score of continental towns had been in full operation for years; and even in England those of Westminster, 1474; Oxford, 1468; London, 1480, and York, 1509, will be seen to have been in working order for some time.

The name of the first "Cantabrigiensis Typographus" was Siberch. He set up his press about 1520 and continued to operate it for two years, describing himself as "the first printer in England of the Latin and Greek languages (utriusque lingua)." Of the books printed by Siberch during this period of his activity, eight are known to be in existence. Three of them, to-wit: Bullock's "Oration," delivered before Cardinal Wolsey on his visit to Cambridge in 1520; the anonymous "Epistle," predicting a great calamity for 1524, based upon an unusual conjunction of planets in that year; and "Gemini Eleatis Hermathena," dedicated to Richard Pace, secretary of state to Henry VIII, have been lately reproduced in exact fac simile by the university printers for Macmillan & Bowes, in a limited edition (150 copies) issued to subscribers. Of Siberch himself little is known beyond the facts stated above.

From the little known, however, of his typography it can hardly be said that it was in any sense remarkable for its excellence, or at all up to the standard of an age notorious for the extreme care and attention bestowed by the printers on their works. Many of the examples which have been handed down from that era are, as is well known, marvelous examples of skill; so marvelous, in fact, considering the quality of the appliances available at the time, that their excellence can only be attributed to that extraordinary care which is usually attendant upon the possession of unlimited time, coupled with a desire to excel. It is a strange circumstance that seven of the eight productions of Siberch's press bear the same date, viz, 1521 .- American Bookmaker.

GUYER'S REFERENCE DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

We acknowledge the receipt of Geyer's Reference Directory for 1887. This book contains the names of nearly thirty thousand dealers in artists' materials, books and stationery, cards and art novelties, drugs and stationery, games and toys, jewelry and stationery, music and stationery, notions, stationers' and druggists' sundries, picture frames, printing and stationery, stationers' novelties, sporting goods, also manufacturing stationers, envelope manufacturers, paper box manufacturers, paper mills, book publishers, subscription book agents, bookbinders, lithographers, etc., together with an estimate of their financial standing. The great bulk of the information in this volume has been obtained direct from the dealers themselves, thousands of whom have sent special reports of their financial condition on January 1, 1887, to that office. Thousands of new names appear in the list. Every name is that of a live, business man. In addition to the list of manufacturers and dealers in stationery and kindred branches, Geyer's Reference Directory contains a complete list of all the paper mills in the country, together with the kind and quantity of paper made each day. A classified index to the same is in the front of the book. No such valuable information as contained in this directory has ever been offered at the price, namely, \$5, delivered in New York City. Postage is 17 cents.

PERSONAL

WE acknowledge the courtesy of a call from Mr. F. B. Wiborg, of the firm of Ault & Wiborg, the well-known ink manufacturers of Cincinnati.

Mr. D. R. Cameron, of Cameron, Amberg & Co., of this city, who has been spending the winter in Bermuda, has returned, feeling much the better for his trip.

WE acknowledge a pleasant visit from Mr. Samuel G. Sloane, manager of the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, 224–226 Walnut street, St. Louis. He reports the state of trade very encouraging, and the outlook favorable.

MR. WM. BARNHART (of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler) and wife are enjoying a well-earned vacation on the Pacific Slope. We wish both a pleasant journey, and trust they may return improved in health and spirits.

MR. E. C. O'HARA, treasurer of the Seymour Paper Company, New York, and H. G. Rogers, treasurer of the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company, Appleton, Wisconsin, have been visitors during the past month.

Mr. John Bentley, of Førmer, Little & Co., New York, who has been in attendance on the sessions of the Type Founders' Association, has been visiting a few days in the Northwest, combining business with pleasure.

MR. CHAS. S. CONNER, of Jas. Conner's Sons, the well-known type founders of New York, has recently spent some time in the Garden City, surveying the business situation. He reports business encouraging.

MR. W. H. FRENCH, for many years agent of the Associated Press, in this city, and for two years and a half assistant general manager of the Western and New York Associated Press, New York, has become identified with the business interests of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler.

W. H. HALLIDAY, with the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, is back at his old place again, after a pleasant sojourn of three months in Los Angeles, California. He returns reinvigorated in health and strength, and his many friends are pleased to see him at his post again.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE month of May has been emphatically the month of removals for those connected with the printing business.

THE Garden City Type Foundry has removed from 182 Monroe to 338-342 Dearborn street.

WM. SCHNITZER has removed his printing press machine shop and chase manufactory to 212 E. Van Buren street.

THE Union Type Foundry, of this city has been appointed special agent for the Manhattan Type Foundry of New York.

REMOVAL.—J. Manz & Co., wood engravers, have removed their office and engraving rooms to the northeast corner of Dearborn and Quincy streets.

IT is rumored that the publication of a second Chicago directory is under consideration by parties who have had experience in the business in other sections of the country.

THE P. L. Hanscom Printing Company, of this city, have invented an ingenious machine for making tags, which they propose to use exclusively in their own business.

JOHN BUCKIE, Jr., & Co., roller manufacturers, have removed to 421 Dearborn street, in the Donohue & Henneberry building. They have selected an excellent location.

THE Pythian Printing and Publishing Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators, John C. MacGregor, Carl F. Herrman and Louis M. Klare.

PRETTY WELL SCATTERED.—Among the subscriptions recently received by one mail for The Inland Printer, were orders from Natal, South Africa; Melbourne, Australia; and Sheffield, England.

FRED. K. TRACY, for twenty years connected with the Newspaper Union, in which establishment his diligence, intelligence, and integrity have advanced him from the case to superintendent, has accepted a position with the American Press Association. Though we are aware the loss to the Newspaper Union is a serious one, the change is a profitable one for Fred, and we heartily congratulate him.

THE Printers' Circular states that a Chicago man who wanted a large job of printing done was obliged to send it east. We think the explanation will be found in the prices asked, not in the inability to execute.

THE state of trade seems to be satisfactory both among the type founders and paper warehouses, business being fully up to the average of spring months. In the paper trade there is a tendency to a stiffening of prices.

THE firm heretofore existing under the firm name of Peter Johnson & Co., blank book makers, 172 Clark street, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. N. F. Olson retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. Johnson.

A PROMINENT dry goods merchant of this city changes his advertisement every day, and has a new picture engraved for each issue. Pictures, he says, beat everything else for drawing attention to an advertisement, at least such is his experience.

THE Union Type Foundry have just supplied a complete outfit for the Arkansas Traveler, which, like Travas Siftings, has removed to more important quarters; the Siftings to the metropolis of the East; the Traveler, to the metropolis of the West.

James F. Small, an honorary member of Chicago Typographical Union, and for many years in the employ of the Tribune Company as compositor, proofreader and telegraph editor, died April 27, of apoplexy. He was buried with military honors by Thomas Post, G. A. R.

THE Craftsman, of Washington, says: "Sam Rastall's system has been adopted by two or three of the western unions, and I have no doubt that it will be in general use before long, as many people are becoming convinced that the em system is considerable of a fraud."

BARNHART, BROS. & SFINDLER, finding their present quarters inadequate to the demands of their business, have purchased the twenty feet immediately north of their location, and intend erecting thereon a five-story structure, with basement, as an addition to the main building.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Typothetæ of Chicago was held at the Tremont House club rooms, on Thursday evening, May 5. The constitution and by-laws, as amended, were unanimously adopted. The time of future meetings was changed from 8 P.M. on the first Thursday in each month, till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MORGAN B. MILLS, ex-president of Chicago Typographical Union, and for a quarter of a century identified with the printing business in Chicago, died April 28, at his residence in Austin, of a complication of dropsy and Bright's disease. He was buried under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, of which organization he was a prominent member.

THE following resolution has been adopted by the Chicago Typographical Union:

Resolved, That we request the Trades and Labor Assembly to institute an inquiry by its members in the legislature at Springfield whether the Legal News Company receives certain specified privileges or emoluments for printing the Legal News newspaper.

THE well-known Baker Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, publishers and importers of advertising cards and novelties, have opened a branch office at room D, Quincy building, northeast corner Clark and Adams streets, under the efficient management of W. H. Lyman. Their stock is a large and varied one, and the styles exhibited are among the most attractive in the market.

SOME two years ago, a lack of attendance at the meetings of Chicago Typographical Union, induced the adoption of a rebate system, by which members attending regular meetings were entitled to a rebate of twenty-five cents (one-half) on each month's dues. Since that time a very large attendance has resulted, often reaching five hundred members. It appearing evident that the necessity for the inducement no longer exists, the union, at its meeting held April 24, abolished the rebate feature entirely.

RAND, MCNALLY & Co., of this city, have recently issued a series of maps, in pocket form, which, on account of their reliability and careful accuracy in details, cannot fail to find commendation among those in search of correct geographical information. The first of the

series comprises the United States and Canadas, and are designed for general use, while the remainder, to-wit: one of Ohio, one of Dakota, one of Minnesota, and one of Arizona, are shippers' guides, being designed to aid the merchant and his clerks in identifying places and discovering their means of approach.

We acknowledge the receipt of a number of the Non-Unionist, a small three-column, eight-page bi-monthly, issued at Montgomery, Alabama, by Messrs. Grubb & Sexton. Subscription price \$1 per annum. In defining its position it says: "Its editors, proprietors and compositors are so-called 'Rats'—professional 'Rats' with a big 'R'—and as such will do all in their power to 'Rat' any office now in the hands of the typographical union." Well, there is no accounting for tastes, and as we live in a free country, we suppose the publishers have the right of stating their mission in their own way.

THE No. 16 Club is the title of a social organization among the printers of Chicago, which has given many enjoyable dances and entertainments during the past winter. The club is so named for the reason that its active membership is limited to sixteen, and also in honor of Chicago Typographical Union. Its officers are: president, D. T. Wilson; vice-president, Joseph R. Jessup; secretary-treasurer, Charles King. There are at present three vacancies in the membership, and eligible craftsmen who desire the pleasure and benefit to be derived from a charming social, should lose no time in endeavoring to have their names inscribed upon the books of the club.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—A printing firm (?) in this city—père et fils—who run a one-horse, dollar a thousand, throat-cutting, blacksmith establishment, acquaint us with the fact that they do not want The Inland Printer at any price. Well, we should be surprised if they did. We certainly would not were we in their places, as it is not published in the interests of botches or scalpers; and as a matter of course is a thorn in their flesh. They do not like to be constantly reminded that they are the fungi of an honorable calling, of the despicable position they occupy in the estimation of the profession, or the character of the work turned out. And, by the by, when we come to think of it, it is rather rubbing it in—first to excoriate them, and then to expect them to pay for the switch which bastes them. But then we appreciate the compliment conferred by the refusal all the same.

THE Copeland steam engine, manufactured by the Northrop Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, recently on exhibition at the warerooms of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, 327 and 329
Dearborn street, attracted a great deal of attention from engineers,
electricians, etc. It is certainly a wonderful production. Although the
machine exhibited was but half horsepower, weighing forty-three
pounds, boiler and engine complete, we were witness to it driving two
stapling machines through books of three hundred and seventy-five
pages, each five-eighths of an inch in thickness, with a pressure of but
sixty pounds of steam. It can be run without smokestack, in a workroom, without emitting odor or smell of any character. The cost of
running is almost nominal, the fuel used being common illuminating
gas, with safety boiler attached, the expense of which will not exceed
eight cents per day. Cost of half-horsepower engine, \$110.

The following table, furnished by Secretary-Treasurer Rastall, will show the steady and continuous growth of the membership and receipts of Chicago Typographical Union:

YEAR ENDING APRIL 30.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Initiated during year Admitted by card	159 580	109	77 524	97 592	109
Applications rejected Withdrawn by card Expelled	5 547 48	436 46	496 50	3 550 42	17 429
Reinstated	11	10	13	19	59 18 10
Standing, April 30 Number of non-union men	1,337	1,219	1,128	1,044	948
(estimated)	600 \$7.081.86	6.0 \$6,748.65	500 \$6,624.50	400 \$6,085,60	500 \$5,650.01

On April 24 last, occurred the annual meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union, at which meeting the installation of the new officers took place. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the retiring officers. President H. S. Street, on taking the chair, delivered a very able address. We publish the following extract from it, as being peculiarly applicable at this time, and we commend it to the thoughtful consideration of the craft everywhere:

Now, gentlemen, I desire to call your attention to a matter that I consider of vital importance to our organization, and that is the tendency of trade unions of late to enter politics. While I contend that a member of this union has a perfect right to ally himself with any political party that he may see fit, I claim that no member has he right to connect the name of Chicago Typographical Union with it without its full knowledge and consent, as this is a strictly trade organization, and one, above all others, that has to deal with employers of all political complexions. Whenever it becomes necessary to use the name of the union in such matters, the case should be laid before it and receive its unqualified indorsement. This, gentlemen, will be my course regarding politics during my administration.

A MEETING of the Western Association of Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials was held, Thursday evening, April 28, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the regular April meeting of the association, whose headquarters are in Chicago. Representatives of "the trade" from St. Louis, Sioux City, Topeka, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville and Detroit were present. It was resolved to extend an invitation to all dealers in the West to join, that they may cooperate in a uniform list on machinery as well as printing material in general. A manufacturers' price list of job presses, paper cutters, hand presses, proof presses, etc., is being compiled for the use of the association, from which all "the trade" will sell at a uniform discount. Manufacturers desirous of having their goods listed by this association, and who have not already done so, will please send their latest revised price list to the secretary, Mr. Frank Barhydt, 202 Clark street, Chicago.

AT eight o'clock Monday evening, April 25, fire was discovered in the establishment of the Shniedewend & Lee Company, 303 and 305 Dearborn street, and despite all the efforts of the fire department to check its progress, the five-story building with its contents was virtually destroyed. But while the ruins were smoking, characteristic of Chicago energy, quarters were obtained for press works and salesrooms in the same block, where they are now located, in a building one hundred feet south of the old premises, 327 and 329 Dearborn street, and 66-68 Third avenue, where two floors have been secured, fifty by seventy feet. New machines were at once purchased and placed in position, and within one week from the date of the disaster, the entire force of machinists were employed. The business office will, for the time being, be located at 339 Dearborn street, where all correspondence should be addressed. The old quarters will be at once rebuilt; probably with two additional stories, as they had, at the time of the fire, become entirely too small for their trade. Thus, from present indications, within three months from date, the Shniedewend & Lee Company expect to return to 303-305 Dearborn street, with greatly increased facilities and capacity.

THE following circular has been sent to all unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union:

Rooms of Buffalo Typographical Union, No. 9. Buffalo, N. Y., April 1, 1887.

DEAR SIN,—Will you be kind enough to inform all members of your union who expect to attend the thirty-fifth annual session of the International Typographical Union to be held in this city, June 6, 1887, that we have made arrangements with Messrs. Wesley Crouch & Co., of the Mansion House, to accommodate delegates, ex-delegates and visitors at the uniform rate of \$5.00 per 140 and visitors at the uniform rate of \$5.00 per 140.

The Mansion House is the oldest and one of the best first-class hotels in western New York. It is pleasantly situated on the corner of Main and Exchange stream, and only two blocks from the Union depot. The hotel is complete in all its appointments and can easily accommodate four hundred guests. Its cuisine has an international reputation for excellence, and we are satisfied that there will be no cause to complain of the hotel or its management.

The sessions of the convention will be held in Fitch Institute Hall.

Among the leading features in the line of entertainments will be an excursion to Niagara Falls, an excursion on Lake Erie, and a carriage-drive around the city, stopping at public buildings and all points of interest.

From information received to date, it is safe to say that the coming session will be the largest gathering of union printers in the history of the International Typographical Union.

Please hand the inclosed card to the chairman of your delegation.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. M. BERRY, President. Fred, Hausauer, Cor. Secretary (Box 147).

An excursion at very low rates will doubtless leave Chicago for Buffalo, to attend the convention. Any craftsman desiring the pleasure of this trip can obtain information of Secretary-Treasurer Rastall, or from J. R. Jessup, Wm. McClevy, Geo. W. Day or H. M. Cole, delegates.

· THE annual meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association was held at room 9, Greenebaum's building, on Wednesday evening, May 4, the president, J. S. Thompson, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the treasurer presented his annual report, which showed the receipts for the year were \$484 and the expenditures \$465. The report was accepted and placed on file. An election for five members of the Board of Directors to serve two years, resulted as follows: A. C. Cameron, John Buckie, Jr., D. Oliphant, S. Rastall and A. McCutchion. Mr. S. E. Pinta was elected to fill a vacancy on the board for one year. The dues were placed at \$2 per annum, and an assessment of 50 cents was levied on each member to defray incidental expenses. Each member was, on motion, requested to prepare a short biographical sketch of himself, to be read before the association, and entered on books of record, to be secured for that purpose. The directors were requested to revise the list of members, and lop off the names of those who had failed to attend the meetings of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Cameron; vice-president, D. Oliphant; secretary-treasurer, S. E. Pinta.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

COLLETT & FOSTER, Ellsworth, Kansas. A number of business cards which prove that good work is done at this establishment.

CHAS. W. PORTER, Minneapolis. Several specimens of everyday work, plain but creditable, especially commendable in spacing and proportions.

MACK & SONS, Sterling, Illinois. A number of exceedingly well executed and printed specimens of what may be appropriately termed sterling work.

H. S. Gracey, East Oakland, California. A few samples of fine commercial work, among which is his business card in colors, the presswork of which is very creditable.

Bowers & Brown, Needham, Massachusetts. A goodly assortment of commercial printing, consisting of cards, statements, checks, certificates of stock, etc. Neat but not gaudy.

GRONEWEG BROS., Dayton, Ohio. The composition and presswork of several samples received do not correspond. The first, as a rule, possesses merit; the second calls for improvement.

"D. D. P.," Grand Rapids, Michigan. The best advice we can give you is to carefully read the articles on "Colors and Color Printing," now being published in our columns, from the pen of A. V. Haight.

ENTERPRISE OFFICE, Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Billhead in lake and black; embossed by process recently described in The Inland Printer. The design is excellent, but the presswork spoils all.

B. Borghese, Bolivar 130, Buenos Ayres. A book of 318 pages, containing biographical sketches of celebrities in the typographic art. It is an instructive and entertaining work, embellished by a page likeness of Gutenberg.

OTIS J. ROGERS, Girard, Kansas. A number of the specimens received could be materially improved by more judgment being shown in spacing between lines—a fault which spoils a large number of jobs now turned out.

ACME PRINTING COMPANY, Detroit. An abridged edition of poems of Edgar Allen Poe; also a copy of "A Hero of the First Century." Both are gotten up in an attractive form, and the composition, paper and presswork are number one.

EARHART & RICHARDSON, Cincinnati. An exceedingly attractive card, in colors, for Buffington & Garbrock. The design is unique, the coloring harmonious, the composition commendable, the presswork creditable, and the result effective.

THE ART OF ALL ARTS TRADE ANNUAL, from the establishment of Matthews, Northrup & Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the most magnificent productions of the typographic art it has ever been our privilege to examine. The composition and presswork are simply superb. The paper, heavy extra coated, upon which it is printed, was manufactured expressly for it, while the ort color and black inks

used are the best the market affords. Altogether, it is a sumptuous specimen, which reflects the highest honor on the house producing it.

GAGE & SON, Battle Creek, Michigan. A business circular, the first page of which is printed in gold and colors—in imitation of a rich wall paper pattern, which is peculiarly appropriate, as it is used in the interest of a painting, graining and decorating establishment.

OWEN & BIBEAU, Meriden, Connecticut. A batch of samples of first-class commercial jobwork, turned out in regular routine of business; from which the intelligent learner can glean a good many practical ideas. The billheads in colors are chaste and effective.

Johnson Bros., San Antonio, Texas. An exceedingly well-designed and executed firm letterhead, the mitering and joints of which are wellnigh perfect. The other samples received are also worthy of the enviable reputation which this comparatively young house has made.

JAMES HOUGH, JR., Guelph, Ontario. This gentleman, formerly connected with the Guelph Herald, and with whose workmanship our readers are somewhat familiar, sends a large assortment of samples of plain and colored printing, which fully entitles him to retain the rank we have placed him in—that of a first-class printer.

ITEM PRINTING COMPANY, Garrettsville, Ohio. Several attractive plain and crazy-edge gilt beveled invitation cards—a striking contrast to the specimens shown in last month's INLAND PRINTER, from the same town. It is strange that an amateur establishment can profitably exist in a locality capable of turning out such first-class work.

J. F. Hoover, Davenport, Iowa. A large and excellent display of really good work, which we will take pleasure in distributing where it will prove a benefit. The taste, workmanship and happy faculty of using the right line in the right place, evinced, as also the material available, to the best advantage, is worthy of all praise. The few specimens of colored work appear to advantage, and the presswork is excellent.

Specimens have also been received from H. Gundling, Chicago; W. H. Besack, Philadelphia; Blake & West, Shenandoah, Iowa; Fanning Printing Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.; Sandford & Davis, Worcester, Mass.; Signal Office, Huntingburg, Indiana; H. Homan & Karp, Quincy; J. Eveleth Griffith, Holyoke, Mass., a programme for the Waverly Club, which is a feather in his cap.

NEWSPAPÈRS IN 1887.

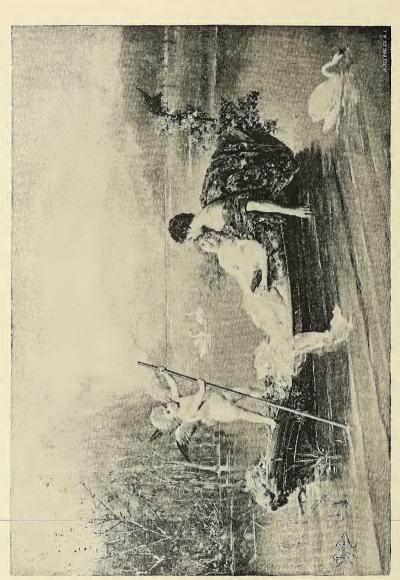
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, have issued the nineteenth annual edition of their standard publication, the "American Newspaper Directory."

The new volume contains an exhaustive list of all class publications, so admirably arranged that any one of the three thousand papers represented there can be readily referred to and all important facts concerning it, together with its circulation rating, easily obtained.

The Newspaper Directory will be used principally by publishers, advertisers, and advertising agents, but the vast fund of information it contains makes it valuable to persons of almost every trade and profession. As a gazetteer alone it is well worth the price charged, \$5, for it fully describes every town in which a newspaper is issued, and few people care to know about any place where one is not.

The number of papers published in the United States, territories (including Alaska) and Canada, is put at 15,420, an increase of 581 in one year.

The growtli of newspapers in some of the western states would be a matter of wonder, if it were not that this year is no exception to the rule. In Kansas the increase is 89, and in Nebraska 64; while the Keystone State shows a smaller advance of 35, and the Buckeye State of 30. Pennsylvania exhibits the largest increase in dailies, 17; Kansas in weeklies, 81, and New York in monthlies, 42. Seven states show a decrease, the most prominent instances being New Hampshire and Virginia, 6 each. The whole volume shows that great care has been taken to sustain its reputation as the most comprehensive work of the kind yet published, and to insure accuracy in every detail. Anything less than a complete compendium of American newspapers and periodicals would surprise those who are familiar with the former efforts of this firm, who are so well known as the oldest, largest, and best known of all the American advertising agencies.



' Mosstype," engraved by the Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

SUPER-CALENDERED paper is growing in demand in England.

The Pioneer Paper Mill, Athens, Georgia, will soon be started up in the manufacture of paper.

Case Brothers, of South Manchester, are, it is rumored, about to erect a paper mill at Middleton, Connecticut.

A PAPER MILL is to be erected at Ottawa, Kansas, the first in the state, and will utilize begasse as raw material.

It is reported that \$1,000,000 will be put into cottonseed oil and paper mills at Vicksburg, Mississippi, this year.

The International Sulphite and Fiber Paper Company, Detroit, Michigan, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

THE Minneapolis Paper Mills, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, have been incorporated, with a capital of \$160,000. Calvin N. Warner, and others, are incorporators.

A WOOD-PULP mill is now being built in Aiken county, South Carolina, two miles below Augusta, Georgia. Its capacity will be ten tons of dry pulp per day.

Mr. Todd, a Scotch paper maker, has been visiting this country, to buy machinery for his paper manufactory in Edinburgh, as he says he can buy that suitable for his purpose better in the United States than in Europe.

There are two paper mills in Otago, New Zealand, employing twenty-five males and twelve females. A capital of \$64,000 is invested in the industry, and 440 tons of paper, valued at \$36,000, were turned out last year.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, will soon build an addition to its stone mill, of a machine room, 50 by 100 feet, and another room, 30 by 100, all of which, it is expected, will be completed by August 1, next.

A NEW COMPANY has been organized for the manufacture of supercalendered and machine finished book paper, at Otsego, Michigan, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, with a 600 horsepower water privilege.

CHAS. W. HOWARD, formerly of the Patten Paper Company, Neenah, Wisconsin, has purchased the site of the old Menasha Paper Company's mill, Menasha, and is erecting a large paper mill for the manufacture of printing paper. The Menasha Paper Company was destroyed by fire two years ago.

WAGES IN CHINESE MILLS.—According to the Revuede la Papeterie there are several paper mills in Tonquin. One is at Hanoi, and produces most of the home-made paper of those regions. It belongs to twelve shareholders in equal parts. The hands (there are both male and female) are paid at the rate of one to three cents per day.

According to the 1887-88 "Paper Makers' Directory of All Nations," recently published by S. C. Phillips, editor of the Paper Makers' Circular, London, there are 4,597 paper mills in the different countries, as follows:

A PAPER MILL and paper bag factory are to be built at Wichita, Kansas, and the company to build, equip and work the mills has been incorporated, the joint stock capital being \$250,000. The brick buildings will cost \$125,000. James Campbell, an old paper manufacturer, and thoroughly conversant with the business in all of its branches, is to be the manager.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THERE are forty more newspapers in New England today than there were fourteen months ago.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the father of long distance walking, has returned to journalism, and is now a New York reporter.

THE St. Louis Republican has added ten regular cases to its force, and the Chronicle is running a double force on city printing.

THE Albany (New York) Morning Express Company was incorporated, April 4, for a term of thirty years, with a capital of \$100,000,

THE Albany (New York) Journal is soon to have a new web perfecting press, the present facilities not being equal to the growing circu-

Mr. Robert A. R. Winders, corresponding secretary of Wilkesbarre union, has been reflected chief templar of the Good Templars' Lodge of Wilkesbarre.

THE Burland Lithographing Co., of Montreal, printers of the dominion notes, will erect a large establishment in Ottawa, shortly, for this branch of their business.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, recently gave 175 of his employés a dividend of ten per cent, on their total earnings for a year.

MR. WILBUR F. Speer, delegate from 187 to the Buffalo convention, represented the local assembly of the Knights of Labor of Wilkesbarre, at their late district convention.

DURING the past six months, six attempts have been made to burn the office of the New York *Zeitung*. The scoundrel or scoundrels implicated have so far escaped detection.

MR, JOHN D, VAUGHAN, a member of Denver Typographical Union, and delegate to the Buffalo convention, has been appointed private secretary to Governor Adams, of Colorado.

THE city council of Denver has passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to extend an invitation to the International Typographical Union to hold its annual session for 1888 in that city.

THE owners of the Brooklyn *Daily Standard* have secured a controlling interest in the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company, and hereafter both journals will be under one management.

THE employés of the New York *Daily Indicator*, on the 6th of April, were the recipients of a handsome dividend, paid out of the profits of the business, based on their earnings for the past year.

THE Craftsman urges the withdrawal of the International Typographical Union from the American Federation of Labor. We trust that body will not commit itself to any such shortsighted policy.

JOHN P. PETTIT, aged 84, the oldest printer in Cincinnati, is dead. He was once foreman of the old *Gascette*, and was on that paper when it had only two hundred and fifty circulation, and ran it off on a hand-press.

THE Union Printer has decided to discontinue the "Chapel Notes," which have been quite a feature in its columns, on account of the personalities indulged in by some of its correspondents. We think the decision a wise one.

THE Pressmen's Union of Paterson, New Jersey, elected the following officers: Henry Loges, president; Charles Nichols, vice-president; Samuel T. Geimer, treasurer; Henry Gallieu, financial secretary; Thomas Manning, sergeant-at-arms.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer was formerly two-thirds leaded nonpareil, but since the advance it has been set solid. This brings wages down below what they were before the advance, but it is not thought this state of affairs will continue. One column has also been taken off each of its pages.

MR. CHARLES B. HUMPHREY, one of the best-known printers in this city or state, died yesterday afternoon, after a protracted illness. For many years Mr. Humphrey was at the head of the typographical department of the *Courier-Journal* jobrooms*, and to his executive ability and earnestness is due much of the success of the institution. For several years past Mr. Humphrey's health has been failing, but he did not leave his place of business until about two months ago, when he

began slowly to sink. He leaves a wife and several children.—Louisville Courier-Journal, May 5, 1887.

THE Pressmen's Union of Indianapolis have adopted a rather novel method to raise funds to send their delegate to the International Typographical Union. They have purchased an elegant office chair, which is to be voted to the most popular printing office employer. The price of tickets is ten cents. By all means give the boys a lift, say we.

THE United States Government is the greatest printer in the world. The aggregate number of governmental publications issued annually amounts now to about 2,500,000, of which about 500,000 are bound volumes. This is the maximum. But a moderate estimate will put the aggregate publications of the government from the beginning until today at 30,000,000 to 40,000,000.

MR. J. L. GIDEON, the efficient agent of THE INLAND PRINTER in Omaha, has recently fitted up an office at 1513 Douglas street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of printing intrusted to him, with satisfaction to his customers. Mr. Gideon is a number one printer, and as his office is fitted up with new and modern material, we shall be disappointed if his work does not prove a credit to him.

THE Boston Printers' Union has adopted a scale of prices, to take effect after May I, and after that time work will cease at 12 non a Saturdays. The scale provides that all men employed by the week shall receive not less than \$15, not more than ten hours to constitute a day's work. On all days preceding holidays eight hours shall constitute a day's work. When paid by the hour the price shall be 30 cents per hour, all Sunday and holiday work to be at the rate of 60 cents per hour, and 80 cents per hour for nightwork. The pressmen have made demands similar to the above, including the half holidays on Saturdays and extra pay for extra work.—The Craftsman.

We acknowledge the receipt of a book, of eighty pages, on "Fast Typesetting," the joint production of Messrs. Barnes, McCann and Duguid, containing the portraits and biographies of the more famous swift compositors, and an aithentic record of the several tournaments and matches at typesetting, with tabulated statements of the work performed in the various contests, and a reprint of the copy from which the best records were made; also hints and suggestions on typesetting. It is certainly a valuable compilation, and will, no doubt, secure a large sale. We would suggest, however, that when the first edition is exhausted, that the second edition should be gotten up in a little more artistic manner.

FOREIGN.

It is rumored that a new weekly paper will shortly make its appearance in Dublin, under the title of the *Gael*.

It gratifies us to state that Mr. C. J. Drummond, the esteemed and indefatigable secretary of the London Society of Compositors, has received an appointment as one of her majesty's honorary inspectors of prisons.

THERE are one hundred and sixty-one serial publications registered as newspapers in the colony of New Zeland. Deducting mere trade circulars and weekly reprints of daily papers, there still remain more than one hundred. This is a large proportion for a European population of \$0.000.

THE Edinburgh (Scotland) Coöperative Printing Company (Limited) continues to make satisfactory progress, the trade for the past year amounting to \$36,180, or \$5,700 in excess of the previous year. Under the present arrangement of profit-sharing, the workmen have one shilling in the pound on their wages.

THE London Press News says: "The technical education of printers' movement is on the increase, and has now been taken up in Dublin, where several very interesting practical lectures have been delivered, and papers read by some of the leading printers of that city. The recent lectures in Derby and London have all helped to give an impetus to the movement, which is now evidently spreading throughout the entire trade. May it widen and prosper, as good fruit is sure to be the result!"

A SUPPLEMENT to the government *Gazette*, of New Zealand, issued January 28, contains the following statistics relating to the printing industry: "The number of printing establishments in the colony in March, 1885, was 135, thus distributed among the several provincial

districts: Auckland, 28; Taranaki, 5; Hawke's Bay, 8; Wellington, 23; Marlborough, 3; Nelson, 10; Westland, 6; Canterbury, 16; Otago, 36. These employ 2,107 hands—1,999 males and 108 females."

THERE is talk of the erection of paper mills in Melbourne or Sydney, to open out trade between Australia and India, and, if possible, with China. There is an excellent line of steamers running from the above ports to India and China, via Colombo, and it is thought that, as paper is both dear and rare in the eastern parts, a good trade could be worked up, especially as there is plenty of raw material to work up both in India and China, where at times much rubbish has to do duty for printing papers.

THE London Press News for March contains the following: "A country correspondent sends us the following curious technical case; Being very busy lately, his men had to work a considerable number of hours overtime. When the work was done, some of them took a brief holiday; and when settling day came, some had five days to be paid for and fourteen hours overtime as night work. The employer, therefore, instead of paying his men in accordance with the trade rules, for five days at the day rate of pay, and fourteen hours as night pay, just paid them for an ordinary week of six days and four hours overtime. This the men disputed, and took the case into court, where the judge decided in their favor, saying that night pay could not be set off by deducting day pay to meet it."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Compton Lithographing Company of St. Louis has failed. Liabilities reported to be \$25,000.

THE rare manuscripts in the great Paris library, are to be photographed, so that they may be reproduced if destroyed.

THE Curtis Printing Company, 158 East Third street, St. Paul, have just put in an electric motor to run their presses.

OUTSIDE the government printing office there is not an electrotype or stereotype foundry in Washington. The work has to be sent to Baltimore.

THE following is said to be a good recipe for map-engraving wax: Four ounces of linseed oil, half an ounce of gum benzoin, and half an ounce of white wax; boil two-thirds.

BATTERED WOOD LETTER.—This may be remedied to a considerable extent by first leveling out the hole and then filling up with beeswax, sealing-wax, elastic glue, or heel-ball.

THE paste used by the Romans in making paper was made of wheatflour, mixed in boiling water, with a few drops of vinegar added; and to this day there has been very little improvement upon the Romans' paste.

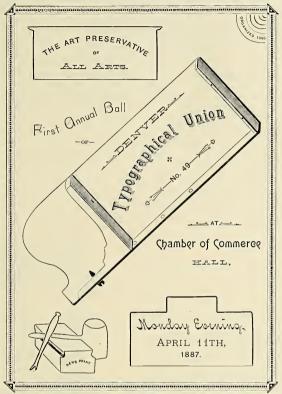
THE first penny paper in Jamaica has just been issued at Kingston, under the name of the Jamaica Post. It is not a very pretentious looking journal, but not the less is it a creditable advance, and marks a distinct stage in journalistic enterprise in the West Indies.

M. H. EATON, wholesale paper dealer, Philadelphia, finds no longer any margin in the business to warrant high rents. He has accordingly sold his Chestnut street lease, and purchased the property 307 Cherry street, and will remove thereto as soon as his new building is completed. This move will also enable him to give personal attention to his printing ink factory, also on Cherry street.

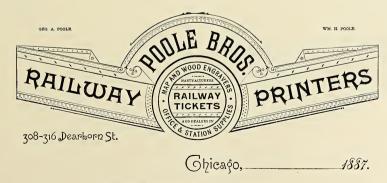
At the occurrence of the first fire in San Francisco, in the spring of 1850, the Pacific Press issued an extra, the edition of which was sold for \$1 per copy. Capt. Bushnell, now on one of the boats of the Oakland ferry, but then running on the Sacramento river, took six copies to Sacramento, and they were taken quickly at \$6 per copy. People in those days appreciated a newspaper.

Readers whose books have been, or are likely to be, attacked by mildew, may preserve them to some extent by placing a saucer of quicklime near, in the bookcase, or shelf, or where convenient. The lime absorbs the excess of moisture, and must be renewed, as it becomes slacked and looses its strength. It is equally good for putting in linen chests, iron safes, or wherever there is likely to be any mustiness owing to the exclusion of fresh air.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



Jos. Shier, Compositor, Job Department, Rocky Mountain News Co., Denver.



HENRY DE WITT, COMPOSITOR, WITH POOLE BROS., CHICAGO.

NEW YORK TYPOTHETÆ.

THE annual meeting of the Typothete of New York was held on Thursday, April 7. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were encouraging showing an increase in membership and a handsome surplus in the treasury. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, William C. Martin; vice-presidents, Theo. L. De Vinne and Douglas Taylor; corresponding secretary, William C. Rogers; recording secretary, Peter De Baun; treasurer, Albert B. King; executive committee, John Polhemus, chairman, James W. Pratt, Henry Bessey, E. P. Coby and James A. Rogers.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE Manhattan Type Foundry, New York, recently located at 323 Pearl street, has moved to new and more commodious quarters, 15 Park Place, where, with increased facilities, its management is now prepared to more promptly attend to the orders of customers.

The type foundry and printers' supply business heretofore conducted by H. L. Pelouze & Son, Washington, D. C., has been transferred to N. Bunch and John H. Mills, who will continue the same at the old location, 314 and 316 Eighth street. Mr. J. H. Mills has been connected with the retiring firm since its organization.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Wm. St. Clair Ross and Sabin Robbins, wholesale paper dealers, Cincinnati, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Robbins retiring, his interest having been purchased by his partner, Mr. St. Clair Ross. The business will be continued at the old location, southcast corner of Third and Elm streets, under the name of W. St. C. Ross & Co.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Baltimore.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, equally so; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, §18.

Boston.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33½ to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$75, Saturday half holiday.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair, for the season; prospects, encouraging, but the city is crowded with tourists, averaging six arrivals per day for the first week in May; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 4r cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The secretary-treasurer's office will in future be at 164 and 56 Washington street, room 2.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Columbia.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 for nine hours' work; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$5.

Denver.—State of trade, lively; prospects, encouraging; composition on mornings appers, 50 cents; evening, 50 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, §51. Our delegates have been instructed to vote for a nine-hour system.

Detroit.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$16.

Harrisburg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. At present several printers with cards could find employment. In enforcing provisions making the town regular in many particulars, the usual obstacles are encountered, but mone are of a serious nature.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, \$15 per week.

Joliet.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, good; composition on morning penses, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, never better; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, §12. An occasional "sub" is welcome.

Mobile.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. If printers come this way at present, they will be very apt to regret it.

New Haven.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, §15.

New Orleans.—Business, fairly good; prospects, same; composition on morning appers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; job printers, ≴18 per week. The supply of printers is fully equal to the demand.

Omaha,—State of trade, good; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; weekwork, \$15. The scale has been raised to 40 cents on morning and 37 cents on evening papers; to take effect May 16.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. The Democrat is still out.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, good; prospects, first-rate, composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

Rochester.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, quite favorable; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; weekwork, 5t4 to 5t5.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, some better; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Supply of printers not quite equal to demand.

Springfield.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business has slacked up materially here during the past month, and an unusually large number of printers are idle.

St. Louis.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, fair; composition on mornappers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Topeka.—State of trade, good; outlook favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Bookwork in the state office, and also in the smaller offices is done entirely by the week, but in Crane's, by the 1,000, at 40 cents.

Wilkesbarre,—State of trade, good; prospects, very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Steady, sober "subs" can find steady employment.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ to 40 cents; job printers, per week, §16 to §18. Stay away; a number have arrived here lately; result, a number of idle printers. The union is prosperous; membership increasing; pressmen seeking membership.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Whipple's Economic proof press, with important improvements, size Io by 32 inches, 20-lb. cylinder, 21 inches in circumference (instead of 7, as stated in April Inland Printer), is listed at \$12.00. The cheapest regular proof press, same size, is sold for \$28.00.

SANBORN'S NEW PAPER CUTTER.

We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of "The '87," Sanborn's new paper cutter, which is claimed to be supernor to all other low price cutters in the market. Sizes: to cut 25 inches, \$115, to cut 32 inches, \$150.

EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS.

Messrs. F. Wesel & Co., the well-known manufacturers of printers' materials, who, for several years past, have occupied two floors at No. It Spruce street, New York, have, through an increase of business, been compelled to secure a lease of the entire five-story building, at the same number. On the ground floor they have opened a store, fitted out with every necessary in the line of a printing office from a press to a bodkin, which is the only one in their particular line of business in the city. The second floor is occupied as a wareroom, where a large assortment of all kinds of presses, cabinets, galley cabinet stands, type cases, etc., may be found. The other three floors are devoted to manufacturing purposes, the enlarged facilities of the establishment now being of such a character as to enable them to fill all orders with the utmost dispatch.

PEERLESS JOB PRESS.

From the time the first Peerless press was sold, it has steadily grown in favor, until it stands preëminently at the head of the list of job printing machines.

The claims of the manufacturers, that it was the best job press produced, have long since been established beyond dispute. It was put on the market, and sold for the same money readily, alongside of the then recognized first-class machines, and proved to be the money maker of them all.

Real merit has made the Peerless a great success. It is the embodiment of the skill in masters of the art in press building; only the most modern and scientific appliances are used in its construction. Every motion is positive; there being no adjustments, it is impossible for the most inexperienced person to get it out of order. The strain-bearing parts are of wrought iron or steel, and very much heavier than in the corresponding sizes of other machines. These insure solidity and immense strength, and the requisite means for giving powerful impressions and resisting heavy strains. The bed is stationary, solid, rigid and strong-being trussed by heavy lateral and transverse braces; there is no possibility of springing in the center.

The impression is absolutely accurate, and is given with the greatest ease, by a toggle, applied directly back of the center of the platen. This device produces a dead dwell in the impression, and a long rest of platen for feeding the sheet. The distribution is complete; the ink disk makes five-seventeenths of a full revolution, exposing a fresh surface of ink at each impression.

The Peerless was the first to have automatic chase hook, depression of grippers; and a positive self-locking throw-off; and it does not seem reasonable that, after nearly a quarter of a century's practical experience, the Globe Manufacturing Company would devote the material, time and expense necessitated in building Peerless presses, if they believed the light, flimsy, or "old style" machinery was good enough for the careful, thoughtful, progressive, money-making printer of today, who believes that the "world moves," and that there are improvements in job presses as well as in other kinds of machinery.

THE ROSBACK FOOT PERFORATOR.

We herewith present an illustration of an Improved Foot Perforator manufactured by F. P. Rosback, 224 Washington street, Chicago, which is worthy the attention and examination of the trade.



The following are the special advantages it possesses, as claimed by the manufacturer: "For strength, durability, simplicity of construction and adjustment, and general adaptability to the purposes for which it is intended, it surely has no equal. The frame is securely braced and bolted so as to prevent its being racked or twisted out of shape by transportation or otherwise, causing undue wear on the needles and die. A very excellent feature of this machine, and one that will be appreciated by the operator, is the sliding slotted plates on front of needle-bar (see cut), which enable him to easily and quickly provide for stubs of checks, etc., rendering a portion of the needles inoperative. To do this, he has but to loosen the thumb screws on the sliding plates, move the plates to a position over that portion of the paper he wishes to perforate, tighten the thumb screws, and the perforator is ready for work. That portion over which the space, or spaces, between the places occur, will remain unperforated. The needle-bar, immediately above the plates, is graduated to inches and fractions of an inch, by which the plates may be adjusted. The table is also graduated, and has both side and end gauges." Price of 28-inch perforator, \$125. Price of 24-inch perforator, \$100.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY is offered cash customer to pur-A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS ORDER LIST ASSOCIATION OF THE CHARGE GOOD APPRING DO PRINTING INSERT. A CHARGE GOOD APPRING DO PRINTING WORK; SEAM DOWER; 21 by 46 Cylinder, Universal and other job presses; good line of type and accessories. Those wishing a well-established, paying business would do well to look at it. Address, OLIO, INLAND PRINTER Office.

FOR SALE—Complete file of THE INLAND PRINTER from May, 1884, up to the present issue. Books are in good condition. Reason for selling, sickness, and need the money. Address "X. Y. Z." care of INLAND PRINTER.

POR SALE—Possessing an extra copy of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," I will sell the same, at a reasonable price, to anyone wishing to secure a copy of this valuable work. J. E. WESLEY, 354 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

OB OFFICE FOR SALE.—A first-class job office in a live manufacturing town delice. I facturing town, doing a business of \$25,000 a year, can be had on easy terms. Everything in first-class condition and only office in town. For an investment paying 20 percent, this is your chance. Address K, care INLAND PRINTER.

OB PRINTER WANTED—A thoroughly posted printer in all I kinds of work, including cylinder presswork, can secure a steady situation by corresponding with the Sandwich, Illinois, FREE PRESS. Good reliable references required.

PROOFREADER—An experienced practical printer desires a situation as above in a general newspaper and book office. Good references.

Address READER, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago. 8-tt

POSITION WANTED—As Manager or General Superintendent of a large printing house, by a practical printer of nearly twenty-five years experience, in all the various lines of the business. Can give best of references; habits steady. Address M, care of IMLAND PRINTER.

THE BEST CHANCE YET—For sale or exchange, a one-half interest in one of the best newspapers and job offices in the leading manufacturing city of Ohio. Cost over \$5,500\$. Doing a splendid business. Job office a daisy. Splendid investment for a live man. Will exchange for a first-class country paper in Michigan, Wisconsin or Minesota. Satisfactory reasons for selling. A personal inspection solicited. Office just removed into a fine new building, and put in splendid condition. Address Box 165, Springted, Ohio.

7 ANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-6-tf

WANTED—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Y sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED — A type founder's punchcutter. To a good, reliable man, steady employment will be given. Address, "B," care of Inland Printer, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of experience wishes a situation as VV salesman in a type foundry or printers' warehouse. Address C. E. MENA-MIN, 722 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A gentlemen with some experience and capital to take W an interest in an established job printing concern in Connecticut. Full particulars and references on application. Box 664, Meriden, Conn.

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 25 Cents.

PRINTERS' READY RECKONER, by H. G. Bishop. "Just what was needed." Shows at a glance the cost of any number of sheets of any weight of paper, and at any price per pound (from 8 to 70 pounds, and from 6 to 25 cents per pound. Will save its cost in one day. To be had of H. G. Bishop, East Saginaw, Mich., or through Farmer, Little & Co., Type founders, New York and Chicago.

TO PRINTERS HAVING LARGE CONTRACTS FOR SPECIAL WORK.

The undersigned, inventor of printing machinery, wishes to correspond with printers requiring special machinery for cheapening the labor on large orders. The cost of presswork often can be reduced one-half. C. H. COCHRANE, Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y.



TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS.

We have a number of first-class advertising specialties, We have a number of irrst-class advertising specialties, including THE SEASON, an illustrated quarterly, for any part of the year; the CHRISTMAS BELLS, and the ARTISTIC ALMANAC, on which "an honest penny" can be made by anyone having a little push and ordinary ability as solicitors. Sample copies sent by mail. Address, J. A. & R. A. REID, Printers and Publishers, Providence, R. I. 3-4-5-9-10-11.

W. B. CONKEY.

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 and 165 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.



H. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

Type Foundry,

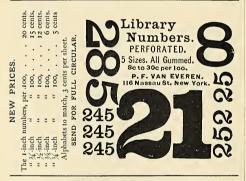
TYPE, PRESSES

PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



GEO, H. TAYLOR.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.

Commission Paper Dealers—*

-Manufacturers' Agents.

We carry exclusively BOOK, COVER and PRINT PAPERS, and our lines of these are more varied and complete than to be found in the West.

> We make a specialty of Yearly Contracts on Roll News, 184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.



LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

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Book, Cover, News, Manila, Rope Manila and Express Papers.

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153 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

MILLS: LOCKLAND, RIALTO and CRESCENT.



Sixth and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, 30 CENTS PER POUND.

Van Bibber's "Champion" (Re-casting) Composition, 35 CENTS PER POUND.

VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY."

35 CENTS PER POUND.

"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

Our "Regular" is a perfectly reliable composition, working splendidly in any weather with Rollers made of it this winter should be very durable and last a long time in perfect any ink. order.

Our "Champion" composition is the best composition made of the "recasting" class. Printers in dry climates will find it especially useful.

> PLAIN DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF OUR GOODS, AND WE WARRANT ALL GOODS WE SEND OUT.

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO.. 65 Beekman St., NEW YORK CITY. 705 Jayne St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. COLLINS & McLEESTER, MATHER M'F'G CO. 108 S. Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY. 104 Milk St., BOSTON, MASS. DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY, 236 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS. JOHNSTON & CO., CURTIS & MITCHELL, 15 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS. ALLAN C. KERR & CO.,

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ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO. 141, 143 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL. MARDER, LUSE & CO., BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. H. NIEDECKEN & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. PAUL, MINN. *JNO. T. RETON & SON, 606 Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO. *C. P. KINGSBURY. 408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO. E. C. PALMER & CO. 93, 95 Camp St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 101 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. *L. GRAHAM & SON, W. G. SCARFF & CO., 731 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. *WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 930 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

*J. J. PASTORIZA, 89, 91 Congress St., HOUSTON, TEX. *JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., ATLANTA, GA. ROBT. LOWELL, Third and Market Sts., LOUISVILLE. KY. ALLAN C. KERR & CO., 59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA. *CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI, O. *LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS, CINCINNATI, O. *CHAS. STEWART PAPER CO., CINCINNATI, O. *CHATFIELD & WOODS. CINCINNATI O. *ROSS, ROBBINS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE MARKED WITH AN * FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods. If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. Specify Van Bieber's Goods, and see that you get them.

Orders will be promptly filled also by the following Advertising Agencies GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York; N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.; NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 922 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Cincinnati, May 10, 1887.

I take pleasure in informing my friends that I am now connected with the well-known firm of AULT & WIBORG, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRANK W. WOOD,

(Formerly with the Queen City Printing Ink Company.)

GOOD RESULTS=

Follow the use of the "ELM CITY" BRONZING PAD, COUNTER, CARD CUTTER, ROLLER COMPO., Etc.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by b inches, - - \$2.50 Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"No Better Goods in the Market."—We are fully aware of the superiority of your goods, and in truth there are none better in the market.—Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, San Francisco and Chicago.

FELM GITY

ELM CITY COUNTING MACHINE.



Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, \$10,000

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.

It is so made that a full sheet of cardboard may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, \$10.00.

Price, \$10.00.

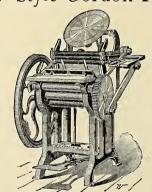
ELM CITY ROLLER
COMPO., is used and liked
by Ar printers.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE RELIABLE AND POPULAR.

Manufactured by G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (Inside the chase).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

GRAY'S FERRL

PRINTING-INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK. 66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE. 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

THE NEW STYLE NOISELESS

Liberty Job Printing Press.

The HIGHEST PREMIUMS awarded wherever placed on exhibition. New Orleans and Antwerp, 1885; Stockholm, 1886.

FIVE SIZES: 13 x 19, 11 x 17, 10 x 15, 9 x 13, 7 x 11.

The Liberty News Printing Machine.

The cheapest first-class Cylinder Press in the market (solid bedplate, air springs and tapeless delivery, unexcelled speed).

THREE SIZES: 35 x 51, 32 x 47, 29 x 42.

THE LIBERTY PAPER CUTTER.

Cuts 30 inches. Strong, heavy, substantial. Works accurately and with ease. Front lever. Price low. Liberal terms.

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LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

Power Wire Stitching Machine.

Price,	No. 3	,	-	-		-		-	\$350.00
"	Steel	Wire,	Round	i,	-		-		.25
"	46	"	Flat,	-		-		-	•35

GUARANTEED.

Only two adjustments-one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

It does not require an expert machinist to keep it in order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from one sheet to one-half inch thick through the back or saddle.

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-MANUFACTURER OF-

PRINTERS ROLLERS

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Roller Composition.

The "STANDARD" and the "DURABLE"

The value of a roller is determined by the LENGTH OF TIME it can be used, the AMOUNT OF WORK it can perform, and the QUALITY of the work produced. In these essentials our goods are unequaled. Send your roller stocks to us for casting; you will save time and trouble by so doing, as our arrangements for the business are most complete. We cast Job Rollers for treadle presses by the use of our patent machines, perfectly free from pin holes and as smooth as glass; no other house in the West can make these rollers, as the machines are our patent. Our capacity is one hundred rollers per hour. Composition especially adapted for fast Web Newspaper Presses made on order.

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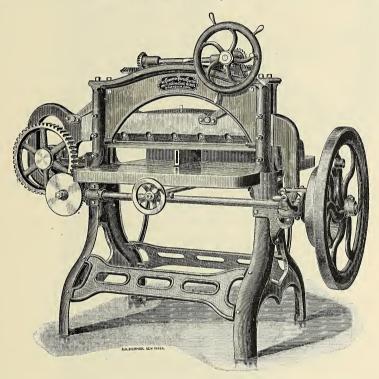
SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON,

296 Dearborn Street,

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Whitlock Machine Works,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

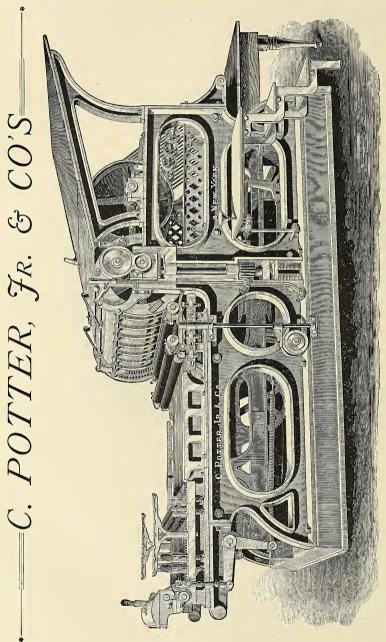
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In Cut and		-					\$400									
"	**	32	"	-	-	-	450	. "	"	4	ļo	46	-	-	-	750
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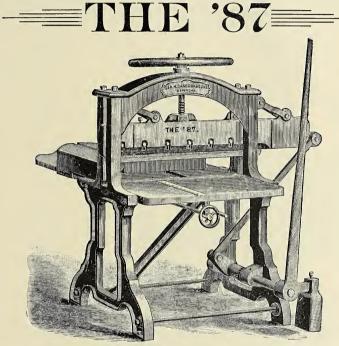


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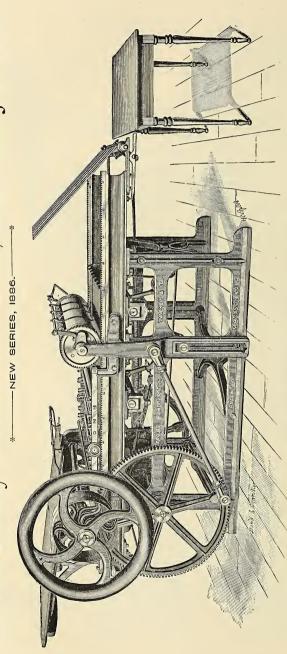
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The New Prouty Combination Book, News and Job Press.



TO THE PRINTING FRATERNITY:

NOR many years first-class book and job presses (of these dimensions) have been a luxury only within the reach of well-to-do city offices. The result has been that printers of ordinary means have been obliged to turn away much large jobwork which legitimately belonged to them. A few favored offices have thus enjoyed a monopoly of this profitable class of work, and the better class of country printers have been compelled to see the profits which should have been theirs flowing into the coffers of outsiders. Every fairly-to-do country printer now has an opportunity to bring back These book and job presses are the peer of other book presses costing from \$2,000 to \$4,000. It is a very rapid press, turning off easily from 1,000 to 1,500 impressions per hour, and if necessary can be run at a still higher rate of speed. It is a gem for any country or city office, and offers the purchaser a saving of from 100 to 300 per cent over other presses of equal worth and capacity.

The Five Roller News and Job Press. SIZES AND PRICES.

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Speed.	1,500 per hour.	1,400 per hour.	1,200 per hour.	Fixtures, boxed
Weight.	3,600 pounds.		4,800 pounds.	Rollers and Steam
Size inside bearers.	No. 1. 7 col. folio	. 8 col. folio or 5 col. quarto271/2 x 421/2 inches.	. 9 col. folio or 6 col. quarto32½ x 46½ inches.	R. Above brices include Well Fountain, Rubber Blanket, Cast Rollers and Steam Fixtures, boxed
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	

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The New Prouty Eight Roller Combination Book Press.

Size itside bearers. Weight Speed Pri

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Write to W. G. WALKER & CO., Madison, Wis., for Testimonials, Cash Discounts, and beautiful Illustrated Catalogue printed on one of these presses.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

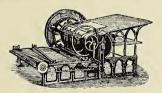
Vol. IV .-- No. 9.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1887.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CAMPBELL CYLINDER PRESSES.

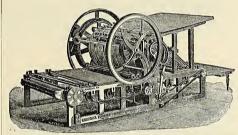
THE general form of printing machine coming under I the title "cylinder press," in which a flat typesurface or form is secured to a reciprocating bed, and the impression effected by a cylindrical surface moving in unison with the reciprocating form during the non-printing stroke of the bed, has appeared in a multitudinous variety. As is generally true, however, of mechanical devices where they permit of being so greatly varied to produce a given result, a very large proportion of what have appeared under the name of "cylinder presses" have, when subjected to the exigencies of practice, proved to have very little value, and most of them have successively become obsolete. There is probably not a single one of the hundreds of different designs of cylinder press in existence which is not entirely capable of printing upon a sheet of paper up to the standard of quality for which the given machine was intended. When, however, such considerations enter the problem as speed, easy and smooth reversal of the reciprocating parts, facility for properly feeding the sheets, the delivery of the sheets from the machine in a desirable place and in proper condition, necessary rigidity of parts resisting the impression strains, accurate register of the sheets, proper inking of the forms, facility for access to



THE "OLD RELIABLE COUNTRY CAMPBELL," AS BUILT OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

the various parts of the machine for preparation, "making ready" and manipulation, generally, wearing qualities, and many other factors which are involved in the production of a practical and successful machine of this kind, it will be readily understood why it is that a great majority of cylinder presses in use today are found to be constructed upon either one of a very few principal generic plans; and

that they are principally confined to two, namely, the Napier press and the stop-cylinder machine. The former was the pioneer in this country; and, aside from some of the cheap forms of country newspaper presses, is almost



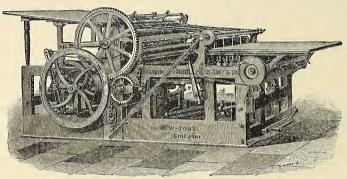
THE NEW AND IMPROVED BOX-FRAME "COUNTRY" CAMPBELL PRESS.

exclusively adopted in typographic machines of all makers in this country, the Campbell Company being one of the few exceptions.

The stop-cylinder machine, which is more largely used in Europe for all purposes, is exclusively adopted here by all makers, except the Campbell Company, for lithographic purposes, and in a very small proportion it is resorted to for the finer grades of typographic printing.

The Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company have never built either a stop-cylinder or a Napier machine, claiming that there were defects in both which could be remedied. They also claim that in only two of their present styles of presses have they made use of even that modification of the Napier device originated by A. B. Taylor; and this has, in both cases, been still further modified by them. The Napier machine is built in three different varieties, in which the impression-cylinder makes respectively one, two, and three revolutions, to each double excursion of the type-bed or each sheet printed—the double-cylinder machine coming under the last head. The one-revolution Napier machine is commonly known as the drum-cylinder press, for the reason that its construction involved a very large proportionate diameter of impression-cylinder; the two-revolution Napier machine is more generally used for book printing, and the threerevolution and double-cylinder, for newspaper and inferior grades of work where speed is of more consequence than the character and finish of the printing.

In describing the machines built by the Campbell Company, we go back to about 1858, when its founder conceived his first departure from the then universally used Napier press. In this machine (shown in the cuts, page 577), as then, and as now built and improved, he produced a one-revolution press, with a much smaller



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION INTERMEDIATE PRESS.

impression-cylinder, for a given size of machine, than was possible in the Napier design, by providing for a quick return of the bed on the non-printing stroke. Designing this also for a machine to run by hand, he, by the same device, effected an equalization of the power required to operate it on the printing and non-printing strokes. The principle of the bed-and-cylinder motion of this machine also included operative gearing, which constituted a continuous train from the first driver to the last driven member, a feature which dispensed with all contrivances for compensating for lost motion due to the ordinary wear of the parts, and insured perfection of register between cylinder and form, no matter what was the age of the machine or the amount of wear it was subjected to. There have been so large a number of these machines built and now in use as to entitle it, with the Napier and stop-cylinder machines, to rank among the generic types of the cylinder printing press.

The two-revolution machine of this company is quite as original a departure from the Napier press of the same class as the one-revolution, just described. In this machine the Napier movement was supplanted by a bed-rack sliding vertically in guides attached to the bed, thus dispensing with the vibrating pinion shaft, beveled rack, and universal joint in the Napier scheme. Incorporated with these changes were several other distinctive features peculiar to the Campbell two-revolution machines, which have probably contributed as much to their general acceptability as the bed motion. The principal of these features consist in the delivery of the sheet from the top and front of the cylinder, with the dry, or unprinted side next to the flyfingers, avoiding all smutting of the work, and leaving the back of the press free for manipulation upon the form; the

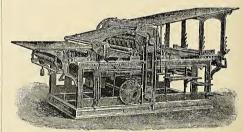
method of adapting the form-rollers to the form and vibrator, by a single adjustment, and the double-inking device, in which there is a complete set of two-roller inking apparatus on each side of the cylinder, and which permit of the form rollers rolling the form from opposite ends twice for every impression. The machine embodying the foregoing features is shown in cut at bottom of this page, and is known as the Campbell two-revolution book press. This class of machine is, however, varied by the makers as to

inking apparatus, and method of delivery of the sheet to suit the various purposes to which the two-revolution machine may be best applied.

Herewith is also shown an adaptation of the Campbell two-revolution clean delivery and roller-setting devices to a modification of the Taylor bed-movement, in which the oscillating-shaft gear is made to follow the rise and fall of the cylinder, inseparable from the two-revolution scheme, by placing the yoke trunnions of the vibrating shaft out of the center of oscillation of the

pinion gear, causing this gear to rise and fall with a larger gear on the cylinder shaft. This press is intended, as an adaptation of the two-revolution type, for newspapers, posters, and similar classes of printing.

Still another adaptation of the two-revolution principle is shown on page 579, in which is incorporated another modification of the Taylor bed-movement. In this machine the vibrating shaft is placed vertically, and the beveled rack secured directly to the under surface of the type bed; the hanging of it a sufficient distance below the

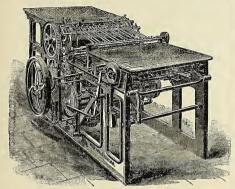


CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION BOOK PRESS.

bed for the passage of the rack pinion over it, being dispensed with, and the power to propel the bed being more directly applied than in the regular Napier or Taylor movements. This machine is designed for high speeds, and is built only in small sizes. It is generally known as their two-revolution pony press, or jobber.

Since the production of the above machine, the Campbell Company have produced another distinctive type or class of presses, designed principally to supplant the stop-

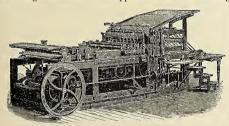
cylinder. This class of machine is built upon the oscillating cylinder principle, the bed being reciprocated by some form of crank-motion, in which, as in the stopcylinder machine, all necessity for absorbing the momentum of the reciprocating parts by buffer springs is obviated.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PONY.

The general plan of imparting the desired motion to the bed and cylinder, peculiar to the oscillating press, is the simplest of any known, and it offers a great many advantages in the way of speed, quietness and smoothness of operation, simplicity of parts, and good wearing qualities; and, but for the obstacles encountered in feeding and delivering the sheets, inking the form, etc., which the Campbell Company now seem to have overcone in this type of machine, it would appear as if this general principle for a cylinder press bed and cylinder movement should long ago have been more generally resorted to.

The first Campbell machine in which this principle was embodied, was their lithographic press, in which the cylinder bears the same proportion to the size of form or stone as that of the three-revolution Napier press. They claim that the small cylinder is a very desirable achievement in the lithographic press, and that sharper, cleaner work can be produced by its means, with much less total pressure between the stone and the cylinder than when the cylinder is of larger diameter. The application of the oscillating



CAMPBELL LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

cylinder principle eliminates the features in the stopcylinder press which are well understood to limit its speed, and reduces all those elements in the machine which are subjected to great strains, to their simplest form. The Campbell Company claim that nearly all kinds of lithographic printing can be best done at high speeds, and that the construction of their machine so as to admit of higher speed, permits of better work and a larger quantity of it in a given time. The rate at which such printing can be done, and particularly all those kinds which require accurate register, is, of course, limited by the ability of the feeder to place the sheets properly and certainly to the guides; and the design of this machine is intended to allow a greater fraction of an entire evolution of the machine within which feeding may be done, than in the stop-cylinder, so that its other high-speed qualities may be made available. This machine is shown in cut on this page.

In pursuance of the oscillating-cylinder scheme of press, this company have recently produced a machine for country newspaper and job offices, which they call their Oscillating Country Press, and this design seems to have reduced the cylinder press to its simplest possible form. The machine is seen in the cut represented below.

The cylinder is oscillated by a simple adaptation of crank, and it in turn is secured to, and reciprocates, the bed. The sheet is taken at the under side of the cylinder, bringing the feed-board low and accessible, and is delivered tail first upon an ordinary fly, during the return oscillation of the cylinder, with the dry or unprinted side in contact, as in the two-revolution presses. The raising and lower-



CAMPBELL COUNTRY OSCILLATING PRESS.

ing of the cylinder is effected by the oscillation of eccentric journal boxes, and the points named about include the entire mechanism of the press. The Campbell Company are prosecuting the oscillating-cylinder scheme into other classes of typographic presses, and intend to produce an entire series of them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IF NOT ARBITRATION -- WHAT?

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

AS long as labor is jealous of its rights and money of its power—that is, until the end of time—there will be disagreement and antagonism. The age is one of great freedom of thought, latitude of expression and positive demands. Mankind has evolved to a higher plane and a broader discrimination, has become more and more iconoclastic in everything, and scornfully breaks and tramples under foot both physical and mental shackles. The days of procrustean dictation have passed. There are two factors to every undertaking, and a just and rational basis, a clearer understanding, a more concise "bill of rights," as well as one conciliatory, is demanded. One-sided arguments and passionate declarations and

requirements on the one side, and stubborn refusals upon the other, have had their day.

The question, narrowed down and stripped of verbiage, is simply this: When Labor and Capital cannot adjust their differences, who is to decide?

It has been demonstrated to the minds of all unprejudiced and thinking men that some court of appeal is absolutely required, whose decision shall be unbiased and final. Hot-headed partisanship and grasping monopoly rarely, if ever, come to terms. There is far too much of the leaven of self-interest and greed of gain, not to permeate and destroy fairness and wise discrimination. The influence of the old, semi-savage law that "those should take who have the power, and those should keep who can," has not entirely died out, and labor has yet to plead for justice and look sharply for the means of subsistence.

There is "an easy eclecticism that adopts all forms with equal facility," and is content to drift with the tide, unseeking for anything better. There are others who are ever ready to flaunt the red flag in the face of some already infuriated bull, sacrifice not only their own manhood but drag others down with them to the lowest level, and the most loathsome and disgraceful surroundings. With neither of these classes, do we desire to associate or argue. For the first, as Balzac strongly puts it, "our powers are quickened by the necessity of upholding some being feebler than ourselves," and the second we leave to the mills of justice, that though slow they may be in the grinding will in the end grind exceeding small.

It is to dispassionate, cool-tempered, clear-headed, honest, soundly reasoning men, men educated above superstition, and gifted with wise discrimination, we would talk; a jury that cannot be awed by power or bribed by gain; judges who look deeper than the surface, and have the good of their fellows, their country and the whole world at heart.

Even the most casual looking over the events of the last year will give an insight into the attitude assumed by labor and capital; will demonstrate forcibly the necessity of some power sufficiently potent to settle disputes, adjust misunderstandings, define positions, mark out a line of action, pour oil upon the troubled waters, and remove stumbling blocks from the pathway of the future.

Can such a court of final resort be established and sustained? We unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative, and its name will be Arbitration.

But we are told it has been tried and failed, signally failed according to the view held by many whose opinion is entitled to respect; that it has been tested and found wanting. Has it? No machinery moves smooth at the first trial. There is always jar and roughness. It requires the tightening of screws, the adjustment of levers, a drop of oil here and there, less friction of the journals, a general leveling up, the change of a pulley, the shortening of a belt, before even the most carefully constructed Hoe, Cottrell, Potter—the list is almost endless—can do their swiftest and best work—work practically perfect. And so it is with the machinery of mind. Failure will precede success, the road to it is marked by disappointments and hedged with discouragements. But the height can be

reached, and human intellect and resolution have never yet been baffled, and courage has never faltered when called upon by humanity, right and the ever-living principles of equity. Fiat justitia, ruat cahum is something more than merely high-sounding words, and the clamor and threats of the idle, depraved and communistic may safely be looked upon as harmless thunderbolts of breath.

It is true, arbitration has been tried in a measure, not as it deserves, not as it will be, and thus far with good results, and clearly proving what it can accomplish when the modus operandi is better understood and more perfected. Until the present time, as between "the high contracting parties" of muscle, skilled labor and gold, it has been little more than an experiment. Strenuous for the preservation of rights, real and imaginary, there has been great difficulty in elucidating vexed problems, soothing jealousy, deciding what shall be a satisfactory quid pro quo, and making each, not only understand, but admit the standing and importance of the other. And against any amicable adjustment, dangerous and inflammatory influences have been at work undermining the foundations of society, and threatening extermination by the most powerful of explosives. The natural outgrowth of this was over-sensitiveness, a stubborn clinging to propositions often questionable, and a firm determination to defend avowed principles right or wrong.

With passions cooled, with better feeling existing, with clearer insight into what is best, with the fate of anarchists and followers of the demolishing and murderous red flag of the commune-socialists fixed beyond question by the strong arm of the law; with the certainty enforced that employer and employé must give up some of their boasted rights and privileges, arbitration will become an easy matter.

Already many of the difficulties have been swept away. Each party has learned, and in many instances by the most bitter of experience and loss that cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, that there is a point beyond which they cannot pass without calling into action a power greater than both—that of public opinion, emphasized by state and national edicts. This is not to be trifled with when aroused, and, though long suffering, is bitter in its requirements of restitution, if driven to extremity.

Why arbitration should be opposed, if justice and equity are the ends desired to be gained, is very difficult to comprehend. Neither are uncertain qualities or abstract propositions. They are unquestionably plain, fixed and doing harm to none. But if these are not the results sought, if the policy is to overreach, to get something for nothing on the one hand, and to crush into serfs upon the other, the reason of objection is clear, and detestable as obvious.

To a jury of "twelve good and lawful men" are willingly intrusted decisions affecting life, liberty and property; to the bench the obscure and perplexing questions of law and jurisprudence, and the result is undisputed. Are not others, outside of courts and unclothed with judicial ermine, equally fair-minded, intelligent and honest? For one, I would be very loath to admit that in the craft second to none, and having interwoven in its history so many children of honor, souls of fire and names of fame, there are

not as many good men and true as can be found in any other class of the millions of mankind, and this is no idle boast. Call the roll of the centuries and see if from any other craft, art or profession better, braver, more sterling in reputation, more learned and brighter in chivalry, will answer. Call the roll and philosopher, poet, statesman, scholar, scientist and teachers in Israel will step forward, and "the art" be honored as it honors them. And this being the case, a man unwilling to be judged by his peers is unworthy of sympathy, and but little entitled to respect.

The word "arbitration" is full of meaning and possibilities. It is to decide and determine, but not until all the facts, figures and circumstances bearing upon the question at issue, are known and weighed. It is a recognized mode of procedure between great governments, and in the most intricate questions of international law and public polity. Why, then, not as between members of a guild of working brothers and employer, and in extenso, between capital and labor? We fail to conceive of any more fair, honorable or rational method, any that would more speedily, less expensively and more beneficially settle disputes for mutual advantage.

If not arbitration — what? Human wisdom has, in our opinion, thus far failed to discover any more feasible plan. If it has, will not some good brother of the craft please rise and explain.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TALKS WITH THE BOYS.

NO. III.-BY ALFRED PYE.

THERE is no royal road to perfection in the art of printing, any more than there is in other arts, sciences, trades or professions. It is only by the exercise of patient persistence, to which must be added close observation, that comparative perfection can be attained. And not only must the student be observant, but must also be of an inquiring turn of mind. To know how certain work is done, and the reasons why it is done in a certain manner, questions must necessarily be asked. Have you ever taken notice of a young child just beginning to exercise its mental capabilities? how many, and often perplexing questions it will ask as to the name, use, quality and construction of the various articles it sees around it? Not content with a merely superficial reply to the questions he or she may put, they will often pursue the inquiry to such an extent, that older persons are puzzled to give an explanation that shall be at once clear and satisfactory to the little questioner. Now, if you wish to become proficient in the knowledge of your art, you must be equally persistent in probing to the bottom the secrets of producing good, solidly constructed, yet artistic workmanship. Do not be afraid of being thought "too fresh." If your inquiries are put in a respectful manner, and with an evident desire to profit by the information you are seeking to obtain, no good workman will refuse to satisfy you in your endeavor to become enlightened in the fundamental principles which form the foundation of good work.

When you see a specimen of printing which strikes you as being exceptionally good, do not be satisfied with the pleasing effect it has produced, but find out the cause which produces such an effect—whether it is in the arrangement of the lines of type, the variety or singularity of the type used, or the contrast of color; or whether the effect is produced by a combination of two or more features. Having satisfied yourself of the cause by which the effect is obtained, treasure it up in your mind for future use. If you are unable to assign a cause why the specimen should have such a pleasing effect, converse with older heads, and elicit an opinion from them. Fair criticism of artistic work will always be productive of good results, and will lead to a healthy enlargement of the power of observation.

With reference to display composition in general, a few instructions here will not be out of place. In setting a business card, a handbill, an announcement, or a poster, no matter what the class of work may be, there is always a central idea to be presented to the eye of the reader which shall arrest his attention, and around which the remainder of the matter is to be grouped in various degrees of light or shade, as the importance or subservience of the information to be conveyed shall determine. Take a business card, for instance: It is of far greater importance to the reader first to know that he holds in his hand the card of a printer, a cigarmaker, or a tailor, than it is for him to know the name or business location of the tradesmen; therefore, the nature of the business should be the most prominent feature of the card, the name of the tradesman or firm being next in importance, and then the location of the premises where the business is transacted. Where a large amount of matter has to be displayed in a small space, great care must be taken to avoid crowding, for no effect can be produced where a number of lines of type of almost equal size or heft are crowded together on a limited surface. In such a case use small type plentifully, and large type only where the necessity of the job demands it. If it is a handbill, calling attention to a lecture, concert, picnic, or a sale by auction, either of these features should loom up prominently before the mind of the reader, so that the object for which the bill has been printed may be at once apparent, with an inducement to read the remainder of the matter in order to find out the purpose of the promoters in issuing such announcement. When the name of the lecturer, or other person who is to take a leading part in the business for which the announcement is made, is "familiar as household words," it is usual to make such name the most prominent line in the display, as it is more likely to arrest the attention of the reader than the title of the lecture or other subject matter of the announcement. These details, though only of local importance, need to be carefully studied, for otherwise the job will fail in the purpose for which it was intended.

Do not make all your prominent lines in a display job of the same length, and avoid using type of the same class or series—for instance, all condensed letter or all expanded letter—throughout your composition. Contrast is the quality that makes good work, but this must be judicious, for violent contrast is as damaging in its effect as no contrast at all. Do not, for example, use a large, heavy line

of doric next to a hair-line letter, or a highly ornamental letter to follow a homely-looking, old-fashioned cut of type. In a judicious combination or contrast of various sizes and styles of type the artistic capabilities of the compositor are brought out in relief; and it is only by continuous practice that a degree of perfection can be attained in this direction. A man can no more set a good job from simply reading about how to do it, than he can paint a picture by reading a treatise on the correct colors to be used in portraying certain objects. It is practice, combined with theory, that places a person in possession of valuable knowledge, and the two should ever go hand in hand.

Spacing out between lines forms a very important part of good work. The same lines of type spaced by two compositors—one knowing how to space correctly, the other not—will produce a very different effect on the mind of the observer. Sufficient space should be put between lines to admit of their being read clearly and distinctly, the amount of space being governed to a certain extent by the distance at which the print will be placed from the reader. A bill to hang in a store window or to be posted on a wall needs more open spacing than one to be held in the hand of the reader.

In setting fancy work, avoid the use of too many flourishes or overmuch rule work. We have seen some otherwise good work entirely spoiled from this very cause. A few flourishes or ornamental dashes, tastefully disposed, go a long way toward heightening the effect of a neat display, but great caution should be observed in their employment. Neither should your job be a specimen card or sheet of all the display type in the office. Some very effective results can be produced by the use of one style of type only, a medium face gothic, for instance, -in various sizes. It has often been observed that fine specimens of printing have been the product of offices where the material at command has been limited, while some very mediocre specimens have issued from offices where the supply is practically unlimited, and the variety of type extensive, thus proving conclusively that it is the workman and not the material that is responsible for good or bad results.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. XII.-BY WALTER L. KING.

ABOUT ten months ago, the writer made a personal application to Guillermo Kraft, of Reconquista, 92, asking permission to see his important lithographic and printing establishment, so that a description of the same might appear, as notices of similar institutions have appeared, in the columns of The Inland Printer; but referring to the method in which work, particularly engraving and lithography, was executed, he said, "No, I cannot permit your visit, because you might find out and publish something that we do not wish its readers to know."

Undoubtedly! Whenever and wherever possible, I am always going to report upon new departures, novelties and

labor-saving devices coming to light, but it is extremely doubtful whether in any of the printing houses of Argentine's capital a process is employed that was not in general use in the United States before the war. But enough of this. I may mention, however, that all his machinery is of French and German make, and that his type comes exclusively from Germany.

Several proprietors of printing offices have given their establishments fancy names, and J. N. Klingelfuss, in partnership with one Maxwell, carrying on business at Venezuela, 232 and 234, has chosen the title of "La Universadad." At present they only employ forty men, owing to trade not being very bright. All their machinery is driven by a three and a half horsepower steam engine, of German manufacture. All the printing material used is made in the house, this firm being the only one in Argentine making its own letters and selling them too. There are a couple of other type foundries in the city, but they are small concerns.

Benjamin Franklin's memory is by no means forgotten in Buenos Ayres. His portrait adorns the walls of the printing establishment of Señor Biedma, in calle Belgrano. A handsomely framed likeness of "honest Ben" may also be seen in a conspicuous part of the counting office of a typographic house in calle Corrientes, at No. 218, and such establishment is called after and in honor of the immortal Bostonian, which is named La Imprenta Franklin. The owner is an Italian, named Juan Checchi, assisted by his brother, and the office, though small, is really a model one of its kind. About twenty men are employed, but an addition is being added which will furnish room for a number more. The type used is French and German, nothing whatever being from North America. There are four machines, French and English, driven by a German gas engine. There are offices in this city three times larger than Juan Checchi's, where neither gas nor steampower is applied, the machinery being worked entirely by hand. The writer has noticed that in most of those establishments, however, the owners, as a rule, are elderly persons, or at least have turned the sunny side of fifty years. Most of them are, doubtless, liberal minded in politics, but certainly conservative, too conservative, in their ideas of the improvements that have been effected for driving a printing press. And, likewise, has the writer observed that the proprietors of most of the small offices in which a gas motor is employed, are young

La Tipografia Italo-Argentina, of B. Borghese, an Italian, having his business at calle Bolivar, 130, is a comparatively small concern, with more type from France, Germany, and a little from North America. General jobwork on a small scale is carried on, a dozen hands being employed. The owner is a most enthusiastic printer, as his pride in the symbolical pictures adorning the composing room immediately testify, and also by his being the author of two voluminous works, entitled "La Prensa y el Progreso" and "La Imprenta."

It may not be amiss to introduce here a notice upon the lithographing establishment of Marcelino Martinez, at calle Alsina 257. Here may be seen four of the great Parisian manufacturers' biggest machines, from Marinoni and Alauzet; minor articles are from Germany and England. The whole is driven by a vertical steam engine, four horsepower, manufactured here. Forty men are employed. The work of some of these shows them to be possessed of the highest skill, many designs being of the most luxurious excellence.

A half of all the poster and placard work adhering to the boardings and walls of this city bears the imprint, L'Operaio Italiano, Cuyo 267. The words italicized are the name of a daily Italian paper. Until the other evening I had imagined to see a very large concern. It is surprising, however, what a lot of work can be turned out in a small place, if one goes in for "economy" right earnestly, as evidently some Ligurians are doing. A more fetid, ill-ventilated, dirtier printing office the writer has seldom gazed upon before. Manager apologized for appearance of affairs; said something about a new office getting ready; badly wanted, sure. Two Marinoni singlecylinder news presses were each worked by two men; type, French, English and German; few articles from Italy; some minor machinery, etc., from England. As in nearly every house, so in this, the old story must be told, no North America machinery, type, or material of any class whatever is in use.

The following is a carefully revised list of small printing offices in this city. Do not despise them. They will generally be found as punctual, and as ready to order type, machinery, etc., from the States, paying cash down for the same, as any of the larger concerns. In some cases the names of owners do not transpire, merely the title being ascertainable.

Imprenta de "Los Estudiantes," Emilio de Marsico, Perú 295-297; José M. Velasquez, Perú 143; Casavalle Hermanos, Estados-Unidos 307; Cárlos Casavalle, Perú 115; Tjarks Hermanos, Cuyo 232; Correo de Los Niños, Lorea 389; Henri Monthiel, Rivadavia 96; H. D. Woodwell, Piedad 140; Cárlos R. Gallardo, Esmeralda 215; E. Laval, Rivadavia 115; A. A. Itter, Salta 34; T. Cambours, 25-de-Mayo 90; Tosé Schenone, Alsina, 566; E. Mazzeri, Libertad 65; L. M. Oucinde, Alsina 24; (N. N.), Cangallo 81; "La Velocidad," San Martin 42; W. Muntaner, Florida 154; T. Durano, Florida 76; Chaves Paz Hermanos, Florida 179; Tosé Cuerda, Cuyo 679; F. Velasquez, Tacuari 12; J. Apicella y Hermano, Piedad 505; Cárlos Parent, Buen-Orden 412; D. K. Zalewski, Defensa 113; Grosso y Fontanini, Rivadavia 902 1/2; "Tipografia Buenos Ayres," Moreno 150.

In referring to the foregoing list, I may mention that most of their material comes from France, Germany and England. In looking over the presses used, I only saw two treadle jobbers among the whole lot that had come from the States, a "Model" and a "Prouty," the latter imported via Havre.

The extraordinary disparagement everywhere observable in printing establishments in the "far, far South," with respect to the supply of material from Europe and North America, notwithstanding that all productions of the latter country connected with the "art preservative of arts," proclaim their infinite superiority, I will comment

on more fully subsequently. As stated in a previous article, the next and last letter (No. XIII), will be devoted to a lengthy review of South America's biggest typographical establishment, that of Stiller & Laass, San Martin, 160. (To be continued.)

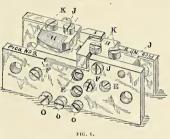
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TYPE MOLD.

THE hand mold used by the old type founders was made of brass, and remained practically unchanged until the invention of the casting machine, less than half a century ago.

While the machine mold of today follows the construction of its ancient prototype in all but a few details, it is made entirely of steel, and all but a few of its parts are hardened and tempered.

The accompanying engravings are reduced to one-half



natural size. Fig. 1 represents the two halves of the mold together; Fig. 2, the upper, and Fig. 3 the lower half.

The various pieces are first cut from the best bar steel,

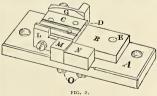
annealed, and brought to shape by means of a planer. They are then ground to comparative exactness, on a revolving disk, made of lead, and covered with emery dust. This operation is called "lapping."

The screw-holes are first located by means of jigs, and then drilled and tapped.

The back-plates, AA, are then finished to their correct thickness, on a stationary lap. They differ but slightly in shape, and are not hardened.

The other large pieces are heated in a charcoal fire, hardened, and carefully drawn to the right temper.

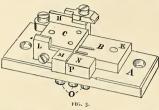
The carriages, BB, are then ground to their correct thickness. The bodies, CC, are made in one piece. The



grooves for the nicks are milled in, and a hole drilled for the pin, D, in the upper half. Before hardening, they are cut apart. They are lapped

to their proper thickness, and fastened to their carriages by means of the three screws, E, the upper body being placed with its grooves away from, and the lower one with the grooves toward its carriage. The bodies and carriages are then ground to their proper paper height. By means of the screws, F, the carriages are fastened to the backplates. It will be noticed that there are holes in the latter, allowing the screws, E, to be loosened, and the bodies to be

removed without disturbing the rest of the mold. The registers, G H, vary a little, the one on the lower half, H, being cut out to receive the stool, I, and the other one, G,



having the corner cut away to allow the stool to project over it when the mold is closed. Both registers are fastened to the backplates by the screws, J, and to

the carriages by the screws, K. The holes are slotted, to allow adjustment. The guides, L, are screwed to the carriages. The jets, M N, are sometimes made of a single piece each, and sometimes divided at the edge of the body into the two pieces, M and N. Usually the upper jet is made of one piece, and the lower of two. They are fastened to the back-plates by the screws, O. In case the machine is to break the jets from the type cast, a hole is drilled in the smaller part of the lower jet at P, and a spring steel pin inserted. The nicks are then filed from spring steel wire, and pushed into the grooves of the lower body, between it and the carriage. The grooves in the upper half, being ground to the same shape, closely fit over these nicks. A soft steel pin, D, is fitted into the hole in the top body. The register, H, is cut out so as to allow the stool, I, to fit in it without moving laterally, and a brass plate is put between to allow adjustment in line.

Mold-making is one of the most exacting and accurate of mechanical pursuits. Working with delicate tools to hardened steel dies, the mold-maker is frequently required to gauge the parts so that they do not vary one twenty-thousandth part of an inch from the standard.

THE SOURCE OF PROVERBS.

The following are from the Bible:

"There is death in the pot."—II Kings, iv. 40.

"Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided," is spoken of Saul and Jonathan."—II Samuel i. 23.

" Λ man after his own heart."—I Samuel, xiii. 14.

"The apple of his eye."—Deuteronomy, xix. 21.

" A still small voice."-I Kings, xix. 12.

" Escaped with the skin of my teeth."-Job, xix. 20.

"Spreading himself like a green bay tree."-Psalm, xxxvii. 35.

"Heap eoals of fire upon his head."—Proverbs, xxv. 22.

"Riches eertainly make themselves wings," not take, as often quoted.—Proverbs, xxiii. 5.

" No new thing under the sun."-Ecclesiastes, i. 9.

"Of making books there is no end."--Ecclesiastes, xii. 12.

" Peace, peace when there is no peace," made famous and popular by Patrick Henry, is from Jeremiah, viii. 2.

There are many more from the sacred writings, which "if ye search ye shall find."

The popular quotations from Shakespeare are numerous. One or

two, often misquoted, will suffice:
"All that glistens is not gold."—Merchant of Venice. Generally

"All that glistens is not gold."—Merchant of Venice. Generally quoted, "All is not gold that glitters."

"Screw your courage to the sticking place" (not point).—Macbeth.

"Hang out your banners on the outward (not outer) walls."—
Macbeth.

"Keep the word of promise to our (not the) ear, and break it to our hope."—Macbeth.

The old authors are rieh in quotations, such as the following:

"It is an ill wind turns none to good," is by Thomas Tasser, 1580, though often quoted, "It is an ill wind that blows no one any good."

"Christmas comes but once a year" is by the same author, and "Look ere you leap" by the same, from which Hudibras took his "Look before you ere you leap," but often quoted, "Look before you leap."

"Out of mind as soon as out of sight" is by Lord Brooke, though usually quoted, "Out of sight, out of mind."

Here are a few from Milton:

"What though the field be lost, all is not lost."

"Awake! arise! or be forever fallen."

"Necessity, the tyrants' plea."

"That old man eloquent."

"Peace hath her victories."

Roger L'Estrange wrote, "Though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us."

Hudibras is full of quotations:

"All cry and no wool," not little wool, as usually quoted.

"Count your ehickens ere (not before) they're hatched."

"Through thick and thin" is from Dryden.

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war" is a usual quotation. It should be, "When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war," and is from Nat Lee's "Rival Queens."

"Of two evils I have chose the least" is from Prior.

"As clear as a whistle" is by Byron—not Lord Byron of this century, but of 1763.

"Goldsmith has "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs". (not lies).

"His God's image cut in ebony."—Thomas Fuller.

"Wise and masterly inactivity," by Macintosh, in 1791, is generally attributed to Randolph.

"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellowcitizens" (not countrymen) was incorporated into the resolutions presented to the house of representatives, December, 1799, by General Henry Lee.

"Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute," was by Charles C. Pinckney.

"The almighty dollar."—Washington Irving.

PAPER BARRELS.

The barrel made from wood pulp looks generally like a common wooden barrel thickly varnished, while only five pieces are used in making it. It is bound with ordinary wooden hoops, and the head is in one piece, so constructed that it fits into the barrel air-tight, and is held firmly in place by a hoop without the use of nails. The body is seamless, and the interior and exterior are glazed with a substance which renders the barrel impervious to moisture, so that liquids of all kinds can be transported into it without loss. On January 25, Thomas Dougherty, the chief flour inspector of the New York Produce Exchange certified that he had inspected one hundred and fifty barrels of flour, which had been shipped from a distance in these paper barrels, and had found them to be all sound. It generally happens when flour is shipped in wooden barrels that a quantity of it sifts through the cracks where the staves join, and is lost. It was found by weighing the flour in paper barrels that none of it had been lost in this manner. The pulp used in the production of these barrels is obtained from any fibrous substance, and as there is hardly a locality where some such substance does not grow, the barrels can be manufactured almost anywhere.

HOW TO CUT TINT BLOCKS.

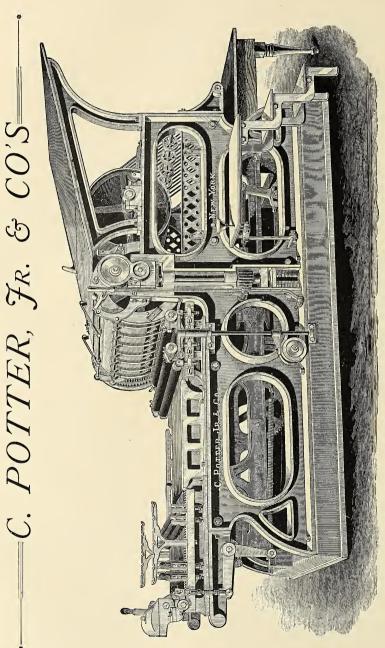
Mr. A. Hemingway, the well-known color printer, of Manchester, England, thus describes a quick and simple method for cutting plates for working tints, which he has recently adopted: "After eomposing the form, seeing that it was square and eorrect, I took a good impression of it, with a good supply of ink, on a sheet of good cream-wove notepaper. I then took my plate (which by the way is a piece of stereo metal planed smooth), cleaned off the grease, and placed my good proof face downward on the metal, and pulled in the press with a good impression; then I had a perfect and clear outline of what I wanted to cut away."



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To answer the many inquiries for mark	et quotations on staple papers, in the way of	of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the
month to month on the market value of stand	ist our regular stock and make prices on same,	so that the printing trade will be posted from
PRINT PAPER. PER LE.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	Second Quality, X.
Acme Mills News 6½c Standard Mills News 6c	Crane Bros. All Linens	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut, The Size 6 is put up in quarter thousand boxes, the
Sussex Mills News 5½c	Royal Crown Linen 250	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
Erie Mills News 5c Colored Poster 6½c	Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis. L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms 20 per. ct. dis.	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
White Poster 6½c	Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger) 190	324 White Laid 1 55 1 60
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 18c Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid 18c	334 Amber Laid
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint oc	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove	374 Canary Laid 1 55 1 60
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint 81/c	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove 130	
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint	St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.)	Second Quality, XX. In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint	No. 1 White French Folio	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors) 1 20 No. 1 White Double French Folio	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors). 2 40	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb 5 85	No. 1 White Double French Royal 3 00	316 Fawn Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats 110	326 White Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb 3 15	Parchment Writing Manila 7c	356 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb	ENVELOPES.	366 Azurene Wove 1 80 1 90 376 Canary Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb 3 60	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.	386 Corn Laid 1 80 1 90
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Commercial Sizes-First Quality, X.	396 Cherry Laid 1 80 1 90
	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	Manila.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white	sand boxes. NO. S'ZES, 6. 6½.	Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.
Florence Mills Blotting, white	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Florence with blotting, colors	234 Amber Laid	280 Manila New Gov't 90 1 00
CARD BOARDS.	254 Blue Laid 1 80 1 90	350 Manila New Gov't
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY,	First Quality, XX.	360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred	Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter- thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand	440 Manila Full Gov't
Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00	boxes.	770 Manila Full Gov't
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)\$3 50	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.	Official Sizes - First Quality, XX.
No. 4 Blanks 3 co	226 White Wove 2 25 2 35	Put up in half-thousand boxes.
No. 5 Blanks	236 Amber Laid	NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11.
No. 71/2 Blanks 3 75	2146 Blue Granite 2 25 2 35	226 White Wove 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 10 Blanks	2106 Azurene Wove	256 Blue Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 14 Blanks 5 00	1 2126 Dupley (Blue Lined) 2 25	276 Canary Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00 286 Corn Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 17½ Blanks 5 50 No. 18½ Blanks 7.00	128 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 55 228 White Wove, XXX 2 50 2 60	Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.
No. 21/2 White China	Full Gov't No. 2, XX.	No. SIZES, Q. IO. II.
No. 5½ White China 4 ∞ No. 8 White China 6 50 Thin Colored China (six shades) 2 25	In this grade the Sizes 6 and 61/2 are Full Govern-	426 White Wove\$3 30 \$3 60 \$4 45
Thin Colored China (six shades)	ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.	436 Amber Laid 3 30 3 60 4 45
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades) 2 50 Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades) 5 00	406 Melon Laid	Official Sizes—Manila.
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades)	416 Fawn Laid	Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 5 00	436 Amber Laid 1 90 2 10	NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11.
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 6 00 Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28	446 Green Laid	350 Manila\$1 80 \$2 00 \$2 45 360 Manila 1 90 2 10 2 60
Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28 1 75	466 Azurene Wove 1 90 2 10	380 Manila Ex 3 25 3 70

2 10 380 Manila EX 3 2 2 2 10 440 Manila 2 10 2 10 770 Manila 2 45 2 10 880 Manila 4 00 ag Board No. 100, 222 ×285. 175 400 AZHENE WOVE. 1 90
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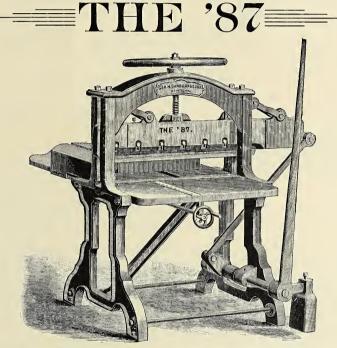


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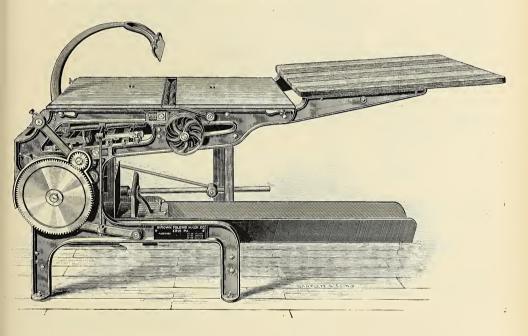
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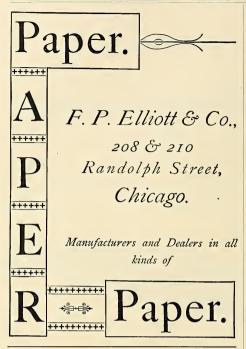


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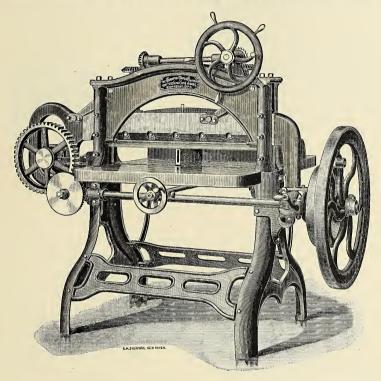
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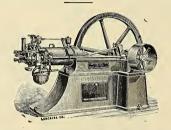
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS. WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, JUNE, 1887.

THE Supreme Court, at Boston, in a recent decision in the cases of S. P. Train vs. the Boston Disinfecting Company, declared that the board of health has the right to make the regulation that rags brought from a foreign port must be disinfected, and the board has the undoubted right to impose the expense thereof on the plaintiff, and to subject rags to a lien therefor.

THE effort to induce the state of Missouri to engage in the printing and bookselling business has been defeated in its legislature, recently adjourned. With Illinois and Wisconsin following suit, it seems rather an off year for the sensational efforts of those who expected to immortalize themselves by transforming our penitentiaries into printing establishments. Friend Chapman, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

A COUNTRY PUBLISHER'S PLAINT.

THE following communication from the publisher of a country newspaper in the state of New York, explains itself; and as his experience is doubtless that of many others similarly situated, we publish it entire. He says:

I am a country publisher who has found it, so far, impossible to devise any plan to make my weekly subscribers pay in advance. I know it should be done, and I know that THE INLAND PRINTER has said that it ean and should be done, but the man who will tell how it can be done will confer an everlasting favor on thousands of country publishers, like myself.

There are, say, twelve papers in this county, and every one of them trust their subscribers. Is it possible for me to demand cash in advance and at the same time maintain a decent circulation, when they can go to any one of my eleven competitors and get a paper which is just as good as mine, on tiek? That is the point. Of course it is easy enough to say "make your paper so much better that they will have to have yours even if they are compelled to pay in advance, while they can get others without paying in advance." Suppose you can't make your paper any better than your competitors, what then? Under those circumstances isn't it an impossibility for me to adopt the eash in advance plan? If any of your readers have ever succeeded in doing it under eircumstances similar to mine, I should like to hear how they did it. It is the great unsolved problem for country publishers.

Well, let us see. We do not profess to be able to provide a specific remedy for the evil complained of, but believe we can offer some suggestions, which if acted on, will materially contribute to its removal. The probabilities are that the grievance of which our correspondent complains is appreciated by his eleven competitors as keenly as by himself, and that they are equally anxious to have the cash in advance system adopted. They doubtless trust their patrons on the same principle that he has trusted his, not because they were or are anxious to do so, but because, through indifference or a short-sighted anxiety, they have allowed themselves to become the victims of a vicious policy. Their paper, rent, composition and pressroom expenses must be met, the same as his are met or supposed to be met, and we hardly think that their various creditors, whether for material furnished or services rendered, will wait twelve months to have their claims liquidated. Hence, the likelihood that they will gladly coöperate with any organized practical scheme which has for its object the abolition of the credit system.

Now the question is what steps have been taken, if any, to bring about concerted action? Even if competition is keen, and political feeling runs high, wages must be paid and mouths must be fed,-no matter whether the editor publishes a republican or a democratic newspaper, so that mutual self-interest alone should be sufficient to overcome all petty jealousies, while working for a common purpose. But somebody must take the initiative. Complaining in and of itself will accomplish nothing. God helps those who help themselves. Let our friend take the hint, inaugurate the necessary steps to secure a conference of his fellow publishers, to discuss the situation, and obtain an expression of opinion; and the chances are ten to one that they will fall into line and come to the sensible conclusion that the farmer or tradesman who orders a paper is more able to pay for it when he subscribes, than they are to wait a year for such subscription, and that in future their terms will invariably be cash in advance, and act accordingly.

BOUNCE VERSUS FACTS.

THE phenomenal success of The Inland Printer. alike from an artistic, instructive and business standpoint, unequaled, we believe, in the annals of trade journalism, while gratifying in the extreme to all parties connected therewith, has never for a moment swerved us from the determination, not only to place it in the front rank, but to attain and retain the position as the recognized representative of the printing trade both in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. That these efforts have been crowned with success is evidenced by the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials we have received from all sections of the country, from men whose standing and practical knowledge bespoke their value, and whose opinions could neither be purchased nor coaxed. While appreciating the motives which prompted them, we have studiously refrained, as our readers know, from parading these opinions in our columns, having been desirous of avoiding even the appearance of evil, or indulging in anything which could possibly be construed into offensive self-laudation. As might have been expected, its continued success has called into existence a number of competitors for public favor, most of which are an honor to the profession, and worthy of the patronage of the craft, and whose success we sincerely hope will be commensurate with their merits.

We were somewhat amused the other day, however, in looking over the pages of a journal - in the composition of whose conductor neither modesty nor truthfulness seem to form a component part - whose ponderous volumes consist of six monthly issues—to see the random statement that "not only the press of our own country, but that of England, and her vast colonial possessions, now pronounce it [the journal referred to] with one voice the leading typographic journal of the English tongue." Whew! That is what the humorous editor would call the "goak" of the season, but what the ordinary observer would name the "essence of concentrated cheek." If we are not much mistaken, and we do not think we are, we are in receipt of every typographical journal worth the name of such, published either in the old or new worlds, and the discovery (!) referred to has certainly never been published in their columns, at least not in the copies we have received. Assertions, however, cost nothing, though there is an old saying, we believe, "One must go from home to learn the news."

In the last issue of *Hailing's Circular*, issued by Mr. Thomas Hailing, of Cheltenham, England, a gentleman whose name is as familiar as a household word, and who is regarded as standard authority, we find the following corroboration (?) of our contemporary's modest claim, which speaks for itself:

THE INLAND PRINTER continues to increase in grace and beauty every month. The type, engravings, paper and ink are marvelous. The reading matter abounds with interest, instruction and amusement. The ads. are models of display. The machining beats everything I have yet seen. It is altogether lovely. In fact, it bears the palm and takes the lead of all typographical journals.

Another opinion, clipped from a well-known representative home journal, received since the foregoing was in type, *The Chicago Specimen*, published by Marder, Luse & Co., reads:

Every succeeding number of THE INLAND PRINTER adds fresh laurels to its already well-earned reputation. The questions discussed embrace every branch of the business of the "Art Preservative," and they are handled with the knowledge, wisdom and sagacity of men devoted to their calling, and anxious to promote the highest interests of the printer and his art. The mechanical execution of the journal could not be surpassed, and it is not equaled by any journal of its class in the country.

But then the claim of our contemporary reminds us of the story told of the miner who was permitted by his better half to take one glass of ale on Saturday night, and no more. On a certain occasion he was sorely pressed by his comrades to take a second one, "No, no," he replied, "if I did my wife would lay the broom over my shoulders when I got home." "Lay the broom over your shoulders," said an indignant hearer, "Why, if my wife did that to me I would break her arm over my knee." "Tut, tut," responded the miner. "Its fun to me to have her do it. God bless her little soul, it pleases her and it don't hurt me."

THE NEW SOUTH.

THE instructive and entertaining article of an esteemed correspondent, in our March number, on the impetus recently given to the development of the hitherto neglected natural resources of the southern states, has been perused, with a good deal of pleasure and profit, by a large number of our readers. Here is a field of labor which affords an inviting opening, alike for the profitable investment of capital, the employment of the skilled mechanic, and the brawn and muscle of the laborer. New blood and new ambitions have been infused, and taken the place of the comparative lethargy, which has heretofore prevailed. The incubus of slavery no longer paralyzes the energy of their people, while the evils which followed in its train have well nigh disappeared. Old things have passed away. A new era is dawning, and from present indications, the future of this portion of the United States promises to be one of unalloyed prosperity.

In securing this metamorphosis, the southern press has played an important part. It has educated its people to bow to the inevitable; broken down the barriers erected by hate and ignorance, and supplanted it with a pride in the welfare of a common country; uprooted prejudices, and substituted an era of good feeling, for one of senseless estrangement. And it is going to reap its reward for so doing. The development of these resources means the influx of a progressive, intelligent element; the erection of furnaces, mills and factories, the establishment of home industries, a transposition, in fact, from inactivity to positive thrift; from dependence to independence. New channels of communication and means of transit will be established, and locations, now scarcely known, will teem with an industrious, prosperous people.

Coming events cast their shadows before. The future value of this comparatively new field of enterprise, to the press builder and type founder, is already manifested, especially in sections where the development is most advanced, in the enlargement of the weekly, the new dress

of the daily, and the planting of fresh enterprises, both job and newspaper. The drum cylinder is being replaced by the "web," and the job office replenished with the latest improvement in material and presses which the market affords. And this, be it remembered, is only the beginning. Continued development means continued demand in this direction, because the inducements held out to the emigrant are of such a nature as to secure both an intelligent and an enterprising population. In fact, we know of no portion of the commonwealth which offers greater inducements to the progressive, energetic printer, desirous of leaving the old rut and launching out for himself, or where success is more apt to crown his efforts, if rightly directed, than those sections of the southern states to which we have referred.

TWO OF A KIND.

If the accounts we receive from all quarters can be depended on, The Inland Printer is doing missionary work in exposing the efforts of a pretentious and pestiferous class of botches, who are doing their utmost to bring an honorable profession into disrepute. Scarcely a mail reaches us that does not convey words of commendation for the course we have pursued, and also daubs executed, under the guise of printing, which would be a disgrace to the inmates of a lunatic asylum. From a large number recently received, we select the following samples—one containing gems of a literary, as well as a mechanical character; the other being a reduced fac simile of an advertising abortion, issued under the auspices of Uncle Sam's representatives.

The first to which we refer is *The Plain Dealer*, a (weakly) journal, published at Oliver's Springs, Tennessee. It is certainly a curiosity, and its editor and publisher must have a very high opinion of the intelligence of his readers, whom he addresses with a familiarity which is truly refreshing. The following excerpts, *verbatim et literatim*, clipped at random from its columns, will give our readers a fair opinion of its literary and mechanical merits:

But when farmers have such land think of sheep. They will make it valuable if any thing can Also, think of the dogs, and have them extreminated, as far as possible.

Thanks, Mr. Editor, for the Loudon County Record. While feasting upon its contense our mind wandered back to the hap py days of childhood, and we saw again, many scenes about the quiet little town of Loudon, that were dear to our childish fancy. Please excuse the amature. Had we known that it was a bedquilt the L. C. R. wished, it would have given us pleasure, to have sent it.

How much more we might mak e of our life and friendships if e very secret thought of love blossomed into a deed, The war on Gov. Taylor has gone quite far enough. There is not the slightest reason for beleiving that he is not persoally honest, and he is entitled to fair play and decent treatment at the hands of the people of the State.—Clarksville Democrat.

He who waits for an opportunity to do much at once may breath out his life in idle wishes, and regret in the last hour his us eless intentions and barren zea

Some of the paper of this State, are trying to usher Governor Taylor, and the Knights of Labor into another world. Hold friends, give them a moment yet. The bill prohibiting the opening of barber shops on Sunday went into effect on the 22nd of April.

The Democrats of this state have been deceived, and this their cry of vengeance. "Approach me again, you-you-you heep of infamy, and if your head is human, Fill break it.

Young man, please remember that in order to make your mark you must first and at all times toe it.—Bradford Mail.

The scheme of the Midland road to build their road from some point on the Cincinnati road about Rockwood by way of Kingston to Knoxville, meets with a good deal of favor.—[K-noxville Journal.

The Montreal Gazette says: "We believe that there is more cheese in Canada now, that at an y other time in the history of the trade."

The ehief mineral of Tennessee are coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead and manganese, to which may be added marble, mill-stone, grit, hydraulic rock, and of the precious metals.

The next is a copy of a dodger, intended to announce the sale of seventeen condemned cavalry horses. This is how it reads and appears:

17 CONDEMMED CAYALRY 17

HORSES'

WILL BE SOLD AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

WEDNESDAY

APRIL 20 TH 1887.

At the Cavalry Itables.

Fort Yates' D. T. Terms Cash.

H. O. S. HEISTAND.

1 ST LIEUT, 11 INFANTRY.

A. A. Q. M.

That the red-tape martinets of the United States army should accept such work, teeming as it is with inexcusable blunders, seems incredible, especially as we are assured it could have been executed in a proper manner at Mandan and other localities. While Lieut. Heistand may be, and doubtless is, a good infantry officer, it is evident he does not stand high as a proofreader, and deserves to be "condemmed" for slandering the poor horses, which were unable to resent the insult offered.

UNIFORMITY OF TYPE BODIES.

THE Printers' Register, of London, a standard and recognized authority, in a very able and comprehensive review of the merits of the discussion which has appeared in its columns for several months past, pro and con, concerning the desirability and feasibility of establishing uniformity in the sizes of type bearing the same names, and on the best way of proceeding to accomplish the end in view, thus sums up:

Having thus shown how in theory the reformation ought to be carried out, the question arises, Can it be carried out practically, and how? It is urged by Mr. Blair that both founders and printers have large stocks of type cast in the old bodies, and that additions required by printers must continue to be cast to those bodies. This is perfectly true, but that is no reason why a printer who wants a new font, should

not have it cast on the new system. That the change would give trouble, and perhaps cause expense to the type founder for some years, is true; for he would have to cast to two standards until the old was entirely discarded. But this difficulty has been faced by the Americans, and ought not to be too much for the wealthy firms who strive to monopolize British type founding. The adoption of a uniform height was, as correspondents have pointed out, a much more serious matter, yet that reform was accomplished successfully years ago. Let the change be brought about gradually, beginning with the fancy fonts. There is really no need to call these by any names of sizes at all; they might be designated simply by the number of the points of their bodies, or if this be too great an innovation in nomenclature, the number of points in the body might be added to the name: thus, "Two-line Brevier Ornamented (16 points)." In every case let the size of the body in points be cast on each type at the pin-hole, and then the printer will see at a glance what body it is, and know how to deal with it.

It remains only to consider whether it is worth the while of the type founders generally to make the change, or of any one type founder to initiate it. We think it is. Even monopolists do well to consult the wishes of their customers, and the British founders are no longer monopolists, so far as jobbing type is concerned. There are throughout the country a vast number of fonts of foreign origin. These have been selected for their attractiveness in design, but it is found by experienced hands at artistic work that they have also other merits not seen on the surface. We commend to the British founders, and to Messrs. Caslon (who are perhaps the most enterprising of them) in particular, a passage in the letter of Mr. Cooper, for it is worth reflecting on. Writing of combination borders, he says: "The waste of time in papering and carding the borders and ornaments of our British founders is enormous, and so long as Americans continue to supply such novelties, cast to nonpareils or picas, printers will give them the preference." What is said here of ornaments, holds good also of types, and the founder who shall supply jobbing letter cast on the American point system will, other things being equal, be sure to obtain the preference.

Truer words were never penned, and they cannot be shorn of their force or marred by any of the specious and far-fetched arguments advanced by the opponents of the system. If old fogies prefer to jog trot along in the old rut, oblivious to reason or experience, we suppose it is their privilege to do so, but they must not expect their hand-cart to block the way when the "limited express" comes along.

ANOTHER BOOM?

IN every section of the country, especially the western and northwestern portions, a speculative craze, under the guise of a business (real estate) boom, seems to have seized our people. From Superior City to Louisville, from Omaha to Denver, sensible men appear to have lost their reason. In Sioux City, Duluth, Minneapolis, Kansas City, etc., one hears of little else than real estate transactions. From morning till night the special advantages and glowing future of this or that locality forms the burden of conversation, and the gullible are regaled with instances of fortunes made by recent investments, until what is little better than a gambling furore, dethrones alike common sense and ordinary business precaution.

To those who have studied the causes and effects of the last four or five so-called panics, the present epidemic furnishes food for serious reflection. This forced, unhealthy inflation will not, cannot last; the revulsion is bound to come, and when it does come, will lead to the same vortex in which so many enterprises of a similar nature have been ingulfed. And yet our commercial journals refer to the situation with a gusto which is truly

refreshing. Instead of sounding the tocsin of alarm, and showing there is no warrant for the reckless outbreak; that it is not the offspring or result of legitimate enterprise, but a speculative craze, and that, as sure as it continues, the inevitable financial crash will ensue, and a paralysis of business follow, it is referred to as an evidence of the growth and greatness of the country.

Under the alluring inducements, too frequently held out, that an investment, judiciously made in such and such a quarter, will double itself within six months or a year, even the most conservative are apt to be beguiled, withdraw money from business channels, and assume obligations which, under ordinary circumstances, their better judgment would condemn. And as these anticipations are seldom if ever realized, the boom soon assumes the shape of an inverted pyramid, the result of which common sense can foretell. It is passing strange that, with the bitter experiences of the past to act as a warning, men will continue to take such risks in following a will o' the wisp, which entices, but never materializes.

NO PREMIUMS.

WE regret to note in some typographical journals a disposition to revert to the exploded "premium" nuisance. Such action, in our judgment, is calculated to bring the publications advocating it, and the cause they represent into disrepute. We believe in letting every tub stand on its own bottom, and have no faith in the thirteen to the dozen, chromo or clubbing system. The proposition reminds us of an anecdote told of a Scotch minister who reproved one of his parishioners for going to sleep during divine service. "Peggy," said he, "I have been sorely grieved lately to hear you snoring and annoying the congregation during the greater portion of my sermon, and I have a remedy I want you to try. The next time you feel like surrendering to the enemy of souls take a pinch of snuff. What do you think of that?" "Weel, sir," she replied, "I have a better remedy than that to offer you. Put the snuff in the sermon." The moral is easily drawn. Let publishers make their periodicals, and no premiums are necessary.

SIZES OF TYPE.

Originally there were seven sizes of type. The first was called prima, whence the name primer, but this sort is termed two-line english. The second was secunda, now our double pica; in France great paragon. The third was tertia, at present our great primer. Then there was the middle size, still called in German mittel, but it is now our english. After these came the three sizes on the opposite side of the scale, pica, long primer and brevier. In Germany the names secunda, tertia and mittel are still retained. Pica in France and Germany is called Cicero, because the works of that author were originally printed in it. English printers so styled it from being the type in which the ordinal, or service book of the Roman church, was originally set. This ordinal was first called pica, or familiarly, pi. Brevier obtained its name from its having been first used for printing the breviary or Roman Catholic abbreviated church service book. Nonpareil was so named because on its introduction it had no equal, being the smallest and finest type produced until that time. Pearl is of English origin. The French have a type of the same size, which they call parisienne. It was a smaller type than nonpareil, and was thought the pearl of all type. Diamond is another fancy name given to what was regarded, at the time of its origin, as the ultima thule of letter foundry achievements .- Exchange.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXXII. - BY S. W. FALLIS.

T is uncertain how long Holbein remained at Basle on his second visit, but it is very probable only for a short time. Though he obeyed the summons of the magistracy to return, he seems to have had sufficient interest to obtain a further extension and leave of absence. For the third and last time he visited Basle, in 1538, and from a license dated November 16, 1538, signed by burgomaster Jacob Meier, it appears he obtained permission to return to England, and remain there for two years. In this license, fifty guilders per annum are promised to Holbein, on his return to Basle; and till then the magistrates further agree to allow his wife forty guilders per annum, to be paid quarterly, and the first quarter's payment to be made on the eve of "St. Lucia" next ensuing, which is December 12.

Holbein's three visits to Basle are here mentioned for a two-fold purpose: first, that we may know something of his wanderings from home, and the reasons, or causes, that prompted them. Second, that we may judge as to the probability of his making the drawings for the Lyons "Dance of Death" on any of these occasions, as this work was published in 1538; and as Holbein's last visit to Basle was in September of that year, it is impossible that he should have made the drawings then; for if the forty-one cuts were executed by one person, as their similarity and excellence indicate, it would require at least six months to engrave them. The probabilities are that Holbein made the drawings in England, and forwarded them to Basle.

Holbein's works, while in England, were evidently highly appreciated, as it appears from his long stay in that country, and the various eulogies and amounts of moneys paid him from time to time, which history hands down to the present generation; but as Holbein died without a will, and his demise seems to have excited no very great attention, it is natural to suppose he died poor.

During Holbein's life in England, wood engraving in that country seems to have been very little cultivated, but doubtless secured some attention by the native wood engravers, but not sufficient to be followed by any as a distinct profession; and the probabilities are that many of the cuts that appeared in books printed in England, at this period, were engraved by the printers themselves, for they were of such a crude nature that it precludes the probabilities of their having been sent abroad to be engraved. And from the difficulty of finding a wood engraver in England capable of doing justice to his designs is probably the reason Holbein made so few designs for the booksellers of that country during his long residence there.

The cuts in Cramer's Catechism, a small octavo, printed in 1548, are ascribed to Holbein, but out of the whole number, twenty-five, there are only two which contain Holbein's imprint, and in the others the conception and style of drawing is so unlike the two which bear Holbein's mark, that it is extremely doubtful of his making the drawings for them, for they are uniformly weak, and

lacking that distinct and vigorous delineation so characteristic in Holbein.

From about 1530 the art of wood engraving made considerable progress in Italy, and many of the cuts executed in that country between 1540 and 1580 compare favorably with the best wood engravings executed in Germany during the same period. Instead of the plain and simple outline, with occasional stiff attempts to shadow, as characteristic with Italian engraving previous to 1530, the wood engravers of that country began the more elaborate and delicate manner of executing their cuts. At this period, cross-hatching and texture tints were freely used, with telling effects, and different substances were pleasingly and comprehensively portrayed. The following cut, No. 47, will give some idea of the ability and progress made by the wood engravers of Italy.



No. 47.

There is an impression of this cut, on paper of a greenish tint, in the British museum, and from this circumstance it is improperly placed in Vol. 1, W. 4, and marked "Italian Chiaro-Oscuro." The late Mr. Otley wrote underneath this cut, "Not in Bartsch." It is supposed to have been engraved by Joseph Porta Garfagninus, whose name appears on the tablet, on the ground, near the bottom of the cut. The cut is merely a copy, reversed, of a study by Raffale, for his celebrated fresco, "The School of Athens," in the Vatican. It is also published in a work printed in Paris in 1813, and was probably engraved on copper, also, prior to that date, by "Marco da Ravenna," and in all probability copied from Porta's wood cut.

Joseph Porta, sometimes called by Italian authors Joseph Salvatia, was a painter, and took the surname of Salvatia from his master, Francisco Salvatia. There are a few other wood cuts bearing his name, but whether he was the designer or engraver, or both, is extremely uncertain.

Marcolini's "Sorti," a folio printed in 1540, at Venice, contains nearly one hundred wood cuts, besides the frontispiece, of which the preceding, No. 47, is a reduced facsimile, and, though several of the other cuts are drawn with spirit and freedom, none except the frontispiece can lay claim to being well engraved. As an example, the following cut, No. 48, is a reduced facsimile of the cut on page 35, entitled "Punitione," punishment, and the illustration speaks for itself. Though the cut is coarsely engraved, the idea it is intended to illustrate is vividly portrayed. The other cuts in this work are of similar



No. 48.

nature, as regards their design and execution, some a little more creditable, and some not so good. The first one hundred and seven pages are chiefly filled with small figures of cards, variously combined, with short references.

Truth, rescued by Time, forms the tail piece on the last page of the work. The cut is well drawn, of good conception, and fairly engraved.

The wood engravers of Venice, about the middle of the sixteenth century, appear to have excelled all other Italian wood engravers, and for the care and delicacy of their execution, rivaled those of Lyons, who, at that period, were noted for the neat and delicate manner in which they executed the engraving of small subjects.

In the pirated edition of the Lyons "Dance of Death," published at Venice, in 1545, by V. Vangris, the cuts are more correctly copied, and more delicately engraved, than those in the edition first published at Cologne.

(To be continued.)

A GOOD recipe for cleaning an engraving is to lay the engraving down on a smooth board, with a clean sheet of paper underneath, and with clean sponge and water wet the picture on both sides, and then saturate it well, with a soft sponge, with the following mixture: one quarter pound chloride of lime, two ounces of oxalic acid, and one quart soft water, and apply till there is no stain to come out. Written for THE INLAND PRINTER,

COLORS AND COLOR PRINTING.

NO. III.-BY A. V. HAIGHT.

COLORS are designated by artists as pure, broken, reduced and dull. Pure colors are the primary and secondary colors and their different hues. Broken colors are made by adding a little black to the pure colors, or by mixing three or more colors together. Reduced colors, as the term indicates, are produced by adding more or less white to any color; and a dull color is simply white and black mixed with a pure color.

The different tones of a color are the various modifications of the same, from the full color down to any tint which the addition of white will give without the addition of any other color. These different tones are generally called the scale when spoken of collectively.

The word hue is used to designate a color when its character has been slightly changed by the addition of another color. Thus, the hues of green may be a bluish green or a yellowish green, and the hues of a red may be a crimson red, a scarlet red or a yellowish red; while the tones or scale of each are made by the addition of more or less white.

By printing the three primary colors together black is formed. As the printing of two primaries together will not produce the same brilliant secondary as is made by mixing ink from the natural pigment, it must be concluded that the two compound printings produce more or less black, which is intensified by the printing of the third color. For this reason the addition of some white to the stronger colors gives better results as to the brilliancy of the secondary colors obtained by compound printing.

The use of white, gray or black in combination with colors, or for separating and intensifying them, requires judicious treatment. No combination of primary or secondary colors with black is disagreeable, but when a number of the sombre colors are used, either white or gray is preferable to black as a background or dividing space. For the same reason black may be said to give better results than white or gray when used with the luminous colors. White, gray, gold or black will serve as an edging for any color. A white ground has a tendency to make colors upon it appear darker, while a black ground has a contrary effect.

White especially preserves the character of each color, and exalts it by contrast, as it can never be properly taken for a color itself. Gray, on the contrary, may be, as it will reflect more or less of the complementary of the colors with which it is associated, thus softening the whole appearance of a piece of work. A black ground will intensify the colors used with it, especially those that are luminous, and from its character it will not absorb or reflect a complementary. Gray, combined with somber colors, such as blue and violet, and with the broken tones of luminous colors, produces harmony of analogy, but does not have the vigor as when those colors are used with black. When a luminous and somber color are used together gray may be used more advantageously than white or black, perhaps. When two colors must be used that accord badly

it is important to take into consideration the height of tone of the colors to determine whether it is better to separate them with white, black or gray. If the colors are of high tone, white or gray is better than black. The effect of white with red and orange is inferior to black. Although gray does not associate so well as black with red and orange it produces a less crude effect than white. The more colors are opposed the easier it is to select and combine them harmoniously. For this reason it is a more difficult task to select and combine a number of colors for the purpose of bringing them into harmony of analogy. In laying out a piece of work, a dominant color may be chosen, and so managed with analogous tints and colors that an effect will be produced as if all the subordinate colors were illuminated by a light of the leading color, or seen through a glass of that color.

In the association of two tones of one color, the effect will be to lighten the light shade and darken the other. The fact that incongruous colors are often harmoniously combined in nature is no guarantee that they may be similarly applied in art.

In color printing, red and blue are the colors mostly in demand. Vellow, however, is one of the most useful colors, and is much used for shades and tints, and as a mixing color to lighten the tones of greens and browns. As a shade for black it is effective, but is too feeble to be used in type work unsupported. It may often be used to intensify and strengthen a red by first printing it under the red. The most fiery effect, in red, however, may be obtained by printing first a good vermilion, and, after it is thoroughly dry, print a cardinal red or carmine over it.

The custom of painters in using two or more coats of paint may frequently be followed to good advantage in printing. When a color is weak, one coat of paint will not be sufficient to produce a good effect. So in printing bright colors, superior effects may be obtained by duplicate printing, which will not only give a brighter color, but will produce a smoothness and depth which cannot be obtained in any other way. It is better not to use the same color for both printings, but to lower the tone or change the hue for the first printing.

In mixing colors to produce another color or a tint, great caution should be used, and the ink should be mixed in small quantities until the desired color is obtained. Colors are made of mineral, animal and vegetable substances, and are mixed with various kinds and qualities of oils and varnishes, while some are entirely devoid of oil or varnish. So a lot of incompatible ingredients may be mixed together whereby the color may be spoiled or the ink be made to work badly on type and rollers. In mixing tints the coloring ink should be added gradually to the white until the desired tint is reached. An inexperienced person would be likely to use an unnecessary amount of color, and so be compelled to mix much more of the tint than is required. A very small quantity of strong color, such as bronze blue or carmine, is needed to make a tint. When a pure tint is desired, great care in the matter of having everything clean is of much importance. The merest speck of black ink will dim the brightness or

perhaps entirely spoil the whole mass of tint. Of course, rollers, distributing apparatus and form must also be perfectly clean and free from dust.

On all flat surfaces, the ink must be thinned, for the sake of economy, as well as to secure freedom of working. Varnish, boiled oil or turpentine may be used for this purpose, but must be used with caution.

Finally, good rollers should always be used for color work. For most colors, rollers a little harder are required than for ordinary black work, and they should be smooth and unbroken. Some printers still prefer the old-fashioned glue and molasses rollers for all kinds of printing. But my experience is that rollers containing a proper quantity of glycerine are the most economical, and will do better work. They do not pick up the dirt from the distributing apparatus, and consequently give a cleaner rolling to the form, and produce a better impression. For the same reason they do not need such frequent washing, and do not harden and lose their suction so quickly. The only possible objection to them is that in warm weather, when the air is excessively charged with moisture, they will not carry the better grades of ink so well as the glue and molasses composition. But this objection may be overcome by rubbing some pulverized alum over them before they are charged with ink.

The covering or extending properties of different colored inks vary so widely that it is advisable to keep a record of the quantity consumed on work of different character, which will be found very useful for reference in estimating on large jobs of color printing.

In concluding these random notes, I should, in justice to myself, ask the indulgence of the intelligent readers of The Inland Printer. The work has been done whenever an odd hour could be snatched from an ever-pressing business, and has scarcely had the benefit of a single revision.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BY HUGH WALLACE,

THERE is no southern city at the present moment that presents more attractive business features than the city of Louisville. Her natural position, in striking contrast with other southern cities, is an augury of her increasing greatness and future importance. Situated, as she is, on the banks of the historic Ohio, with an extensive wharfage accommodation, and with noble steamers and ample means to take advantage of attendant circumstances, she not only commands a large local trade, but also is the natural base of supplies for well-settled districts in the adjacent states of Ohio, Indiana and Mississippi. Further, at the junction of the great rivers, she onward goes, and demands an outlet to the ocean highways, and via the Gulf of Mexico to all parts of the world. And it is thus she vies with other American cities as a competitor for the trade and commerce of foreign lands.

On the other hand, her extensive and complete railway system permeates the entire South, and particularly from the states of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, her wholesale houses receive an extensive patronage, in fact, they are a constant draft upon Louisville for their requirements; and in this way, from the energy that now pervades the southern country, the future of the city, as a large commercial and manufacturing center, is well-nigh assured. Of course, it is with corporations, as with individuals, the backbone of permanent success lies within themselves, and in their ability to comprehend and grasp the situation aright just at the proper time and in the proper way, to turn it to advantage. In this she is not likely to err. She has had her day of trial and tribulation, and is now of mature years, and her judgment, therefore, it may be assumed, will not be of that spasmodic nature, the attendants of youth and inexperience, but will be directed with that care and caution which is characteristic of age.

Louisville was founded during the incumbency of Lord Dunmore as governor of Virginia. The now state of Kentucky was also under his administrative care, but it never had any special significance under British rule, nor was it until long after the dawn of the revolution that any material advance was made. In 1792, Kentucky was admitted as a separate state of the Union, and it was really from that date that Louisville commenced to bud, blossom and fructify. Of course, she realized that she was a recognized commercial center, and from the happy attitude of state government having been accorded to the people, felt that with increasing years came increasing responsibilities. However, there was nothing retrogressive in her earlier history; her citizens were men with clear heads and willing hands, and brave and heroic workers in her welfare. Their future, as well as the best interests of the city and state, were wrapped up in their own accomplishments, and under the combination of head and hands, and with a fervent good will to all men, they achieved a glorious success. They never faltered in the path of duty, nor did they ever shirk one single act that was incompatible with their dignity as men, nor that in the least conflicted with the vital interests of the state. They resolved to do and dare for the development and future prosperity of "Old Kentucky Homes." That her people should be blest with the bounties of the land, and their children fostered at the shrine of divine justice, and educated on those eternal principles, vouchsafed to the American people by their sovereign executive, was the supreme desire of her citizens.

It was on these principles that her municipality was founded, and it was toward these results that her efforts were directed. And how did she succeed? There was then, as now, only one way on which permanent success in anything could be achieved, and that was by prompt action on well-merited plans. To promote and encourage immigration was one of their first commandments. Her magnificent state resources, salubrious climate, inexhaustible soil, extensive coal fields, great mineral wealth, and vast water privileges, were certainly tempting inducements to put before people who desired to leave their country, who were willing to work, and share with them in the prosperity that would certainly ensue. Nor was the appeal in vain. It was heard in the crowded thoroughfares and squalid homes of the old land, and the people flocked

in myriads to this new haven of rest. The very earth, with the new comers, smiled under very different auspices. Allotments were made to the sturdy agriculturist. Factories were put in operation, and employment provided for the skillful artisan. Courts of justice were established, and their righteous enactments meted out alike to rich and poor. Schools were opened, and the children instructed in accordance with the formula of educational requirements. Churches were erected, and pious, able, and devoted men opened and explained the grand old book, and the blessings of the living God were showered upon a law-abiding and contented people. Banks were organized for the public accommodation, and principles of husbandry and thrift, and economy encouraged. Insurance companies took their place as a mercantile necessity, and have ever continued to prosper. Hospitals were erected and sumptuously furnished, and their inmates carefully nursed and cared for. Hotels were built for the traveling public, and are not today outmatched for elegance and comfort in this wide land, and the wheels of the iron horse, as they were impelled on their onward journey, fairly rattled with gratitude that the predictions of the good time coming had at length been revealed.

The growth of Louisville, though, has not been so rapid as many other cities, but its general appearance indicates stability. This feature is characteristic of her monetary, commercial and public institutions, for in the turmoil of the great civil war, and the commercial panics that have before and since visited the country, she has always, although been severely tried, passed through the ordeal in better shape than almost any other commercial center.

It was in the spring of 1780 that she first saw the light, and her population did not then exceed six hundred people all told. In 1792, her state sovereignty was secured, and in 1810 her population had only reached thirteen hundred people—and it was not until the year 1812 that the potent influence of the newspaper, on the public mind, exercised its powerful sway. In 1820, her population had reached four thousand, and eight years afterward she was incorporated as a city, with a population of ten thousand people, doing an annual aggregate business of fifteen millions of dollars.

(To be continued.)

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According to Wehrs, the oldest known specimen of linen paper extant is a document written A.D. 1368. This was probably made as early as 1300. Indeed, many leading historical writers concur in that date. Wehrs supposes that, in making paper, linen rags were either by accident or through design, at first mixed with cotton rags, so as to produce a paper which was partly linen and partly cotton, and that this led by degrees to the manufacture of paper from linen only. He also claims the honor for Germany. But Schonemann gives that distinction to Italy, because there, in the district of Ancona, a considerable manufacture of cotton paper was carried on before the fourteenth century.

To prevent electrotype blocks from warping, shrinking, or swelling, place them in a shallow pan or dish, cover with kerosene, and let them so soak as long as possible, say three or four days. Then wipe dry and place in the form. After the first two or three washings they may swell a little; if so, have them carefully dressed down, and after that you will have little or no trouble with them, and can leave them in the form just as you would if they were solid type.



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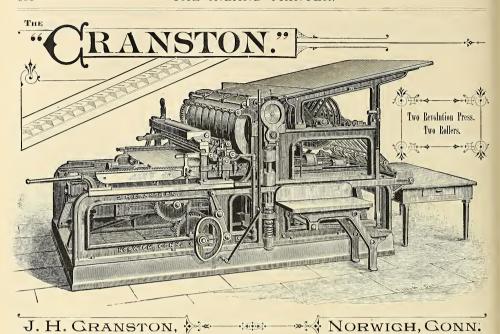
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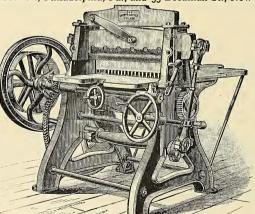
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4457 Hoo Drum, air springs, "column quarto. 4457 Hoo Drum, air springs, "column quarto. 4457 Hoo Drum, all springs, alee, and and screw distribution 3853 Campbell, complete, table, and and screw distribution 3854 New York Taylor, air springs, tape delivery 3852 Cottrell & Babecok, 2 roller, air springs, say 3854 Campbell Two Revolution, with folder attached 3854 Campbell Two Revolution, with folder attached 3854 Campbell Two Revolution, with folder attached 3854 Campbell Two Revolution, with forestable motion, nearly good as new 3254 Hoo Stop Cylinder, table distribution, 4 rollers, for fine work 2854 Hoo Erum, regular, with spiral springs 3253 Campbell, Patent Improved. 3253 Campbell, Patent Improved. 3253 Campbell, Patent Improved. 3254 Granghol, Patent Improved. 3254 Granghol, Patent Improved. 3255 Campbell, Patent Improved. 3256 Campbell, Patent Improved. 3257 Campbell, Patent Improved. 3257 Campbell, Patent Improved. 3258 Campbell Two Ca	
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EIGHTH MEDIUM JOB PRESSES-cont'd.	
7x11 Taylor. 7x11 Model Rotary.	\$ 65
7x11 Hodel Rotary	75 65
7x11 Eclipse Jobber 7x10 Revolutiou Rotary 6x12 Nonareil	50 100
6x12 Nonpareil.	100
6½x10 Novelty, hand-inker	10 65
ARD Revolution Rotary 6x12 Nonparel. 61x10 Novelty, hand-inker. 64x10 Novelty, hand-inker. 6x30 Priest Jobber. 6x3 Prouty foot lever. 6x3 Columbian Lever. 6x3 Columbian Lever. 6x3 Columbian Lever.	35
6x9 Official Lever	25
6x9 Columbian Lever.	28 28
6x9 Model Lever. 5x8 Ruggles Card Press	26 30
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532 Commonn Lever	20
HAND PRESES	
	*250
9-column Washington.	225 65
6-column Hand-Press	100
6-column Hand-Press. 6-column Taylor Washington 5-column Taylor Washington. 5-column Bow Washington. 5-column Bow Washington. 17x22] Washington. 17x22] Washington. 15x23 Sansbury. 15x3, 200 Sansbury.	45 45
5-column Taylor Washington.	125
5-column Hoe Washington.	125 125
17x2234 Washingtou	100
1534 x20 Stansbury	55 75
13x17 Hoe	60
PAPER-CUTTERS.	
32-inch Acme, hand-wheel 32-inch Acme, hand and steam 32-inch Sheridan, hand-wheel	\$200 250
32-inch Sheridan, hand-wheel	175
32-inch Sanborn	175 150
26-inch Sheridan, hand-wheel.	150 65
24-inch Sheridan, with steam	160
24-inch Riehl	. 80
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28-inch Plow, with iron frame	*28 28
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28-inch Plow, with wood frame.	20
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28-inch Printer's Favorite Plow, with iron frame	25 28 20
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28-inch Anson Hardy 28-inch Ruggles 28-inch Thorp, regular. 27-inch Thorp, old style.	25 28 20 *25 20 25 20
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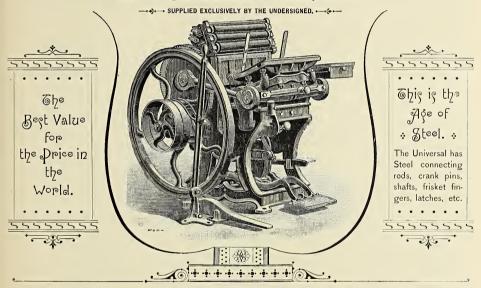


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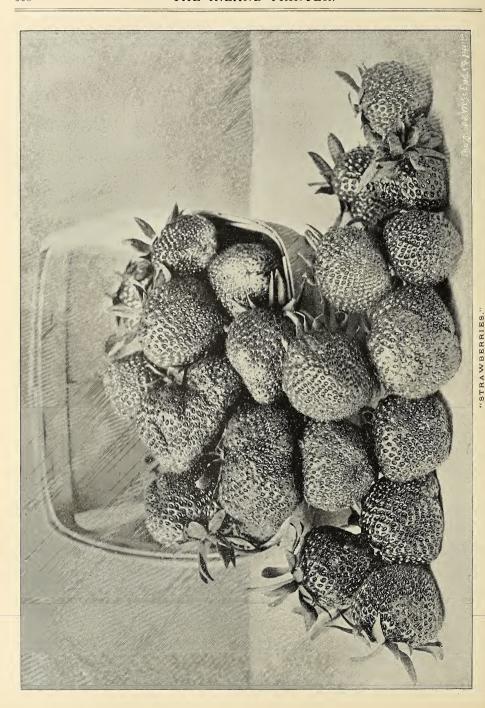
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog, but as a guarantee of good faith.

PRESSMEN ORGANIZE.

To the Editor:

ROCHESTER, New York, June 12, 1887.

The pressmen of this city were organized June 11, the obligation being administered by Mr. F. S. Burrell, of Troy, New York, assisted by Frank G. Koken, of St. Louis, Missouri; Charles F. Davis, Washington, D. C., and H. F. Bossert, Pittsburgh, eleven men taking the obligation. The new organization has secured a very neat hall, and everything looks as if the wish of the Rochester printers would be realized, for no typographical union should be satisfied until all branches of the trade are thoroughly organized under the International Typographical Union.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

To the Editor:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, June 6, 1887.

I am instructed by Typographical Union No. 42 to forward to you for publication the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our Father in Heaven has deemed it worthy to remove from our midst John Warren, a fellow craftsman, be it

Resolved, That while we mourn his death—the taking away from us a fellowworkman so young in manhood—we sustain the loss of a true friend and companion in our every effort to do right; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, the Craftsman and The Inland Pennerg for publication.

GEO. W. MOREY,

Rec. and Cor. Sec. No. 42.

FOR RAILROAD PRINTERS.

To the Editor:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 27, 1887.

The idea of the same invention has frequently been known to strike two or more persons nearly at the same time. So a person may invent a thing, and conclude that, of course, it is only an old idea that has perhaps long been familiar to more experienced and acute minds. On the other hand, there may be many who would never discover but very little of themselves. Let this consideration be an excuse for my imparting a very simple but very useful idea to those of the craft whose heads are sometimes compelled to ache over the long and narrow columns of railroad rate-sheets. Take a piece of six-to-pica brass rule about two inches long; cut to the width of the column, at one end, and file this end till it is sufficiently thin to be easily forced between the lines of figures; when you will at once perceive how much more easily and quickly you can lift the figures for removal or correction than by the use of tweezers and bodkin.

Respectfully submitted (if permitted),

FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Editor:

SHERBROOKE, P. Q., June 2, 1887.

I thought that perhaps a few items from this small city might prove interesting.

The city has a population of between eight and nine thousand, about two-thirds of whom are of French-Canadian extraction.

The papers at present published here are the Examiner and Gazette, in English, and Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke, and Progres de l'Est, in French, the first three weekly, the last semi-weekly. There are no dailies in Sherbrooke. All four offices are doing a flourishing business in jobwork, as this is a great commercial and railway center, six railways running into the place.

Attempts to run a daily have not proved a success hitherto. The first attempt that I know of was in the fall of 1883, when the editor of the *Pionnier* and a pressman in the *Gasette* office started on a capital of \$300. It was a French-English affair, had no telegraphic news, but as a comic paper was quite a success, that is, the English portion of it, as neither publishers nor compositors could read English very well. It ran

a few days and died of starvation and weakness, the plant being purchased by the *Le Progres de l'Est.* The *Examiner* and *Gasette* also ran daily editions for ten days last fall, during the Dominion Exhibition here.

Report says that Le Progres de PEst intends to build a new block, and that they expect to get some of the official printing of the province.

The Mississquoi Record celebrated its tenth anniversary by coming out in red ink, last week—"painting the town red," as the editor called it! "Painting" is the most appropriate name for the process, inasmuch as it books as if a bill-poster had tried his hand at printing.

The plant of the Cowansville *Observer* was put up for sale lately, owing to the death of the late John Massie, Jr. It was purchased by someone unknown to me.

There are two binderies in Sherbrooke, one in connection with Le Pionnier, the other being owned by H. M. Tomlinson.

No lithographer is doing business here, although one started operations a few years ago. He was a good workman, and would have done a thriving business had it not been for the want of capital, as he was well patronized.

Plate matter is used in Sherbrooke on both the Examiner and Gazette, very sparingly, however, not averaging a column a month. The St. John's News, of St. John's, Quebec, also uses plates.

Quite a number of the other local journals around here take advantage of the patent inside or outside system.

Part of the type on the *Gazette* is set by the boys in the Provincial Protestant Reformatory here. This arrangement, however, will soon end, as it does not pay on either side.

These items have been jotted down in a hurry, but in your next issue I hope to give you a better idea of the state of things here.

KENARLA KENT.

AN IMPROVED LAYOUT.

To the Editor:

H. M. G.

To the Editor: FAIRMOUNT, Neb., May 30, 1887.

Some three years ago, you published a fac simile of a case that, theoretically, seemed very good, but there were many things about it

that did not, in my opinion, stand the test of practical application.

Below is given the lay of a case I have used for some months in the Signal office of this city. The type used is Benton, Waldo & Co's self-spacing.

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In composition, I find the new position of "1" to be much better than its old place, which necessitated an awkward across-the case movement, to reach this frequently occurring letter. Its new position gives proximity to "y," "i," "o," "a" and "e," the letters it usually precedes or follows; and in distribution its advantages are very easily recognized. The change in "n" is an improvement in composition, but is probably more noticeable in distribution, as "on," "no," "in," "ion," "ing" are oft-occurring syllables.

Now, while some advantages of this "lay" seem clear to me, I would like very much to have it tried by some of the "self-spacing" artists of the craft, and its defects criticised.

Thos. Dungan.

"UP AND WAUR THEM A'!"

To the Editor: CHICAGO, May 25, 1887.

Speaking by the card, it was the nine of diamonds that had the credit of being the curse of Scotland; but more modern archeologists declare that the curse of that beloved land rests now with the drink our generous and loving forefathers indulged in so freely. There being a continual change going on, custom as well as nature having undergone

a revolution, the alteration is more pleasant to contemplate than to record the scenes of jollity and debauch. A favorite couplet, fifty years ago, ran thus:

"Gi'e him drink until he wisk That's sinking in despair!"

Their sorrow would fly away, but it did not.

One observation, however, in connection with the late Mr. Gough, and his mode of procedure, while in the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, deserves mention, as false notions were engendered by the record. He appointed aids at certain streets, alleys and closes to note the number of callers at the back doors of whisky shops on a Sunday morning. Although three-fourths of these thirsty souls might be of a different nationality, Scotchmen got the blame of being the greatest whisky drinking people on the face of the globe. As well might it be said that Americans were the greatest beer drinkers in Chicago, while threefourths of that compound were swilled down the throats of the German population. There were cases without number, perhaps, but at the same time, there were many who got knocked over in the ranks of John Barleycorn that manfully rose up again, and overcame temptation. One of the latter sort, Johnnie Wood, is here noted, that his example may give the almost despairing imbiber fresh courage to resist his weakness, and become a man again. He got down so low that his friends were ashamed at his drunken ways, and they came to the conclusion that if he got free of his boon companions, he might recover his reason and his manhood. Chicago soon after found him treading its streets, and, from a flourishing business man, he recommenced life as a laborer, always bearing in mind his former estate. Withal, he had a quick temper, which he forgot to leave behind him in Scotland. Johnnie secured a job at helping carpenters at a new building, and his boss found him one day holding up the end of a joist on his two arms, in doubt where to put it. He was told to fling it down in its place, and not make his work so laborious. At this remark, he fired up, and, flinging the joist from him, held up his "shut neive" toward the face of the boss, and said: "D-n it, man, when I was at hame, I could keep the likes o' you at my table fit!" One with such a spirit need not be afraid of never rising again.

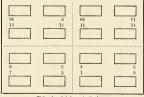
J. B.

HOW TO MAKE UP A FORM OF EIGHTS.

To the Editor:

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., May 23, 1887. a diagram of a double form of eights, so

I herewith send you a diagram of a double form of eights, so arranged that there is no necessity to feed the small end of the sheet down, nor of taking out the tape wheels and fly and turning the form around on the press to give register. The run was 5,000 sheets of 22 by 32-50, with ½ inch margin top and bottom of page—32 pages to the sheet. As some members of the craft are confused by a make-up where the matter runs the long way instead of across, I give it as we made it up.



This edge fed down both times.

My object was three-fold: to save turning the form on the press, to secure better feeding, and by cutting in four parts to secure more accurate folding and at less expense (of course with this form the sheet must be turned and run the reverse side). The register was much better than would have been with the sheet end down. I am aware that this is not a popular way, because in folding the eight-page parts, a little more care is needed lest the top margin trim badly, but I find no difficulty with a sheet as small as the one used, and I believe what was lost in beauty in the trimming, if any, would have been lost anyway, without the greatest care in stapling, had we run the other way, to say nothing of the register and time on press.

B. L. H.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1887.

Our delegates have just started for Buffalo. In the course of another week or so they will be back, hinting in a roundabout manner that the session just closed was conceded by all to have been a great improvement on all others. However, we don't blame them. No doubt every delegate who has ever attended a session of the International Typographical Union thought that the one he was at was certainly a model. But in regard to the present session the query with us is, will they take positive action on the subject of shorter hours of work? What of the printers' home? What of the plate question? These, and many other questions demand careful and conscientions consideration.

The ex-delegates, to the number of fifty-four, have formed an association in this city. Jno. A. Dardis is the president, Wm. Madden, secretary.

I notice that my old friend B. Nolan (R. R. Donnelly & Son) is fast developing into a scientist of no mean ability. Nolan always was pretty good on holding his own, and is a thorough Philadelphian in his antecedents, and I am glad to hear of his success either as a printer, scientist, boxer or wrestler.

Business continues fairly good.

Decoration day was universally observed here this year. All who remained in the city went out to the base ball matches. I paid a short visit to Port Deposit, Maryland, situated near the mouth of the Susquehanna, the greatest fishing grounds in America.

C. W. M.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor :

Indianapolis, June 8, 1887.

The scheme of Pressmen's Union No. 17 to raise funds to send a delegate to Buffalo to the International Typographical Union convention was a grand success. It was to vote a handsome office chair to the most popular employing printer, at ten cents a vote. It resulted as follows: W. B. Burford, 1,161; A. R. Baker, 414; Jos. Ratti, 79; Carlon & Hollenbeck, 65; Frank H. Smith, 7; William Fish, 17; H. N. Diamond, 1½; Hasselman-Journal Company, 3; F. McDougal, 1. Mr. Burford, having received the largest number of votes, was declared duly elected as the most popular employing printer, and entitled to the chair. When it comes to hustling, No. 17 takes front rank with any of

Business is fairly good among all the offices, with a very good outlook for a busy summer.

W. B. Burford will, in a few weeks, put in a new Campbell lithograph press, and a large Campbell two-revolution four-roller type press. This office is fast coming to the front as one of the best-equipped offices in the West.

The Hasselman-Journal Company is turning its attention largely to poster and show printing, and turns out work that compares favorably with some of the more pretentious establishments in the East.

Owing to not receiving the support it should have had, the *Tatler* has been changed from a weekly to a monthly publication.

The printers here are well satisfied over the reelection of President Aimison to that position for another term. He has made a good officer, and was justly entitled to that honor.

As sufficient capital was not forthcoming, the starting of a daily paper by the new labor party June 1, has been indefinitely postponed.

The Typographical Union, on Sunday, June 5, at a regular meeting, voted to adopt the following scale of wages, to go into effect the following Monday morning: Morning papers, 38 cents per thousand ems; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; weekwork, \$16.50. As a matter of course, nearly all of the proprietors kicked against the advance, but all will come to time, as good printers are worthy of their hire, and can command a fair compensation for their labor. Since the unfortunate strike of the printers here a few years ago wages have had a downward tendency, and it is high time that some standard of wages should be established that would place the members of the craft on a little nearer the same equality with their brethren in other large cities. Wages have been so ridiculously low here so long that the impression has got out that we have no good printers, while, on the contrary, we have some as good workmen here as anywhere in the country. It is

another case of poor dog Tray. While this city is trying to work up a boom on natural gas, why not get up a boom in the printing business. I hope this move is only a step toward a better condition of affairs among the craft in this city.

The *Herald* got out an illustrated edition on the 11th that was an honor to the city, and was also a good investment to the proprietors. It contained pictures of all the leading buildings, with a history of the progress and growth of the city. It contained twenty pages. J. M.

FROM ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor :

SHEFFIELD, May 20, 1887.

The increase in commercial prosperity experienced with the commencement of the year continues to show signs of a more than temporary stay, and the printing trade consequently derives a much better aspect thereby. Many of the larger firms were unable to keep their ordinary staff of hands employed about a year ago, but this difficulty is, to some extent, overcome now. Very few of the provincial towns complain of slackness of work, and the average number of men on the out of work funds of the various societies bears a very favorable comparison indeed with last year. In fact, there is almost as much work in the country as was the case a few years ago—there is more perfect machinery and more hands to do it, and that is undoubtedly the primary cause of the general European depression.

The winter months are the printer's busy time here, the summer his time of leisure. It is lucky circumstances are so, for in the summer he has an opportunity of devoting any slackness in his employment to feeding his mind with the natural and artificial beauties of nature, which almost everywhere surround the large centers of industry.

The Birmingham branch have suggested the desirability of removing the headquarters of the Provincial Typographical Association from Manchester to the adjacent city of Liverpool. Bolton has also been suggested. It is evident they are satisfied it must be situated somewhere in Lancashire. There is little probability, however, of any alteration being effected.

Miss Emily Faithful may be said to be the pioneer of the employment of women as typographers. The movement she inaugurated has
grown so fast in London that it is feared the time is not far distant
when women will work, much to the detriment of men. Instead of
meeting the inevitable outlook with a ridiculous class jealousy, the
London Society of Compositors have passed a special resolution, enabling the fairer sex to become members of the society, and enjoy the
same benefits of membership, provided they work under the same prices
as the men. This is undoubtedly the best way of solving the difficulty,
if the females would view it in a favorrable light, but women, as a rule,
are poor supporters of trades unionism, matrimonial union being more
in their favor. The Women's Printing Society is said to turn out some
creditable work, even such an hard to please and critical individual as
lohn Ruskin being satisfied with it.

The enterprise of the English type founder is of a very limited character. He seems to be under the impression that type faces which excited admiration fifty years ago should answer the same purpose now. The more enterprising business man of today, however, requires something new, and if he cannot be supplied at home he must necessarily patronize the American or German markets, which he does rather freely. One London firm of type founders, with a little more go in them than the rest of the "ring," have lately introduced two or three combination borders, but their name belies them, for both combination and symmetry are conspicuous by their absence. Justification, too, is much less practicable than with the productions of American founders, who strictly adhere to nonpareil and pica bodies. The taste for a better class of printing is still on the increase, and the demand cannot be successfully met by the crude and always-alike looking productions of the type founders of this country. Our types have a fearfully ancient, melancholy look about them when contrasted with those produced by the Americans.

There is a slight probability that the type founders will meet ere long to consider the adoption of a universal system of type bodies. A mass of correspondence has lately appeared in the various trade journals, which has pushed forward the desirability of the movement in a very satisfactory way. It takes many years, however, to accomplish a reform

in this conservative land, so that it is possible a future generation may derive some benefit from the present agitation.

A complete collection of the works of the English Gutenberg must be worth a fortune. An almost perfect copy of Caxton's "The Game and Playe of Chesse," the first edition, appeared in the catalogue of an auction sale in London recently, and was bought by a famous collector of literary antiquities, for £645. Literary and typographical antiquities reach high prices nowadays.

Five exhibitions, all on an exceedingly large scale, have been opened during the month at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Saltaire, respectively. The British public cannot complain at the number of attractions it has been possible to witness during the last few years. A clear insight into the various manufactures of the country has been thus afforded, and much enterprise in the way of further invention will naturally be the result.

The American exhibition, in London, has proved a great disappointment to those who expected to find a representative exhibition of the United States. It is very small in comparison with the other shows, and without Buffalo Bill and his Indians would be a poor affair indeed. There is little to be seen connected with the "art preservative," which is a great disappointment to English printers, many of whom expected to have an excellent opportunity of seeing some of the many valuable "notions" from over the water.

IMPRIMEUR.

FROM THE SOUTH.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1887.

Since my last letter, one more of the fraternity has fallen into that "long, peaceful slumber that knows no awakening"—Sydney Calendar, aged eighty-one years, much regretted by the older members of the craft, for he was unknown to the younger members, having long since been forced to retire by his advanced age.

In conversation with Mr. F. S. Caro, an old friend of mine, who was at one time editor, compositor and proprietor of the Pointe-a-la-Hoche Observer, but now a merchant, I found that he fully agreed with me that there should be, which would be freely patronized, a newspaper devoted to the abolition of the Sunday law as existing here, and advocating the enacting of a law which would treat all alike—one more perfect in its entirety.

Agreeing, as is held, that newspapers are educators, it is to be regretted that the papers of our city haven't a wider circulation here, where education is so much needed. It is quite apparent that the smallness of circulation is due to the usually high price of papers, for here our rich men are poor in comparison with some rich men I could mention, our poor population in like manner, and a 2-cent paper would go in a great many more houses than a 5-cent one, the increased circulation, as well as the increased patronage in advertising, creating a profit.

Punctuation being a paramount theme in some printers' publications, I beg leave to utter a few remarks: First, I do not believe it is the duty of the compositor to punctuate manuscript. We all agree that the misplacing of a comma will change the sense of many sentences. I, as a reader, should certainly rather make a guess at the matter without points, than to guess when the compositor has placed a point which will change my thought. I would say that punctuation is as much the component of writing as any portion of grammar, and he who cannot punctuate should not write-editorials, etc., I mean. Second-A question in which many printers have unsuccessfully argued: Ben: Perley Poore usually has a colon between Ben and Perley in printed matter. Now is it used as a nom de plume or as an abbreviation? Surely not as a nom de plume, for many abbreviate with a colon. A prominent school director of this city, a thoroughly educated man, writes the-title honorable, "Hon: So and So." I have seen a transcript of George Washington's signature in this manner: Go: Washington. Ben cannot be an abbreviation, for it is a nickname, similar to Sam or Jack. We should abbreviate it Benj.

The *Evening Chronicle* was sold out a short time since, and is now published in the *States* office as the *Morning Chronicle*. Eight or ten union men were thrown out of employment by this transaction.

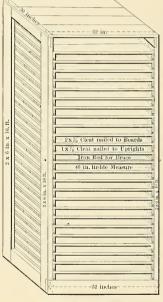
Respectfully, Y. F. D.

A DRYING RACK.

To the Editor :

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., May 28, 1887.

I send you a draft of a drying rack capable of containing and sustaining 1,200 pounds of paper, and of sufficient strength also to enable any of the slides (covered with zinc) to be used as auxiliary imposing stones, or for standing matter (I use the word stone for want of a better term). We have used this rack for two years, and as a convenience, because saving time and stock and affording necessary room, it has been worth the interest on the cost of half-a-dozen such racks. Only twice or three times a year are we obliged to use all the slides for one piece of work; the balance of the time we use them for smaller jobs; also to store paper stock when laid out for work. Some slides are covered with zinc, and used for laying out poster work, for standing matter, etc. We generally do all our tableting on these slides,



PLAN FOR DRYING RACK.

Capable of containing and sustaining 1,200 pounds of paper.

using pieces of marble to weight the paper; and it is a convenient rack for mailing galleys. The rack will be understood from the draft, Four 2 by 6's, ten feet high, properly strengthened by 2 by 4's make the frame. To these, on the inside, are nailed I by 1/8 inch cleats, thirty inches long, running from back to front to support the slides. The slides are four feet wide and thirty inches deep, and are made by fastening pine boards, four feet long, 7/8 inch thick, to 2 by 7/8 inch cleats, thirty inches long. The fraction 7/8 is used because inch lumber when planed has that thickness. The frame should have two 2 by 4's running across the back; none are needed on the sides. In front a small iron rod should be put across the rack at the center to hold it from spreading. Any carpenter can make the rack. This one was made from our design and paid for in jobwork. Excellence in presswork is often made as nothing because of a lack of drying facilities; stock is often spoiled from a lack of room, and customers are often made angry with poor work, all because the employer does not recognize the fact that his pressmen need such facilities just as much as he, himself, needs a desk. The outlay is not great, \$4 to \$9, depending on quality used, will pay for all the lumber necessary.

Very truly yours,

B. L. H.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM BOSTON.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BOSTON, May 25, 1887.

The Boston Globe, which recently took possession of its new building, celebrated its removal by a stroke of enterprising, and original advertising hitherto unequaled in journalism. The right hand upper corner of the first page of the issue of May 2 had the following coupon, which entitled the holder to a free ride on any horse-car line in the city:

This Coupon is good for one FIVE CENT ride on any Horse-car running in or out of Boston, on MONDAY, May 2, 1887. NOT GOOD AFTER this date. Cut or tear Coupon off carefully.

Chas. H. Taylor, Tr.

Of course, the paper sold with a rush, and in the afternoon the streets were covered with waste paper, the city looking as if all of Barnum's advance advertising agents had conspired to paper the town at one time. Two hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and thirty copies of the paper were sold during the day. The five horse-car lines collected 151,074 coupons, and the Globe management paid them exactly \$7,553.70. The Globe received a cent and a half for each paper sold, realizing \$1,883.42. From this it appears that 143,256 papers were sold to people who did not use the coupons, but of course many purchased several copies apiece. The Globe followed up this feat of advertising by giving the newsboys a dinner next day, and they offer a silver bat to the member of the Boston Base Ball Club making the most base hits this season. All this argues great prosperity. No paper in the country, except the New York World, has advanced from a losing enterprise to enormous success so rapidly as the Globe, and the basis of it all is persistent advertising.

The state printing contract will be given out for the ensuing five years in June, and we have been treated to a great preliminary battle for a good chance at it on the part of the leading printers. On one side, the Rand & Avery Co. opened the matter by a little wire pulling in the legislature, whereby it was sought to have the committee of the legislature instructed to award the contract to the lowest bidder. This developed a strong opposition on the part of the present state printers, the Wright & Potter Printing Co., who were aided by several other leading firms. This party did not expose itself so openly as did their opponents, but at once there was an apparently spontaneous movement of labor advocates, strongly reinforced by journeymen printers, who petitioned and declaimed against the low-price theory, on the ground that if the contract was given to a low bidder the saving to the state would come out of the employés. Of course, a great deal of buncombe was indulged in all round. It was shown, however, in reply, that this Rand & Avery Co. paid as good wages as any in the city, that this was a union office, and that their men and women were very well satisfied, as was proved by the average long service of the employés. The controversy occupied the columns of the papers, and resulted finally in the committee being allowed the customary discretion, unhampered by instructions. The matter is now open to competition, and all we can hope is that the best house will win.

Underlying this matter were certain solid reasons why the move of the Rand & Avery Co. should not succeed, but these were not given much publicity. The present state printers have had the work for very many years, with one intermission, and are thoroughly equipped for the service. During the whole time they have never disappointed the officers of the state, invariably doing all work on time, and exactly as promised. As a consequence, though we believe the leading member of the firm is not of the same political faith as the official, the firm has earned the confidence and good will of the authorities. This is a very legitimate influence, and it is no secret that, all points being about equal, the present printers would have the preference. Now, if the committee had been instructed to deliver to the lowest bidder, the well-carned preference would have had no weight whatever if the lowest bidder had been only one dollar lower. No business man would hesitate a moment in such a case between a house which had always given

satisfaction and a new firm whose figures were very little less. This was the ground taken by the present holder of the contract, and nearly all the large printing firms in opposition to the parties who invited the controversy, and, doubtless, this view of the matter decided the case in their favor.

The state printing contract amounts to from \$50,000 to \$70,000 per year, and is a very desirable addition to a year's ordinary business. In addition, the printer has five per cent commission on all binding, lithographing, engraving, the purchase of paper, and other incidentals done under his care, as a part of the state printing.

The Wright & Potter Printing Co., state printers, were burned out a few weeks ago, sustaining a direct loss of \$80,000, covered, however, by insurance, except in one item. Nothing was saved but the counting room and a part of the bookroom. Mr. J. H. O'Donnell, the managing partner, a practical printer, and for years superintendent of the concern before entering the firm, immediately made arrangements to continue the work in various rooms hired for the purpose, and no work which presented itself was refused, all parts of the business moving along quietly. A pleasant feature to notice is that all the leading firms in the business, headed by the Rand & Avery Co. and Mr. Alfred H. Mudge, immediately proffered every assistance, putting their establishments at the service of the firm. Of course the city was soon full of the ardent apostles of trade, devoted to lauding the merits of everything which was "the best in the market," but while they were all treated with the courtesy due to distinguished strangers, we learned that few of them secured an order, the firm preferring to quietly place their orders with those houses who had supplied their wants satisfactorily during past years. The state loses a great deal of printing which will have to be reprinted. There are thirty-seven regular public documents, or reports to the legislature, and of these twenty-nine had been completed. Five hundred copies of each are retained by the printer to be bound in series at the end of the session, and a large proportion of these extras were destroyed.

The matter of prices and hours of labor pending between the employing and employed printers, has approached a settlement, we believe, though nothing can be definitely settled until the next meeting of the union. The result will probably be a slight increase of prices, and the abandonment of the demand for a reduction of hours.

Boston Typographical Union has recently moved into its new offices at 55 Franklin street, where it has a hall capable of holding all its 1,050 members. The hall is well lighted, pleasant, and in a first-class locality. It will be rented to other societies, and in time should be largely self-supporting.

The next move of the union should be toward a library. A hint to the leading publishers and printers, would, we are confident, bring a liberal response. The various city papers should be invited to send a copy regularly, and the secretary should provide a series of files for the purpose of holding them together.

The four best job compositors in Boston today, are probably Messrs. James W. Cameron, Chas. Sparks, B. W. Isfort, and E. F. Soule. The two latter are with Rand & Avery Co. Mr. Sparks has been with A. Mudge & Son for a long time, and Mr. Cameron, who is also president of the union, has abandoned job printing for a sit on the Herald, claiming that the money is not in the art branch of the business. The other three gentlemen enjoy first-class pay, and all the consideration from their employers which they deserve, nevertheless, Mr. Cameron's view of the matter is, unfortunately, correct, mere type stickers on a daily paper make more money than the very best job printers.

The Riverside Press, at Cambridge, is reprinting Webster's Dictionary, using a new series of Romans made specially for the work, by Phelps, Dalton & Co. Mr. Phemister, of that firm, is the best letter cutter in Romans in the country, and the splendid line of faces shown by this firm are due chiefly to his taste and accuracy. Mr. Phinney, long superintendent of the selling department of the Dickinson Type Foundry, is now a member of the firm. Much of the success of the foundry is due to his popularity with the best printers of the East.

The first paper to adopt the new point system and self spacing type in the East, is the Salem *Evening News*. This paper started as a daily in a very small way, being printed on a 10 by 18 Kidder job press at first. It is now a seven-column quarto, and recently has been running

an eight-page paper three times a week, owing to pressure of ads. It sells for one cent, and has a circulation of about 50,000 per week. Its handsome appearance speaks well for self-spacing type.

The Boston Type Foundry is moving toward the adoption of the new standard, and Mr. John K. Roger is now an ardent advocate of its merits. This firm secured the order for new outfit for the state printers.

A printer from this city recently visited the largest patent medicine manufactories in Lowell. He saw in fact very large printing establishments and very little medicine. The medicine was a side show, apparently.

The new outfit of the Wright & Potter Printing Company contains some very large fonts of script and circular type. All these fonts have been nickelplated. Mr. F. H. Gibson, our best music printer, has been nickelplating his type for nearly five years. The average cost of music type is \$2 per pound, and he estimates that the nickel adds from thirty to forty per cent to the wear. The Rhode Island Printing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, first introduced this practice, and everything in their office is nickeled, with good results. The other leading firms in Providence are doing the same. Great care must be exercised in doing the work. It requires experience. A new process of steel facing has been discovered, and is being introduced in Boston. It is harder than nickel, and, if it will not corrode, will save the wear of type immensely. Messrs. Rockwell & Churchill are satisfied that it is a good thing on plates.

The meetings of the master printers to discuss the new scale has resulted in the formation of "The Master Printers' Club." It is to be a purely social affair, and business will not be introduced except in emergencies. Forty-five members have already joined. Meetings will be monthly during the seven winter months of the year, and a dinner will be given at each. The officers elected for the first term are: Col. Horace T. Rockwell, president; John C. Read, vice-president; J. S. Cushing, secretary; Samuel Usher, treasurer; Frank H. Mudge (chairman), A. J. Wright, C. J. Peters, A. A. Blair, R. S. Gardner, executive committee; G. A. Churchill, Geo. H. Ellis, Thos. Todd, membership committee. The following gentlemen sat down at the first dinner: H. P. Rockwell. G. A. Churchill, S. Usher, G. H. Smith, J. H. O'Donnell, Robt. Gardner, B. Conant, J. S. Newhall, J. Berwick, Moses King, L. H. Lane, G. H. Ellis, W. J. Robinson, S. J. Parkhill, W. S. Best, C. M. Calkins, F. W. Calkins, Geo. E. Peters, T. C. Stephenson, G. E. Crosby, C. H. Whitcomb, Fred Mills, A. J. Wright, A. A. Blair, W. Richardson, Lewis Barta, A. Hallett, J. S. Cushing, F. H. Mudge, A. L. Rand, J. C. Rand, W. Spooner, J. C. McIntosh, Frank Woods, H. G. Collins, W. E. Murdoch, C. J. Peters, Jr. H. L. B.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, March 27, 1887.

Trade is brisk with all printers. La Nacion announced on the 13th instant that its circulation that day was 14,050, the highest figure ever attained by an Argentine daily newspaper. La Prensa denied this, and with the verbosity characteristic of South American journals, both entered into a war of words upon the subject. Other papers took the matter up, and came forward with statements of their own circulation. The end of this matter has not been reached yet; an interesting result, however, will be that the daily issues of several journals will be known that have heretofore been kept secret.

A circular, dated March 17, announces that the house of Mr. George Mackern passes to Messrs. Mackern & Maclean. Mr. George Mackern is one of the veterans of the trade in this city, and during a long life has built up a business and reputation which may well be a source of pride to him and to his. For some years the growing business of the house has been borne in great part by Mr. Robert Mackern and Mr. John S. Maclean, the head of the house being available for counsel and help. Under such an arrangement the business of the concern has spread and increased until it now stands well forward in the list of stationery and blank book manufacturers, stationers, lithographers, etc. This caviable position has been the joint work of those who have been with the house, and will continue under another name, the only difference being that Mr. George Mackern will retire entirely to the enjoyment of a well-

earned repose, those who have for years been his main reliance taking the entire management of the business. Both gentlemen are exceptionally well equipped for the business, and not only will they keep bright the traditions of the house for enterprise and success, but they will keep up the pace which has told so well during the years they have been working under the direction of their senior. The change is more in the nature of a natural evolution than a change, and a most natural and fitting course, which must be as gratifying to the elder Mackern as to his successors. It is not too much to say that few houses have been permitted to enjoy such a degree of favor, and few new names put up will have so many good wishes as that of Messrs. Mackern & Mackean. The latter left in the Tagus for Europe on the 17th, for four months, Mr. Robert Mackern remaining at the head of the business in the meantime.

Henry Monthiel arrived from Europe during the past month with a good assortment of machines, type, etc., all of French manufacture. He has opened a moderate sized place at Rivadavia 96, Buenos Ayres' leading street, calling it "Tipo Lito Rivadavia," and goes in principally for work capable of being worked off on treadle jobbers.

The stereotyping, electrotyping and zincographing workshops of Guillermo A. Way (an Englishman) & Co. have been removed from Corrientes 122 to San Martin 305, better quarters by a long distance. More machinery has been put in, and a good run of prosperity is looked for. All material is from England; would be glad to receive from North America, however, circulars and catalogues bearing upon trades above enumerated. Have gone in for the manufacture of rubber stamps, etc., sellos vulcanizados De Goma, as they are known and termed here. There are two big firms in this latter line already: J. Peuser, San Martin of6, o8 and 100; and H. D. Woodwell, Piedad 140.

The postmaster-general has applied for and received the necessary permission to authorize the American Bank Note Company, New York, to supply 2,000,000 two cent, 2,000,000 four cent, 5,000,000 eight cent, 2,000,000 twelve cent, and 2,000,000 one cent wrappers, 300,000 postal cards of two cents and 300,000 of four cents; the whole represents the value of \$1,348,000.

At the invitation of one of the chiefs of El Porteño, the writer, in company with a friend, looked over the composing and pressroom that five-year-old daily. Composition had ceased, but a double cylinder Marinoni was working off the edition at the rate of sixteen hundred copies per hour. Near by is another single cylinder machine from same firm. The motive power used is a vertical steam engine, from Baxter, England. It is the only one of its kind, I believe, in the city; a beautiful, compact, almost noiseless machine. Hector F. Varela, one of the most distinguished of Argentine's journalists, is the proprietor and editor-in-chief. He is now on a brief visit to Montevideo, receiving congratulations and hearty welcomes from all newspaper men there.

At the present moment, there is but one printing office in Buenos Ayres conducted by a North American, and that a small concern. The house in question is that of H. D. Woodwell, Piedad 140, a person from near Boston. Characteristically an American, he thoroughly believes in the benefits of advertising, most of the city papers containing his avisos. Besides articles of letterpress printing, of which he turns out some beautifully worked specimens, wood engraving and rubber stamp making (the latter on a most extensive scale) is executed. His presses come from North America and France. His type is from the North also, with a good assortment from England. "North American type," said Woodwell, "is considerably superior to that eoming from other countries, and I would have all my material from there, but no direct steam communication exists, so it is much quicker to order from England; and time is money, sternly so. Under present arrangements, it takes over three months to send orders for, and receive goods from the States, whereas, with the eastward, less than two months are required."

At Cuyo 232 is located the office of Buenos Ayres' only daily derman paper, Deutsche La Plata Zeitung, now in its eighteenth year, publishing also, for over two years, a weekly edition, entitled La Plata Post. Both are set in the ugly, painful-reading gothic letters. The conductors are Hermann Tjarks & Co., who, in addition to doing newspaper work, execute a little jobbing. It has been resolved, however, to go in for more general printing, and the proprietors are only

waiting for the removal of some broken down machinery, putting in its place more type stands, before commencing operations. The daily is worked off on a Marinoni hand cylinder press; all type from Germany; only article from United States is a treadle jobber, out of F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, New York. "I have seen," I said to my affable guide, a person formerly manager in one of the city's foremet lithographing and printing establishments, "nearly every printing office in Buenos Ayres, and the little amount of North American machinery to be found in them is truly surprising," "Yes, it is so at present; but a great change will occur when direct steamship communication exists between Buenos Ayres and New York."

"What do South Americans think of THE INLAND PRINTER?" (or, as it is more familiarly known to them, EL IMPRISOR DEL INTERIOR) many Chicagoans doubtless ask. Why, they pronounce it excellence, regretting that it is printed in a language they are unable to read. The photo illustrations supplied each month attract their attention immediately. They are the feature of the journal. "If," said an engraver, "books can be illustrated by means of photo-engraving, such as is shown in that journal, then it means a death-blow for wood-engraving." Another good attraction are the advertisements, particularly those relating to machinery, cuts of which are much admired. Several parties took down the addresses of various advertisers, intimating their intention to write at an early date.

With two or three exceptions, the republic's newspapers do not adopt the style of placing lengthy, sensational, or startling headings to any important news appearing. The fire in a tailor's shop, the death of a noted native statesman, or the occurrence of a heinous crime, are placed, seldom discriminately, in the column headed, "Bulletin," or "Affairs," or "Events of the Day," merely with a black-letter side head, as a guide to the matter following. Numerous "breaks," or paragraphs, are made; generally, each complete sentence being considered sufficient justification for commencing a fresh line.

Patti is to entertain us with her vocal charms in May or June next. She will probably meet with as good a reception as was accorded Bernhardt, who netted the big sum of \$180,000 for the twenty-five representations given in this republic.

SUG O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. R., Cincinnati, asks: Will you let me know the address of a type foundry manufacturing "phonetic" characters?

Answer.—Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, make them in brevier old style.

A. B. P., Toronto, asks: 1. What material and of what thickness combined, makes the most satisfactory tympans (for newspaper work) on an old style Campbell power press? 2. Can anything be done with news into improve the print, and if so, what?

Answer.—1. Cover the cylinder with a thin rubber blanket, over which place one, two or three sheets of manila paper, as may be required. 2. Use good conditioned, soft rollers.

E. G. P., Albion, Michigan, writes: Can you please inform me through the correspondence department of your valuable paper, what the salary is of first-class wood engravers, in Chicago; also the outlook for wood engravers in consequence of the favor found with the process of photo-engraving. What salary would a good designer of letters command in Chicago?

Answer.—1. The salary of a good, general engraver in this city ranges from \$15 to \$25 per week, according to ability and speed. At this season of the year, however, the outlook is not very favorable, business being generally dull during the months of June, July, August and September. 2. The wages of good letter designers vary from \$20 to \$25 per week.

H. C. K., Pittsfield, Mass., asks: Please let me know through your columns where I can get wax such as is used by electrotypers.

Answer.—The ordinary wax used by electrotypers can be obtained of Fuller & Fuller, wholesale druggists, Chicago. The wax used in what is known as the wax process, is specially prepared by the firms using it. This can be obtained of Geo. H. Benedict, 75 Clark street, A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, and Geo. F. Cram, 264 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

BANQUET AT THE TREMONT HOUSE—PAPERS READ BY MESSRS. H. O. SHEPARD AND G. K. HAZLITT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Typothetæ was held in the club rooms of the Tremont House, on Thursday afternoon, June 2, the president, C. H. Blakely, in the chair. After the transaction of routine business, an adjournment was taken to 6;30 to enable the members to attend the banquet to be given under its auspices. At the time appointed, nearly forty gentlemen had assembled, and shortly afteward the company proceeded to the dining hall. After a bountiful collation had been partaken of, the society was called to order by the president, who, in the absence of the secretary, Mr. W. Johnston, appointed Mr. W. J. Wells, secretary pro tem.

Mr. H. O. Shepard, of The Inland Printer, was then introduced as the speaker of the evening, and read the following paper on "The Successful Management of a Printing Office":

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In our familiar talks as employers, which, I understand, are inaugurated tonight, for such I esteem them, I have selected a subject we are all supposed to be interested in, and in the discussion and examination of which we may all be profitably employed—the successful management of a printing office. And while I do not harbor the thought that any suggestions I may throw out in connection therewith will possess special merit, I believe a few common-sense observations, based on practical experience, will be accepted in the spirit in which they are given, and discussed at length to advantage by those present. A friendly and unreserved interchange of opinions will give zest to our proceedings and value to our deliberations; and as none of us are too old to learn, and some of the younger members are doubtless learning every day, I believe you will all agree with me that subjects of a practical rather than of an abstract character should engage our attention.

In the printing, as in other business, there are certain cardinal axioms, even if esteemed commonplace, which must not be overlooked if we expect success to crown our efforts; and their practical recognition is as necessary in the counting-room as in the workshop; as necessary to be remembered and followed by the new aspirant for public favors, with his couple of cabinets and treadle press, as by the owner of the largest printing establishment in the country. On some of these, however, it is not my intention to dwell, except in a casual manner, prefering to refer more particularly to a line of policy directly relating to, and connected with, our chosen profession.

In speaking on the successful business management of a printing office, I am well aware that no ironclad rules can be laid down; that circumstances will alter cases; that despite all safeguards, misfortunes will overtake the most deserving, and prove that "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee." But I am speaking of the rule, not the exception. The same principle, based on and fortified by experience, which enables an insurance company to strike an average or assume a risk, and base its every-day transactions thereon, carried out in our own business, will also demonstrate that those who follow a certain line of policy may rationally expect to succeed, while those who discard it, or prefer to be a law unto themselves, comprise the great majority of those upon whose efforts the word "failure" has been written.

Among such helpmeets, or, I might say essentials, may be mentioned:

A practical knowledge of the bissiness. And when I use the term "practical knowledge," I mean a knowledge which an actual experience as a mechanic or artist in the composing or pressroom alone can impart, as well as an acquired knowledge of the quality, sizes, prices of printing stock, etc. To illustrate: In the Cunard fline of ocean steamships, the most successful aloat, every vessel is commanded by a seaman who has occupied and graduated from the humblest position, who has commenced at the first round of the ladder, and thoroughly understands every detail, from the splicing of a rope to the navigation of his ship. "This," said a representative of the line, "is the secret of our so-called 'luck.' We take no risks, make no ventures; hence our success." The employing printer who cannot only detect a flaw, but remove it, or provide a remedy or preventative therefor, is much more apt to succeed than the man who is dependent on the knowledge, judgment or caprice of others, and who has little I any voice in the transaction of his business, no matter how shrewd or wide-awake he may otherwise be.

Correct estimating is another important factor. Lumping or haphazard estimating has done as much to demoralize the trade and swamp as many printers as
any cause to which reference can be made. If estimating was systematized, or rather
reduced to a science, and no valid reason can be assigned why it should not be, an
end would be put to the twenty-five to fifty per cent variation on the same jobs, by
firms which buy their stock in the same market, pay the same wages, and whose
expenses practically correspond. A variation in profits claimed may account for a
certain divergence in prices asked, but affords no explanation why the cost of a job,
the positive outlay incurred for material and labor to produce it, should frequently
exceed the total estimate given or the sum received; and certainly does not justify
the incomprehensible variation from \$57\$ to \$110\$ recently offered in this city for one
and the same job. We know that twelve inches make a foot and one hundred cents
a dollar, and that the architect or money-changer who would base his reckoning on
a nine-inch or a seventy-five per cent basis would soon come to grief; and yet such
variation is a bagacille, comparatively speaking, to the variation in the estimates I

might with truth say are daily given in this city. That there is something rotten in Denmark in such a method of doing business, I think will be admitted by everyone who has given the subject an hour's consideration.

Promptness is likewise an important helpment. The mal-habit of promising work, and trusting to chance for the performance of the promise, cannot be too strongly deprecated, as nothing is more calculated to sour and disgust a customer than continued disappointment. Better to make the necessary inquiries before the promise has been made, or frankly state that its delivery cannot be guaranteed, when asked, even if the job should go to a rival, than obtain it under false pretenses, or acquire a reputation for unreliability. But when the promise has been definitely given, no stone should be left unturned to make the fulfillment and promise correspond. The failure to do so is so general, and productive of so much unnecessary trouble, that a reference to it is perfectly justifiable on this occasion.

Affability is another valuable assistant. Civility costs nothing, and is just as early employed as a repellant brusqueness, which is too often deemed a characteristic of a thorough business man. But never was a greater fallacy entertained, and those who thus indulge would be the first to resent it if applied to themselves, oll is as cheap as vinegar, and much more effective as a lubricator. A cheery, pleasant word is certainly more calculated to win and retain a customer than the snarlings of a mental dyspeptic. And this is a fact I am afraid a number of us would do well to remember. Last but not least

Altention to detail must not be forgotten. It is not always the big leak which sinks the ship. Personal attention to the one hundred and one incidental expenses connected with the running of a printing office, will, in the course of a year, frequently transfer the balance from the wrong to the right side of the ledger, It is the constant dripping which wears away the stone. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves. It is the persistent neglect of trifles, of small leakages, that is responsible for a large number of failures which have occurred in this and other cities, and yet the warning seems to be thrown away. Better to check the symptoms than wait till the disease has been developed. Let us therefore not despise the day of small things, remembering that "mony a mickle makes a muckle."

Having thus briefly referred to a few of what I consider essentials in conducting a printing office, I will more briefly refer to one or two prevailing practices which are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Dishonorable, or rather dishonest competition is, perhaps, the most aggravating against which an honorable employer has to contend, a practice which I insist it is the duty of the Chicago Typothetæ to expose and stamp out, because the detestable and too common habit of ascertaining what are the estimates of a competitor or competitors, and then surreptitiously underbidding, is doing more to demoralize the trade than open, defiant rate-cutting. If employing printers were true to their best interests they would refuse to make estimates merely to enable a stool-pigeon to give their figures to an unprincipled competitor. If, when told that this or that firm has offered to do a job so much below their estimate, they would substantially reply, "You have our figures. They are based on correct calculation and living profits. 'Fancy' or 'bed-rock' rates have no significance to us. If you don't like our prices, we don't want your patronage, and the best thing you can do is to take yourself, your job, and your estimate somewhere they would be the gainers in the long run. But some men don't look beyond their nose. Instead of taking this stand, how often do we hear the remark, "If so-and-so can afford to take the job at such figures, we had better follow suit, make a reduction and keep the presses busy, even if we only clear expenses," thus letting themselves into the trap, and helping to perpetuate the very system they

The other senseless and indefensible practice to which I shall refer, is that of underbidding for the fret; job, so that a permanent customer may be secured. Such is not only an unbusinesslike way of doing business, but frequently acts as a boomerang. A shrewd, experienced customer generally argues from premises to conclusions. He is very apt to infer that a shinister motive underlies such action; that printers, like other mortals, do not work for love, and that it is expected the deficiency will be made up "some other time." Thus, those who indulge in such a habit frequently overreach themselves, and lose their anticipated customer as well as their profits. Honesty in this, as well as in all other business matters, is the best policy. It is only the pirate who sails under false colors. But even if the effort is temporarily successful the party indulging in it handicaps himself, because a precodent is established by which similar jobs are sure to be estimated.

Let us now briefly transfer our observations from the counting room to the workshop. It goes without saying that good material is essential to secure good work, and yet some employers who indulge in a penny wise and pound foolish policy, never seem to take the fact into consideration, that type will wear out, or that fonts need to be replenished. Men who will refuse to invest even \$5 in material required, will pay, without a murmur, twice that amount for "picking time" in less than six days, for which they have absolutely nothing to show; who will kick against the unnecessary expense of renewing a font, but who are willing to be taxed its cost for puttering around a press in fruitlessly trying to make the old one ready. Whenever and wherever possible, my advice is, furnish your office with type bodies cast on the "interchangeable" system. It will save time, labor and money to do so, and although the service of the dear old scissors will be dispensed with, what is their loss is your gain. It is risking nothing to say that at least one-fourth more work can be turned out in an office so furnished than in one which has as many variations in sizes as there are calendar months, and these are neither hard to seek nor ill to find. The term "bastard" will lose its significance, and the mixing of figures, quads and spaces, so common under the old happy-golucky system, need no longer make a scapegoat of the last comer or the apprentice.

The services of good workmen are also indispensable. Without entering into the question of trades unions, or their advantages or disadvantages, it is fallacy to suppose that money is saved by the employment of cheap workmen. A botch is

dear at any price, and it generally happens that the mechanic to whom the highest wages are paid is the most profitable in the long run. The proficient workman is always at a premium, and is cheaper at \$25 than the blacksmith at \$10. Besides, it would be just as preposterous to expect that a clear stream could flow from an impure fountain as that good work can be turned out by a botch compositor.

Again, a qualified foreman plays an important part in the successful management of an office. By "qualified" I mean one who possesses the especial characteristics which fit him for the position. It by no means follows that because a man is a good workman he must necessarily make a good foreman. Such a person must, as a rule, possess the suaviter in modo with the fortiter in re (gentle in mannerbut resolute in deed); know the qualifications of the men under his supervision; the tastes and peculiarities of customers; keep track of various jobs, when they are promised and how they are progressing; keep the machinery of the office in operation without being too lax on the one hand or too annoying on the other, and mete out equal and exact justice alike to employer and employé.

Order and cleanliness must not be overlooked. In no locations do the expressions that a "stitch in time saves nine" or that "order is nature's first law" require to be more rigidly enforced, or is their enforcement more keenly appreciable, than in the composing or pressroom, and with the new devices and labor-saving appliances, easily obtainable, no reason exists why they should not be observed. Show me a printing office where order is unknown, where the floor is strewed with litter, where the quad boxes are the receptacle for battered or broken letters, and where a nonpareil hair space is as apt to be secured as a long primer quad, where the rule cases, lead or furniture racks are allowed to run themselves, and jobs are picked until they become a mass of "pi," and I will show you an office that has a reputation for turning out work to correspond. Nor is this to be wondered at, Cause and effect generally go together. The man who is willing to make a hog pen of his workroom is not very apt to display either taste or judgment in what is produced. A tree is known by its fruits,

Last, but certainly not least, the services of good presses and good pressmen must not be overlooked, because, no matter what the merits or character of the composition may be, or the quality of the ink and paper, all can be rendered worthless by the incapacity or carelessness of the pressman. Good presswork can cover many shortcomings, and bad presswork spoil the most deserving efforts of the artist.

But I will no longer intrude on your patience. I have said enough, I think, to convince you that I meant what I said when I stated I was only going to give you a 'familiar talk," and instead of presenting an essay have simply presented a few random suggestions upon some of which, perhaps, an essay might be written. In short, I have only broken the ice, and trust that some of my fellow members may enlarge on them, and follow them to their legitimate conclusions,

At the conclusion of the address, the president called for an expression of opinion on the same, which was participated in by Messrs. Barnard, Dunn, McConnell, Strong, McNally, Hornstein and others.

Upon invitation, A. C. Cameron, editor of The Inland Printer, one of the guests of the evening, made a few remarks on the subject, which were listened to with interest.

Mr. Geo. K. Hazlitt then presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to Mr. Shepard for his exceedingly practical and interesting paper upon the management of a printing office, and that the representatives of The Inland Printer and The American Bookmaker, who are present, be respectfully requested to publish the same for the information of the craft in general.

The subject of "Collections" was then taken up and participated in by Messrs. Gunthorp, Hazlitt, Pettibone, Shepard and others.

Upon request, Mr. Geo. K. Hazlitt read the following paper on "The Dead Beat, not of the Vegetable but of the Animal Kingdom":

The modern lexicographers give us no definition of this term, yet it goes without saying that every employing printer in the land experiences no difficulty in defining

Our modern civilization appears to be cursed with a variety of individuals who "earn their living by their wits," or, in other words, prey upon the credulity of their more honest neighbors, and, at times, their friends.

The modern "beat" appears as an excrescence produced by all ranks of society and under every condition of life; anon it is the learned professor, seeking to enlighten mankind touching all ologies and sciences; again, it is the cute inventor, the insurance perambulator, the wary advertising fiend, the modern "star," the ubiquitous show fiend, the great "bureau" man, with all that it implies; the patent medicine man, the so-called busy business man, and, heaven save the mark, even the priest and the patriot find a ready representative among this motley group. Everywhere present, in season and out of season; like the gentle rain, falling upon the just and unjust, both alike,

Recognizing a specimen among some of the foregoing characters, or others if you please, the question naturally seems to arise in the mind: How will you guard against it? How will you dispose of it? Easy to ask, hard to answer.

Suppose, then, gentlemen, that having found your specimen, you proceed to label it, number it, describe its individual characteristics, pass it around for individual inspection, measure it, weigh it, handle it always carefully, and then lay it away in your cabinet for future study and reflection.

Leaving now the sarcastic and coming down to the business end of this subject, we propose as follows:

Failing to collect an account when due, after making a diligent and intelligent effort, or in the event of having to employ legal means to recover it, it shall become the privilege, or duty, of any member of this society to make a written statement of the transaction, giving name, date, occupation, residence, etc., of the delinquent; description of the work executed, the price, if it shall be deemed essential, and all matters of interest touching the case, in the fewest words possible; a bill of the account might be of use, these particulars to be forwarded to the chairman of the executive committee, who, after consultation with the other members of his committee, but no others, and with a view of ascertaining that there is nothing trivial in the complaint, or in any way appertaining to private pique or quarrel, shall, if it appears to them a proper step, forward the case to the secretary of the Typothetæ, and he shall, once a month, print the names of these delinquents on a black list, and mail, with the notice of meeting, to each member of the society who shall be in good standing at the time. It will, we think, follow that after a time the executive committee will come into possession of some curious and valuable information regarding these matters, which, if communicated to the complainant, would be in itself of great use, oftentimes pointing a way to the recovery of a debt. It would arise from an examination of parallel cases, communicated by individual members of the society, for it will be found on close examination that these professional "beats" oftentimes are quite methodical in their habits.

Or another method might be pursued by the executive committee, giving the cases a commercial rating something like this;

A. Very slow pay.

AA. Has some means, but is not entitled to credit.

AAA. Not to be trusted. Judgment proof. "A dead beat."

This would enable our members to be upon their guard in dealing with the parties described in the ratings, and would, we think, work well if the executive committee deemed it unadvisable to particularize any transaction.

We, at the same time, think it advisable to bar the executive committee from passing upon any matter of indebtedness arising between members of this society. should any arise, to the end that peace and harmony may prevail among us. The design being to make this a feature of our work, cooperative in its nature, and tending to bind us more closely together in our business relations with each other, and promote the welfare of the members of the Typothetæ, believing as we do that there is no other business calling requiring such a high degree of intelligence, and the employment of so much capital in its profitable prosecution, and, at the same time, so lacking in the mutual protection of its individual interests,

A general discussion on the subject ensued, participated in by a large number of the members present.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Dunn, Albrecht and Stuart, was appointed to make arrangements for a banquet, one month hence, and to select a member or members of the society to prepare an essay to be presented thereat. The meeting then adjourned to meet the first Thursday in July, at 3 P.M.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF APRIL 26, 1887.

361,786,-Printing Machines, Safety Stopping and Starting Mechanism for, W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

361,821,-Printing Machines, Securing Curved Form-plates in Rotary, J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF MAY 3, 1887.

362,301.-Printers' Chase. M. Megorden, Farmington, New Mexico.

362,320.-Printing Machine. J. F. Scherber, Buffalo, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MAY to, 1887. There were no printing patents in this issue.

ISSUE OF MAY 11, 1887.

362,987.-Printing. C. T. Moore, Washington, D. C.

363,131.—Printing bronze on plush. A. Finger and W. Menzel, Berlin, Germany. 362,998.—Printing Machine. Duplex Oscillating. O. B. Reynolds, Brockton, Mass.

363,327.-Printing Machines. Ink-roller adjustment for. F. L. & S. G. Goss, assignors to Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill.

363,328,-Printing Machines. Sheet-delivery for. F. L. & S. G. Goss, assignor to Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF MAY 24, 1887.

363,471.-Printers' Quoin. J. Lachler, Erie, Pa., assignor of one-half to F. A. Klick of the same place?

363,760.-Printing Machines. Inking apparatus for. A. Overend, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Coun.

363,409.-Printing Machines. Registering Mechanism for. R. Miehle, Chicago, Illinois.

ISSUE OF MAY 31, 1887.

363,883,-Printing Machine Delivery Mechanism. A. J. Beckler, Rogers Park, Illinois.

364,021.-Printing Presses. Automatic Perforator for. G. & R. Kennedy, Westminster, England.

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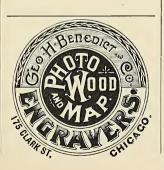
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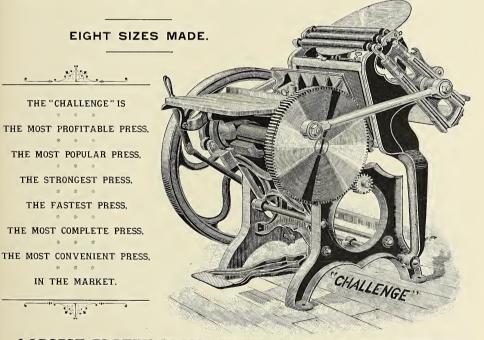
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3d. The Shield, which effectually protects the pistons and cylinders from paper, tape or other substances, which might otherwise fall upon them.

4th. The Piston, which can be adjusted to the size of the cylinder, so that any wear of either the cylinder or of the piston can be readily and accurately compensated. The adjustment is easy, positive and perfect, and renders the apparatus air-tight, a most important consideration, inasmuch as any escape of air, whether through a valve or around the piston, reduces the resistance, and thus impairs the efficiency of the mechanism.

5th. Roller or Journal Bearings, securing the following advantages: (a.) Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others; (b.) All the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set"; (c.) When desired, the form rolls may be released from contact with the distributer and type, without removing the rolls from their bearings.

6th. Our reversing mechanism, which gives the feeder entire control of the press, and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest possible number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our positive slider mechanism, by which the slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression



From the Warren, Pa., Ledger, of Nov. 20, 1852.
There may be a better press than the "Standard" built by the Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., of New London, Conn., but we have not seen it. The No. 6 "Standard" recently placed in our office, by the above company, is entirely satisfactory. It runs without jar over 1,800 impressions per hour; a 1,500 motion is slow. Two thousand can be made easily without injury to the machinery.

I so snow. I we mouse made easily winned injury to the machinery.

From Faller & Stone Co., of Lyons St., Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3, 1850.

Barcock Pristrike Priss Mrg. Co.: Gentlemen,—Your favor of the 27th came to hand, and same day your new wibrating attachment. We consider it a great improvement over the old style. We are much pleased with the operation of the machine, and shall add another of your make as soon as our work will warrant Vourstruly,

FULLER & STOWE CO.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1886.

Driece of the times, tima, Onno, Dec. 1, 1830.

BABCOK PRINTING PARSS MFG. CO.:— Gentlemen,—Some months ago we bought from Messrs. Barnhard Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, one of your "STANDARD" Presses, which has been in constant use un our office ever since, and gives perfect satisfaction. We have used presses of many styles, but never operated class machine in every respect, and yet so simple as to be easily operated and capacity and the second of the second Very respectfully yours,
O. B. SELPRIDGE, Manager The Times Co.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.,

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agts., Nos. 115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

New London, Conn.



HE great popularity attained by our 27 H. D. BOOK INK for Fine Book and Cut Work, has induced us to place before the craft another brand which, we have no doubt, will become as popular and as great a favorite....We have called this our

B.B.

10k, which we take pleasure in recommending for work of high and medium class (where our H.D. Book would be too expensive) and which we claim for a second of the second o

DENSITY OF COLOR, WORKING QUALITY, PRICE AND GENERAL SATISFACTION,

has no equal. This ink has been used in many of the largest offices with entire satisfaction, and needs no recommendation from us. x x x IT sells on ITS MERITS. x x x We solicit a trial order, and with this, as with all our goods, we quarantee satisfaction.

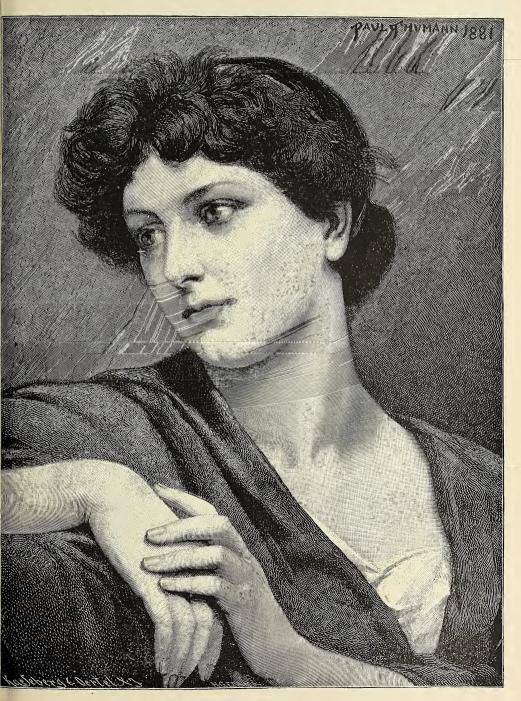
THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO. CINCINNATI.

We have a full and complete assortment of Black and Colored Inks at our oo BRANCHES: 0 0 0

* NEW YORK, * PHILADELPHIA, * CHICAGO, * ST. LOUIS, * DENVER. * We make all grades of LETTER-PRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, and VARNISHES, and solicit your patronage.

o 2 o Send for our New Specimen Book of Colors. o 2 o





ELECTROTYPE FROM WOOD ENGRAVING.

From the stock of Jao, G. Greenleaf, Electrotypes of Fine Wood Engravings, 7 and 9 Warren street, New York.

UNAVOIDABLY LAID OVER.

A number of interesting and valuable articles, communications, inquiries, etc., received during our absence at the recent session of the International Typographical Union, at Buffalo, are acknowledged with thanks, though unavoidably laid over. Will appear in our next.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Goss Printing Press Company has removed its factory to 245 and 247 West Lake street.

HULING, O'BRIEN & Co. are the latest candidates for patronage in the printing trade, having opened an office at 51 Dearborn street. They have the best wishes of THE INLAND PRINTER.

OBITUARY.—S. T. Mather, of the firm of Geo. Mather's Sons, the well-known ink manufacturers of New York, died in that city on Monday, May 30, of paralysis, aged fifty-cight years.

THE Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, has taken an office in the new Donohue & Henneberry building, Dearborn street. A. P. Daly has been appointed sole agent for Chicago.

Mr. Edwin Hoole, formerly of the well-known firm of Snider & Hoole, has resumed business under the style of Edwin Hoole & Co., dealers in bookbinders' materials, 413 Dearborn street.

The American Electrotype Company has purchased the electrotyping plant of A. Wagener & Co., 196 and 198 South Clark street, and in addition to electrotyping will fill orders for wood, photo and wax engraving

WM. LIGHTFOOT, Jr., employed at Hack & Anderson's job printing establishment, died May 22, of consumption. He was buried in Mount Greenwood Cemetery, the funeral expenses being defrayed by Chicago Typographical Union.

MR. JOHN W. MARDER, of Marder, Luse & Co., has returned from his European trip, after an absence of ten weeks. We are pleased to see him again at his old post. It is needless to add he is perfectly satisfied with Chicago.

KNIGHT & LEONARD, the well-known book and job printing house which was burned out some months ago, are back again in their old quarters at 107 Madison street, and, phœnix-like, the office is now larger, brighter and better than before.

The Secretary-Treasurer of Chicago Typographical Union has removed his office to more suitable quarters at 164 & 166 Washington street, room 21, where he can always be found from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M. Telephone 688. P. O. Box 420.

R. Nerers, Jr., has severed his connection with the Phoenix Lithographing Company, of this city, and commenced business for himself in Donohue & Henneberry's new building, where he will carry on a general lithographic business. He has purchased two lithographic machines.

The printing business in Chicago, during the past month, has been far from brisk, and as a consequence a large number of men have been out of employment. But as a similar state of affairs exists in other cities, we suppose we have no special right to complain. When business is dull in Chicago, it assuredly is dull elsewhere.

Mr. W. H. Lyman has been connected with the card business in Chicago for the past seven years, being, in fact, the pioneer in this line of trade in this city. The line of cards of his selection are known throughout the land as the very finest to be obtained, always pleasing to the eye, and sought after. He has lately connected himself with Mr. Chas. T. Baker of Philadelphia, and has opened a branch house as The Baker Publishing Co., 113 Adams street. Printers or others in want of goods in their line are referred to their advertisement in this issue.

We direct the especial attention of the trade to the specimens of photo-zinc engraving from the establishment of A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, to be found on page 603 of the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. Their lines are almost as clear, distinct and sharp as those of a steel engraving, in striking contrast to the blurs which too often appear in our periodicals, under the guise of illustrations. No newspaper can now give a valid reason why cuts should longer be used,

which even a magnifying glass cannot decipher, when such specimens as are here presented are placed at merely nominal prices, within the reach of every publisher.

J. T. Van Smith & Co., room 53, 94 La Salle street, have purchased of A. B. Reid & Co., the "National Union of Stenographers," and invite former patrons to renew their acquaintance. The circular announcing the change says: "The Union will be conducted in a manner to improve and maintain the dignity of the employment, and to advance the scale of wages for skilled and reliable service. All stenographers becoming members are assured of fair dealing, courteous treatment, prompt service, and satisfactory results. Registration fee will be suspended for the present at least."

AT a meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, held May 29, 1887, the following preamble and resolution was presented and adopted by a unanimous vote, and copies ordered sent to the members of the Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

WHEREAS, The bill introduced in the legislature, establishing a printing office in the state penitentiary for the publication of school books, which would result in great injury to the interest of our craft as well as that of the state, has been decisively rejected by the Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois; therefore

Resolved, That Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 herewith returns thanks to Hon. Thomas C. MacMillan, chairman, and each of the members of the committee, for their appreciation of its unjust discrimination, and the serious pecuniary loss and evil effects which would have resulted from the passage of the measure.

H. S. STREAT, President. S. K. PARKER, Vice-Pres. SAMUEL RASTALL, Sec'y-Treas. GEO. J. KNOTT, Rec. Sec'y.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Western Card Board Company has purchased the business and stock of Hastings & Todd, situated at 316 Dearborn street. The company will continue business at the same location, and is determined that no effort shall be lacking on its part to merit a liberal share of public patronage. The manager and secretary, Mr. Chas. W. Cox, is a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, having been the Chicago representative of Messrs. Hastings & Todd, and for years connected with the paper and card trade business. The stock carried is the most varied and extensive west of New York, and we take great pleasure in wishing the new concern abundant success in its determination to build up an institution, which will fill a long felt want, and prove equal to western requirements.

BUFFALO AGENTS.

Chas. McCready & Co., the well-known news and periodical agents, 142 Seneca street, have been appointed agents for The INLAND PRINTER, for the city of Buffalo. The location is convenient to most of the printing offices, and parties desiring to secure copies of the INLAND PRINTER can always be promptly supplied by calling on them.

TO PRESSMEN.

Now that THE INLAND PRINTER has again been selected as the official organ of the pressmen's unions throughout the United States and Canada—in which will be published, from time to time, the reports of the several organizations—we trust they will use its columns a little more frequently in the future than they have in the past. Pressmen, write for your journal. Contribute to its pages from your store of knowledge. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Never mind if your t's are not crossed, or your sentences perfectly rounded. Say what you have got to say, as best you can, and THE INLAND PRINTER will render you all the assistance within its power.

A LARGE portion of the beautiful bronze ornaments and statues seen in public places and offered for sale in stores, are made of a composition the principal element of which is paper or fiber. A man today can wear paper shoes and clothes, eat from paper dishes with paper knives and forks served upon a paper table, sit on a paper chair, sleep in a paper bed, in a room carpeted with paper, wash in a paper tub or bowl, live in a paper house, ride in a paper carriage or car, sail in a paper boat, make a fortune on paper, and yet the industry is only in its infancy.—American Inventor.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THREE of the four Memphis dailies have ordered web presses.

ROUNDS' PRINTERS' CABINET has been removed from Chicago to Omaha.

PHILADELPHIA has more Sunday papers than any other city in the country.

A NEW typographical union, No. 223, was recently organized in St. Catherines, Ontario.

THE New England Associated Press has been absorbed by the United Press Association.

Three influential theatrical managers are ex-newspaper men: Augustin Daly, John Stetson and Daniel Frohman.

The inmates of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Philadelphia, have started a paper called the Silent World.

THE German Typographical Union of New York City has renewed its contract with the employers for another year on the eight-hour basis,

THE New York World stereotypers make 530 plates every Saturday night. It is a big night's work, and the men are constantly on the rush.

Two Memphis dailies will soon have complete new dresses, and the general belief is expressed that that city will soon have the best papers in the South

THE St. Louis printers will secure the nine-hour day after September I, and believe it will be generally inforced by the International Union. Better wait till the 1st of November.

A ONE-HORSE printer furnishes 1,000 business cards for \$1. The stock cost 48 cents; composition, 30 cents; presswork, 60 cents. The sheriff generally knows who gets left.

R. P. CHADDOCK, formerly proprietor of the Brimfield (Ill.) News, has leased the *Palladium* job printing establishment at Benton Harbor, Michigan, taking charge of the same June 13.

RAND, AVERY & Co., of Boston, are about to publish a new monthly called *The Type Writer*, which will be the organ of the twelve thousand operators of the instrument in America.

We have received the first number of *The Superior Printer*, a twenty-page monthly published by Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, it is a neatly printed, artistically gotten up journal, and we wish its publishers every success.

In the United States there are 3,500 printing and publishing establishments (census of 1880), employing 60,000 people, and paying \$31,000,000 in wages per year. The capital engaged is \$93,000,000, and the value of the products \$91,000,000.

THE town of Westchester, New York, is without a newspaper. The Northern Eagle has left the place for richer fields, and it is announced that the only remaining paper, the Independent, is to remove to New Rochelle in time for next issue. So says the Union Printer.

Austin (Texas) Typographical Union has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Austin Typographical Union, No. 138, proudly arrays itself on the side of prohibition, and pledges to give to the cause all the support that lies within its power.

GEORGE A. WHITING died suddenly while at work at his case in the Washington Pest composing room, a few weeks ago. He was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. He was thirty years old and unmarried. By a singular coincidence the last line of type he set were the words, "A Life or Death Struggle."

AT its last regular meeting, No. 121, Topeka, Kansas, elected the following new corps of officers: Wm. A. Shneider, president; Wm. R. Goodenough, vice-president; H. M. Ives, recording and corresponding secretary; J. H. Heslitt, financial secretary; Franklin Barnes, treasurer; G. Max Claudy, sergeant-at-arms.

W. B. MACKELLAR, of the firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, of Philadelphia, proposes a new system for measuring type composition, in which the letter "m" instead of the em quad (or the square of the type) shall be adopted as the standard. In advocacy of his proposition, he claims that its adoption would, I. Secure to the compositor a just and equal compensation for every variety of lean or fat type. 2. It leaves

the choice or selection of faces to the publisher. 3. It in no wise interferes with the present system of plain faces made by any type founder.

Col. Cockerell, managing editor of the New York World, recently set up 1,000 ems, as his contribution to the Childs-Drexel fund, only one error appearing in the proof. Congressman Amos J. Cummings, editor of the New York Evening Star, also faced the frame in his old style, and set up his 1,000 ems in a workmanlike manner.

MR. EDWARD A. OLDHAM, formerly proprietor of the Weekly Sentinel, Winston, North Carolina, has disposed of his interest in the same, and accepted the management of the daily and weekly Hot Blast, of Almiston, Alabama. It is intended to attach to this establishment a large and complete job plant, as well as binding, ruling and perfecting machinery.

ALFRED BAXTER, veteran managing editor of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, was banqueted by about twenty-five of the oldest residents of the city, a short time since, in royal style. Each of the gentlemen present was over sixty years of age. The oldest were: Leonard Covell, 70; Thomas B. Church, 66, Mr. Baxter being 63. The evening was spent in relating reminiscences of early days.

FOREIGN.

THE daily newspapers of Spain having highest circulation are as follows: El Imparcial, 75,000; La Correspondencia de España, 50,000; El Liberel, 25,000; El Globe, 20,000, and La Epcia, 9,000.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Association a motion to admit machinists, stereotypers, feeders, etc., as a branch of the association, in the event of their combining, was lost

A SUMMARY prepared from a statistical work as to the distribution and activity of the industries of European Russia shows that there are 140 manufactories of paper, employing 13,300 hands, and that the annual value of their product is £1,469,700.

SEVERAL of the French railway companies, and other public bodies in France, have resolved to have their printing done in future on green paper instead of white, on the ground that the combination of white paper with black characters is hurtful to the eyes of their employés.

AT Büxenstein's printing office at Berlin, six rotary machines, besides a great number of the usual German printing machines, are at work. As it is a private concern, not owned by any newspaper company, and as it started about thirty years ago with only a small hand-press, worked by the father of the actual proprietor, the rapid growth of the office must be considered an exceptional success.

In the library of the Technical High School at Vienna is was found that the paper of many of the books printed during the last twenty year applidy turned first a yellow and then a brownish hue. The librarian resorted to a professor of chemistry to discover the reason of the change, and, if possible, to stop it. All that the man of science could tell him was the well-known fact, that only those papers would change color which were manufactured from material containing wood, straw and jute; but that, had the lignine, the essential part of the wood, been chemically removed or destroyed in the paper-stuff before manufacture, the color would never change. Indirect sunlight was one of the principal motive powers in color change, as was a strong electric light, but both would do very little harm when effectually toned down. Gaslight was practically harmless.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Indurated Fiber Company of Maine have recently invented a new machine for making hollow-ware from wood pulp.

MR. G. F. KIMBALL, of Topeka, Kansas, has patented a device, which, he claims, enables any printer to make his own leads, slugs and furniture at an exceptionally low cost.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Republican Publishing Co., of Denver, Colorado, offering the job office of that establishment for sale. It is offered at a bargain, and is one of the best printing establishments west of the Missouri river.

COTTON belting is gradually taking the place of leather and rubber in the paper mills, being unaffected by damp, and is unsurpassed for strength, durability, and cheapness. The Main Belting Company of Philadelphia is the leading manufacturer in this country.

LUMNOUS PAPER.—L'Union Pharmaceutique gives the following formula for luminous paper, which seems likely to produce a more permanent luminosity than any yet given: With 100 parts of the pulp, 20 to 25 parts of phosphorescent powder (calcium sulphide), and a little gelatine are mixed.

THE following is a good recipe for making a liquid glue for pads: Soak highest grade of glue in water for ten minutes, and then dissolve to thin consistency; for every fifty pounds of glue add nine pounds of glycerine. Color with aniline or cochineal, dissolving the coloring matter in a little alcohol before adding to the glue.

A PROCESS for making writing paper from seaweed has been brought out in England. The weed is boiled with carbonate of soda, and the filtered solution is treated with sulphuric acid. This yields a paste more viscous than gum arabic, and it is supposed that it can be properly utilized. After this paste is removed, the fibrous matter left is made into paper.—Chicago Times.

A CONVENIENT way of making worn column rules higher is to send them to a machine shop, where they are run through a pair of rollers with a projecting rim about as wide as the thickness of a half dollar. An indentation as deep as the fiftieth part of an inch will cause the column rule to be that much higher. It is easily done and is inexpensive, but of course there will be no fine line to it.

An exchange gives the following schedule to determine the temperature of a furnace fire from the color of the flame:

Faint red 960° F. Bright red 1,300° F.	Bright orange
Cherry red	Brilliant white heat2,7co° F.
Dull orange2,000° F.	

THE British government offices are supplied with stationery on requisition of the various departments of the stationery office, and the controller of that office reports that the paper bought by that department in 1886 amounted to 353,000 reams, the weight of which was about 3,500 tons; but he appends remarks in respect of the decline of price and the quality of the paper supplied.

A BRONZE of changeable hue for dark inks may be obtained as follows: Take one pound gum shellae and dissolve in two-thirds gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol spirits of cologne for twenty-four hours; then add nine and one-half ounces aniline red; let it stand a few hours, when it will be ready for use. Add to dark inks as needed in quantities to suit, when, if carefully done, they will have a rich dark or changeable hue.

GLAZED PRINTING INKS.—In order to give printing inks a rich bronze-like appearance the following may be adopted: Take twelve ounces of shellac and dissolve in half a gallon of spirits of wine, of a strength of ninety-five degrees. After standing for twenty-four hours, add seven ounces of analine red, and leave it standing for a few hours. The liquid will then be ready for use, and may be added in small quantities to good black, blue, or other dark ink.

To produce blue binders' cloth, steep ¾ kilog, gum-tragacanth in water, add ¾ kilog, starch and as much water as will make 10 liters of the mass; boil up and stir into the boiling mass ½ kilog, paraffine and 1 kilog, ultramarine; apply hot to the white muslin upon a starching-machine, half dry upon the cylinder, and calender, half wet, upon a calender whose heated metallic roller is engraved with a pattern, while the paper roller is smooth; the material is then ready for use.

The Scientific American having recommended the wetting of the edges of paper, as a means of overcoming electrical attraction between the sheets, a correspondent writes as follows: "I run a cylinder press, and was troubled the same way. The jobs were such that I could not wet the edges. I took a large type 'galley' and laid it on the delivery table, where the sheets would fall on it. A copper wire from it to the steam pipes just behind it carried off all the electricity, so that sheets could be straightened easily."

A SUBSTITUTE for wood type or printing blocks is made from paper pulp. The pulp is desiccated and reduced to a powdered or comminuted state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a water-proofing liquid or material—such as paraffine oil or a drying linseed oil, for instance. The mixture is then dried, and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it, and heat to render tacky or adhesive the waterproofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in the mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.

ACCORDING to Wehrs, the oldest known specimen of linen paper extant is a document written A. D. 1308. This was probably made as early as 1300. Indeed, many leading historical writers concur in that date. Wehrs supposes that, in making paper, linen rags were, either by accident or through design, at first mixed with cotton rags, so as to produce a paper which was partly linen and partly cotton, and that this led by degrees to the manufacture of paper from linen only. He also claims the honor for Germany, but Schonemann gives the distinction to Italy, because there in the district of Ancona, a considerable manufacture of cotton paper was carried on before the fourteenth century.

A NEW chromatic printing apparatus has made its appearance, in which a number of colors (two or more) may be employed, and embodying the following principal features of construction: A reciprocating bed carries one set of type, which may be elevated to, and depressed below, the level of a second set. An ink-table is also carried by this bed. Mechanism is provided for carrying the inking rollers and for depressing them into contact with the type, afterward depressing the type when inked; next elevating the rollers from contact. Distributing rollers are thus supplied by the inking table, which ink the second set of type. A frame-carrying mechanism is next engaged by the first set of type for elevating it previous to its passage under the main impression roller.—Poper and Press.

Gold bronze may be prepared in the following manner: Melt two parts of pure tin in a crucible and add to it, under constant stirring, one part of metallic mercury, previously heated in an iron spoon, until it begins to emit fumes. When cold, the alloy is rubbed to powder, mixed with part each of chloride of ammonium and sublimed sulphur, and the whole inclosed in a flask or retort which is imbedded in a sand bath. Heat is now applied until the sand has become red-hot, and this is maintained until it is certain that vapors are no longer evolved. The vessel is then removed from the hot sand and allowed to cool. The lower part of the vessel contains the gold bronze as a shining gold colored mass. In the upper part of the flask or retort, chloride of ammonium and cinnabar will be found.

A Russian inventor has by a very ingenious process extended the art of photo-etching to boxwood blocks. The block is boiled in two separate solutions, by which the pores are filled with insoluble carbonate of copper. It is then polished on the surface, coated with a solution of asphalt on the back and sides, and the face is covered with a gelatine tilm. The photograph is then taken on the block, and the soluble portions of the gelatine having been washed out, the remaining surface is coated with asphalt. The block is then placed in strong nitric acid for an hour, and afterward for the same period in sulphuric acid, which changes the unprotected portions into nitro-cellulose. All that remains now is to dry the block, to brush it with a hard brush, when the unprotected portions come off as a green powder, and to remove the asphalt with benzine.

SYNONYMS.

The following curious example of synonyms in the English language was recently given in the *Daily Chronicle:*

A Frenchman or any other foreigner, according to the reader's liking, once observed, when speaking to an Englishman, "See, what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep is called a flock. Further, for his guidance, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, a bevy of wolves a pack, a pack of thieves a gang, a gang of angels a host, a host of porpoises a shoal, a shoal of buffaloes a herd, a herd of children a troop, a troop of partridges a covey, a covey of beauties a galaxy, a galaxy of ruffians a horde, a horde of rubbish a heap, a heap of oxen a drove, a drove of unruly folk a mob, a mob of whales a school, a school of worshipers a congregation, a congregation of engineers a corps, a corps of robbers a band, a band of locusts a swarm, a swarm of people a crowd.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



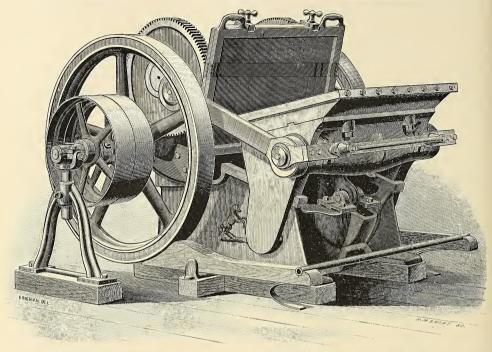
E. Baker (of Turck & Baker), Compositor, 300 and 302 Dearborn St., Chicago.



A. R. Allexon, Compositor, with Shepard & Johnston, Chicago.



E. Baker (of Turck & Baker), Compositor, 300 and 302 Dearborn St., Chicago.



CUTTING AND CREASING PRESS.

This machine is intended exclusively for the purpose of cutting and creasing paper blanks for the construction of paper boxes; particularly, however, of that class known to the trade as collapsible paper boxes, and now used for almost every conceivable purpose, in almost every branch of trade; such for instance as dry goods dealers, confectioners, ice cream, groceries, hardware, tobacco, etc.

The art of making paper boxes in this wise is comparatively new, and in a commercial sense may be said to date back not farther than 1879 to 1880; since that time, however, the growth of this business has been almost magical, particularly in the eastern states, in which there are many firms engaged almost exclusively in this business, backed by ample resources for the production of these boxes in lots of thousands or millions, as may be required.

Although the process of manufacture is exceedingly simple, it is yet known to but comparatively a limited extent, and like nearly all simple processes or inventions, has been the result of very careful, long and laborious experimenting.

The "dies," so called, are simply built up from strips of steel and brass rule. The steel rule is formed with a cutting edge, and as a matter of ordinary convenience, is furnished type high. The creasing or scoring rule is formed from brass strips, having a blunt edge, and slightly less in height than the steel cutting rule. In setting the rule up it requires about the same skill that would be necessary to set up a corresponding form to print from. To make the form ready on the press, a metal tympan is first drawn over the surface of the platen, and for this the material usually employed is hard rolled zine or copper; although iron, or tinned iron, or steel have been tried, and any or all may be said to give satisfactory results. There is next drawn over this metal tympan, a single heavy sheet of hard manila paper. The impression is then adjusted, so that the cutting knives will separate the described paper tympan, and slightly bed their cutting edges on the surface of the metal beneath.

The foregoing in limited words, briefly outlines the essential particulars in relation to the art and process of carrying it out. The accompanying engraving illustrates one of the latest and most improved types of machines which has lately been designed for this duty.

One of the most essential features necessary in a machine for this character of work is an absolutely accurate, and as nearly as may be, an absolutely unyielding impression. Failure in either of these conditions is absolutely certain to blunt the edges of the knives, and so render them unfit for further use. The element of rigidity just referred to is to a considerable extent distinct and separate from that of simple strength necessary to resist the strain of the impression; while, as a matter of fact, the pressure necessary to produce a perfectly clean cut, and crease at a rapid rate of operation, is very much greater than is usually apprehended, a full form of cutting and creasing rule requiring a very much greater amount of impressional force than that required to print a corresponding size of letterpress.

The inventor and designer of this machine asserts that he has designed and sold at least nine-tenths of the machines now in operation for this particular class of work, and that the experience thus obtained has entered largely into the design of the present machine; respecting which a few of its details and general features will doubtless be of interest. Size of chase inside is 20 by 30 inches, the platen face being 21 by 32 inches. The full weight of the machine is a little over two tons, the bridge and platen together weighing nearly eleven hundred pounds. No strain is sustained whatever by the impression screws, the bridge and platen being fitted together solid, iron to iron. The impression is obtained by a direct sliding action similar to that of a metal stamping press, and during this portion of its motion, is absolutely locked by means of interlocking lugs formed on the ears of the bridge. The bridge and platen are rolled back and forth on seats, which are inclined from the horizontal fifteen degrees; the object of this being to produce the most favorable angle possible for fast feeding; the face of the platen rolling down to within about five degrees of a horizontal line on the out

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motion. The bridge shaft and crank pins are two and one-half inches in diameter, the main shaft is five inches in diameter, and all of these parts as well as the main driving shaft and pinions, are formed from forged machinery steel. The main connecting rods are massively heavy, and are drop-forged from steel, being produced without weld whatever. The crank-pin ends of the connecting rods are bushed with gun metal, The adjuster bar, shown in front of the machine, is used both to trip the impression and, by setting it to different positions of the arc, it also acts to add to or take from the impressional contact, as may be necessary. The action of the bridge as it rolls back and forth on the ways is positively controlled by an entirely new action, by means of which perfect rolling contact is maintained between the contracting surfaces of the rockers and their seats. The machine operates noiselessly and without shock or jar in the slightest degree, at any speed possible, to lay the sheets, the average rate of operation in practice being from 1,500 to 1,800 impressions per hour. Finally, the press is built to gauge, and is interchangeable in all its parts, which it is asserted is a complete innovation in a machine of this class and size. It is built at Colt's Armory by the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Connecticut, and its trade mark, the rampant colt, is cast in the side frames as shown in the engraving.

The machine was designed, patented and is for sale by John Thomson, No. 143 Nassau street, New York.

An error inadvertently crept into the article on the "Whitlock Cylinder Printing Press," published in the May issue of The Inland PRINTER. In the last paragraph but one, in the expression "the faces of all the boxes being scraped by hand," bed should be substituted for boxes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Andrew Van Bibber, of the well-known firm of Van Bibber & Co., Cincinnati, is about to issue a work on the manufacture of roller compositions, in all their variety. We certainly know of no one more qualified to write intelligently on such a subject, and as the author intends to make it the most complete work of the kind ever issued, there is no doubt its publication will be anxiously looked for. Its contents will be as exhaustive as they will be interesting. They will refer to non-casting, re-casting, chloride of calcium, glue and molasses, honey and summer compositions; roller making, colored padding, glues and cements, hektograph copying pads, inkoleum, and a condensed synopsis of materials and proportions for the different seasons, arranged for ready reference. Sold by subscription only. Price \$3. No pressman who makes his own rollers, can afford to be without it.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Alexander Vanderburgh, Heber Wells and Mary Low, under the firm name of Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., at Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mary Low withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued by Messrs. Vanderburgh and Wells, under the same firm name, who will receive all debts and pay all liabilities due to or owing by the late firm.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The latest feature in the newspaper world is the American reprint of the London Illustrated News, the first issue of which was published in New York on May 11, the most sanguine expectations of the publishers being more than realized as orders were received for largely in excess of one hundred thousand copies. This is one of the foremost journals of the world, and naturally there was the keenest competition among American supply houses to furnish the materials required in the publication of this great paper. There was of course the sharpest competition between the ink manufacturers, nearly if not quite all of the leading houses putting in bids. It is a source of pardonable pride to western enterprise to be able to announce that the ink of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, was adopted over all others by this worldwide famous newspaper.

DELIGHTFUL AND ACCESSIBLE.

The resorts of Minnesota and the Northwest are attracting much attention, alike on account of their beauty, healthfulness and accessibility. In the latter regard the new short line of the Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., plays an important part. Over it, through trains are run to St. Paul and Minneapolis from either Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, with the best equipment, including sleepers and dining cars, that the inventive genius of the day has produced.

At St. Paul and Minneapolis direct connection is made with trains for all points in the Northwest, as well as Portland and Puget Sound points.

At all principal ticket offices will be found on sale, at low rates, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via this popular route, to Portland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all principal resorts in the Northwest. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address Paul Morton, general passenger and ticket agent, C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Flourishing newspaper in railroad town of 3,000 T inhabitants. Big boom. Only republican paper in the county. Address, with stamp, SOUTHERNER, care INLAND PRINTER.

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facturing town, doing a business of \$25,000 a year, can be had on easy terms.

Everything in first-class condition and only office in town. For an investment paying 20 percent, this is your chance. Address K, care INLAND PRINTER.

NOTICE—Applications for membership to American Printers SPECIMEN EXCHANGE will still be received until the limited number of 275 has been filled. Compositors and apprentices are specially invited to send addresses for copies of prospectus. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N.Y.

OTTUATION WANTED, by a competent job printer, in a first-class western or Pacific coast office, where neat and correct work is desired. Capable of taking charge. Best references. Name salary, conveniences, etc., to Box 283, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A PARTNER.—A first-class job printer, with some Vecapital, and considerable \$\text{sub}\$ and enterprise, can secure a good husiness opening, in a fine, well-equipped job office (everything new within a year), doing a good business, located in central New York, in a city of \$a\$, coo, with a large surrounding territory to draw from, etc., etc. Only sober, energetic workmen need apply. Business too large for present proprietor. Don't delay mitil too late, Address' OPPORTUNITY, "care of Islands PRINTER, Chicago, III.

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PRINTERS' READY RECKONER, by H. G. Bishop. "Just In what was needed." Shows at a glance the cost of any number of sheets of any weight of paper, and at any price per pound (from 8 to 70 pounds, and from 6 to 25 cents per pound). Will save its cost in one day. To be had of H. G. Bishop, East Saginaw, Mich., or through Farmer, Little & Co., type founders, New York and Chicago.

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The undersigned, inventor of printing machinery, wishes to correspond with printers requiring special machinery for cheapening the labor on large orders. The cost of presswork often can be reduced one-half. C. H. COCHRANE, Marlboro, Uster Co., N. Y.



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AGO Our regular Monthly BARGAIN SHEET should prove of special interest to printers who are looking for thoroughly overhauled and desirable second-hand Cylinder and Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, Steam Engines, etc. Mailed free upon application.

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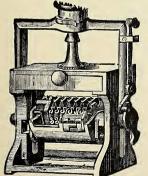
THIS MACHINE DOES THREE THINGS:

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Third—It repeats any number as many times as desired, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, etc.

It is simple, accurate, rapid and durable. Nickel plated and furnished with steel figures in any of the three sizes shown below. Other sizes to order.



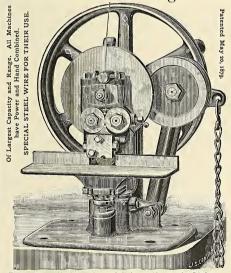
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Where per thousand books costs but one half that used by any other Stitcher.

No. 1 Size stitches from 1-16 to 9-16 inch thick, go to 100 stitches per minute.

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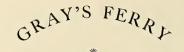
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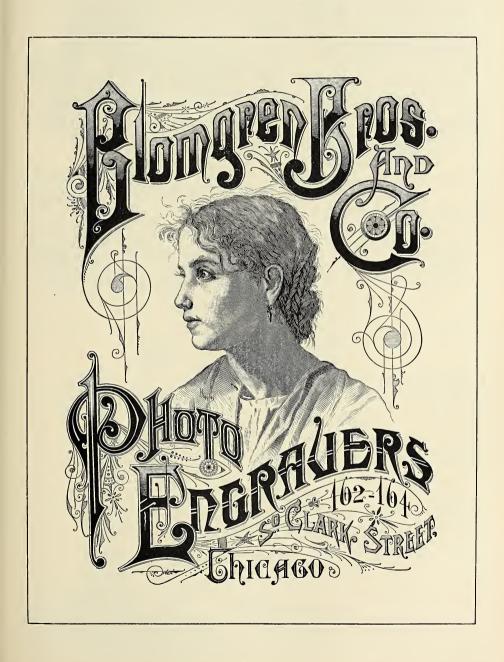
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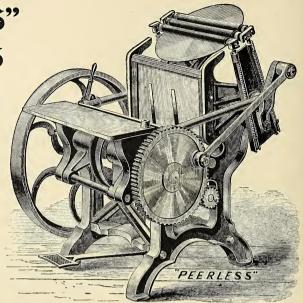
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PARTIES WHO HAVE USED THE "PEERLESS" PRESSES FOR YEARS, DECLARE THAT THE "PEERLESS" WILL EARN MORE MONEY FOR THE PRINTER, WITH LESS OUTLAY, THAN ANY OTHER JOB PRESS IN USE. BUY THE "PEERLESS" AND SAVE MONEY.

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WE BUILD SEVEN SIZES OF THE "PEERLESS" PRESSES: ALSO A LARGE LINE OF POWER AND LEVER CUTTERS. WE ALSO BUILD THE CLIPPER AND JEWEL JOB PRESSES TO MEET THE MARKET FOR LOW-PRICED MACHINES AND LOW FIGURES. ALL TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS SELL OUR MACHINES. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.

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The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the first at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

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It is so made that a full sheet of cardboard may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

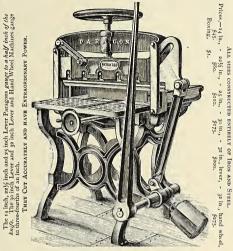
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THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



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DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

Power Wire Stitching Machine.

Price,	No. 3	,			-		-	\$350.00
46	Steel	Wire,	Round,	-		-		.25
46	"	66	Flat, -		-		_	•35

GUARANTEED.

Only two adjustments—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

It does not require an expert machinist to keep it in order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from one sheet to one-half inch thick through the back or saddle.

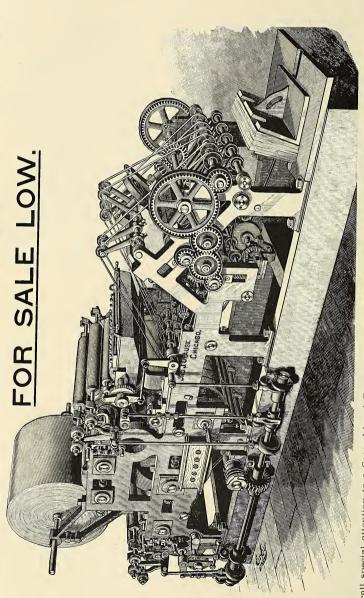
> There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples. No limit to the amount of its work. Any girl or boy can operate it from the start. Simple and durable. Weighs 250 lbs.

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A CLAUSE WEB PERFECTING PRESS



We call special attention to a Second-hand Press of the above pattern, used but nine months, and as good as new, which we offer for sale all complete, with Stereotyping outfit,

PRICE, \$5,000: Will be sold on favorable terms.

It will print two pages of a 7-column sheet, and has a capacity of 15,000 per hour. Length of Press and Folder over all is 12 feet; width, 4 feet 6 in, and height, to top of Cylinders, 4 feet. Parties who contemplate putting in a Press of this kind will do well to correspond with us in relation to the above outfit. It is a bargain.

MARDER, LUSE & G., 139 and 141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL,

BARGAINS IN PRINTING MACHINERY, ETC.

WE call special attention to the Clause Web Perfecting Press advertised on another page of this journal. It is a first-class machine, and is not for sale on account of any fault. The press was specially built for a daily paper which lived but nine months, since which time the press has not been used. It is therefore practically good as new. It will print a seven-column sheet, 24 by 36, and has a capacity of 15,000 per hour. It is offered complete, with stereotyping outfit, for the low sum of \$5,000. Parties who contemplate changing from cylinder press to web perfecting press will do well to correspond, as we are prepared to sell on very favorable terms.

IF you require a Double-cylinder Press, we can fill your order for either six or seven column quarto sizes, of either Hoe's or Taylor's make. We have a number on hand from which to select, and will overhaul them thoroughly previous to shipment. If you have a single-cylinder press to trade, give us a description and state size, and we will make you an offer that it will be hard to beat.

* * *

Occasionally we find parties who are printing a six-column quarto sheet and wish to change to a seven-column quarto, but do not desire to purchase an expensive press. We can now offer to such a 41x57-in. Hoe Drum Cylinder, with air springs, that will print a seven-column quarto paper, which we will sell, nicely overhauled, at the low price of \$1,200. We will take a smaller press in the trade.

* * *

WE call special attention to an eight-column quarto Hoe Three Revolution Press, 41½x60 inches. This press is for all practical purposes good as new, and is offered for \$2,500, on favorable terms. Whoever gets this machine will not be disappointed. It is A No. 1, and will do first-class work.

* * *

We also offer for sale a six-column quarto Three Revolution A. B. Taylor Press at the low price of \$1,400. We have sold two just like this, which are giving entire satisfaction. We will overhaul the press of a sto do work as good as a new machine, and anyone getting such a press at the price named gets a bargain. Will take another press in trade.

* * *

WE have just received a 33½x50 Campbell Two Revolution Press, which we can sell either with or without a folder attached. It has front delivery, and is a nice machine. Will do good work. With folder attached we will sell it for \$2,200, or without folder for \$1,800. Speed 1,600 an hour.

* * *

If you are looking for a first-class Cylinder Press, good as new and at reduced figures, we have got it. It is the 33x48-in. Patent Improved Cranston. It has

the reversible motion and late improvements—in short, it is a modern machine in every particular, and will do as good work as a new one. Price, \$1,800.

* * *

In the line of smaller presses we can furnish Cottrell & Babcock, Hoe, Campbell, Taylor, and other makes, of various sizes and styles. We have a Hoe Drum (27½x33½) that will be found to be all right for almost all classes of work. And we have a 25x36 Cranston Patent Improved that is a daisy; it has a perfect register and will do nice work; price, \$1,200. Or we can furnish an 18x24 Potter Drum Cylinder for \$450. It is all right for the ordinary class of job work and circular work, or one page of a newspaper.

THE Gordon Segment Cylinder Press is one that all are not familiar with. The sheets are fed to grippers, the same as on a regular cylinder, and are then printed and delivered on the front of the press, so that every sheet can be plainly seen by the pressman. It is a treadle press, and does good work; is large enough to print one page of a six-column paper and does its work well. It is a very useful press for a party who wants to combine his newspaper and job

* * *

work on one press. Price, \$250.

WE also have a Nonpareil Job Press, 15x25 inches, that will print one page of a six-column paper, and is in nice shape. It has cylinder distribution, and will do work as well as when it was new. Price \$325.

* * *

In the line of Job Presses we can furnish almost anything that may be called for. We are receiving, almost daily, second-hand presses of all the leading makes and all sizes. These we thoroughly overhaul in our shops and ship to purchasers in nice working order, at prices that will satisfy.

* *

We have just received a Chambers Folding Machine that has had but a few months' use. It will fold 16 pages, paste, trim and cover. Size, 47 inches. We offer it at \$1,200—less than half-price. It is a bargain to anyone having use for such a machine. We also have Chambers Newspaper Hand Folders, and a number of Forsaith, Stonemetz, and other kinds, some to attach to presses. Will be sold low and in thorough working order.

* * *

If you want Hand Presses, Paper Cutters, Card Cutters, Stereotype Outfits, Engines and Boilers, Binders' Machinery, etc., second-hand and overhauled, write us for prices. We are in constant receipt of such machinery, and our facilities for putting them in nice working order are unsurpassed. Our prices are reasonable, and we guarantee every machine sold to be exactly as represented. Address

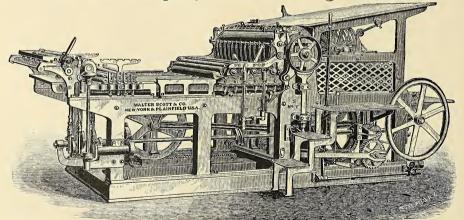
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One-Revolution Printing Machine.

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** The Scott Stop-Cylinder Printing Machine. **





WALTER SCOTT & CO.

Plainfield is forty minutes' ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot—foot of Liberty Street, New York.



Two-Revolution, Stop-Cylinder, Single-Cylinder, Lithographic and Roll-Feed Perfecting Printing Machines, Paper Folders, etc., etc.





A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IV.-No. 10.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1887.

TERMS: \\ \frac{\$2.00}{\text{Single copies, 20 cents.}}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LEISURE GLEANINGS OF A PRINTER.

NO. I .- SPECIALTIES IN PRINTING OFFICES.

A LITTLE over thirty years ago your humble servant was working as a journeyman printer in New York. Marvelous changes have occurred within that period of time; many of the companions of my young and vigorous manhood have either passed away, or, like myself, drifted into other pursuits, while a few are still working at "case," doing duty until the great "foreman" orders the "form closed" and their "matter footed up," preparatory to an eternal settlement.

Ever changing and drifting, as inventions and improvements suggest and necessitate, with fresh blood and vigor being infused into its business life from all sources, New York at all times offers to the employing printer a wide field for study and instruction. Among the new departures noticed, in a late visit, none is attracting more attention than that of specialties in the printing business.

Like law and medicine, the printers of New York are drifting in that direction, and judging from the apparent success of the movement it will soon have to be seriously considered by the employing as well as the journeymen printers of the country at large. What was an exception thirty years ago has now become the rule, and offices equipped to print everything from a mammoth circus poster up to a wedding circular, are now among the things of the past. Establishments are now exclusively devoted to law-book and brief printing, catalogue, directory, theatrical, railroad, mercantile and artistic work; others are confined to labels and show-cards, some printing entirely from engraved and electrotype plates; also booksellers' and authors' edition work, setting type and preparing plates for pressrooms, and patent insides of country papers has considerable of a following. In fact there is scarcely a single establishment of any magnitude in New York at present doing all the work technically known as book and job printing. This is a great change, for even as late as twenty years ago there were many large blanket establishments in full operation, and, in addition, some of the great metropolitan daily newspapers had extensive job printing attachments yielding big profits; at present all such have been abandoned as unprofitable investments, in

consequence of not being able to meet the competition of "specialists," who are invariably practical printers of managing capacity and skill. Not only the newspapers of New York, but also those of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville have been forced by sharp competition and low prices out of the job printing field, and at the present time, apart from so-called employing printers of the compromise and bankrupt school-a kind of brigand, who, after proving a scourge to the business, eventually closes an ignoble career by taking in everything that offers at any price, paying nothing except what is left after the sheriff's flag has ornamented his establishment—the only remaining illegitimate competitors which honorable printers have to contend with, are the stationers and perambulating solicitors. But this class is fast disappearing, for under the competition which "specialists" have inaugurated, job printing is done at figures which neither the influence of newspapers nor the advantages which stationers have by reason of office and store conveniences, can set aside or counterbalance, there being quite as much difference between the printer and stationer as distinguishes the tailor from the shoemaker, the pretence of that or any other class of middlemen undertaking to do printing without being practically engaged in it, necessarily partakes either of fraud or misrepresentation, for the work has to be farmed out to the lowest bidder who cuts in stock and workmanship, in order to realize his legitimate profits. The pursuits are quite as far apart as that of the practicing physician differs from the druggist. Under the new departure, this, too, will soon come to an end; the handwriting is already on the wall, and the avenger is the "specialist," for slightly changing the language of a great printer and philosopher, who died long ago, and whose centenary the craft throughout the world should fittingly celebrate,

He who by the press would thrive, Himself must either pull or drive.

Upon reflection, it will be seen that going into specialties presents some advantages. It does not necessitate the building up of mammoth printing establishments, with all the modern attachments of binding, stereotyping and lithography requiring just so much work every day at any price, in order to keep up running life; whereas, specialists can generally find enough work to keep fully employed,

and if slack times happen to come, the losses would be comparatively triffing. In this way the commercial printer will find constant use for his material; and the book, law, show and railroad specialists can keep their expensive presses and heavy fonts of body and display type moving, items which materially run up the footings of printing offices generally. If this movement accomplished nothing more, this is a great consideration, for it may be safely estimated that, under the old system, fully one-half the material in the book and job printing offices of the country is constantly standing idle waiting for custom, with many heavy fonts of book and display type not used even once a year, which, counting the interest and insurance, absorbs so much of the profits of the establishment. While this could, in a measure, be overcome on the specialty plan, it would, in addition, enable the employing printer and his workmen to become more thorough in their equipment, study up the artistic relations of their line of work, and thus educate the taste of customers and the public generally.

All experience goes to prove that the success of a printing business is not dependent on its size, or the amount of money invested, for it is generally conceded that the most disastrous failures occur in the large establishments, and the leading cause for this is the necessity of having to do work without adequate profit in order to keep machinery and hands fully employed. A mammoth printing house is a formidable thing for either manager or proprietor to contemplate every day in the year. When it is in the full tide of success the sight is exhilarating, and makes the manager feel as if he was working a gold mine; but whenever an epidemic, commercial panic or labor strike occurs, the outlook is depressing and appalling, often leading up to insomnia, indigestion and premature death. Every person employed in a printing house has to be paid so much money every day, whether there is profit in the work or not, and the standing room and material which they occupy and handle is often the most valuable part of the plant. Like a menagerie, it must be constantly filled with customers in order to pay running expenses, and should be crowded to yield a profit; as a perpetually burning furnace, it is a constant expense, and even when the fires are extinguished, rust and interest are eating and destroying the property.

A striking contrast between the two systems is evidenced in the checkered history of the printing offices of New York, within my recollection. Death has been more lenient with the man than the master. Although a few of my fellow craftsmen of thirty years ago are still living, singular as it may seem, there is not one of the large printing offices then in New York, such as Trow, Benedict, Gray, the Olivers, Francis Hart & Co., that have not either drifted into specialties, proved failures, or passed out of existence during that period. On the other hand, moderate sized houses, who have always been engaged in special lines of printing, like Francis & Loutrell, Baker & Goodwin and George F. Nisbett & Co. have done a profitable business from that time up to the present, and two of the firms have not even changed locations or names, or added much to the scope and magnitude of their establishments in at least forty years. This statement is

quite significant, and suggests reflection as well as investigation. It has puzzled reflecting members of the craft to account for the frequent failures as well as the inadequate profits in the printing business. While the question of weekly wages and piecework is fully defined and discussed, the prices obtained for general jobwork varies fully as much as the colors in the rainbow. To my mind, the quality most lacking in employing printers generally is the nerve to refuse work for the reason of not getting a fair price, or having the necessary material to do it profitably. There is no reason why a printer should not keep up the price of his work as firmly as the baker and shoemaker do their commodities; hand out what cost a dollar to produce with one hand, and receive a dollar and a quarter in return for it. As a rule it does not pay to take in a \$750 job of work, and purchase \$1,000 of material to do it with. The bane of the printing business is the accumulation of a class of property which, when forced to sale, has no relative market value. Any ordinary man can move along in the old way just as long as he is backed with plenty of money and material, for

"Wrens may prey where eagles dare not perch."

But the true test of ability and skill consists in doing business with a limited supply of either one. In the present struggle for success, economy, intelligence and special advantages in doing work are pertinent matters to consider. How to accomplish the best results with the least possible investment of money and labor, being the question of the hour, necessitate the concentration of men's forces into special channels adapted to their genius and skill. The laggards must drop out of the race or be ignominiously crushed, and the men who want to hold their own in the world today must unquestionably be in line with the latest specialties and improvements.

RICARDO.

NOTE.—Recognizing THE INLAND PRINTER as at the head of the printers' periodicals of the country, with the most pronounced standing and largest circulation, the cordial invitation to contribute to its columns contained in the editor's letter, May 20, while considered a personal compliment, is, out of consideration for the welfare and happiness of my fellow craftsmen, accepted as somewhat of a command, Having for years past furnished articles to the press, on printing and kindred subjects, under the signature of "Ricardo," unless contrary to the rule of The INLAND PRINTER, the same will be attached to whatever is done in your service by Yours respectfully, RICHARD ENNIS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING-PAST AND PRESENT.

BY J. B. L., LONDON, ENGLAND.

It is now some fifty years since I entered a printing office to be taught the art and mystery therein practiced. During the half century forming the interregnum, I have been, either as man or master, actively engaged in that business. I purpose to recount the changes I have witnessed during that period, and to show that, however fleeting time may be, the progress in this special department of art has not lagged.

Fifty years ago printing was pretty much the same as when Caxton had his office in the liberties of Westminster Abbey, little or no improvement having been made. No other than hand-cast type was used, and it was considered a doubtful point whether the cut matrices in which it was cast were superior or inferior to those used by the first

English printer. Machinery was then in its infancy; true, Appelgath had supplied Walters, of the Times newspaper, with a machine, and, equally true, that other newspaper proprietors possessed machines, but their use was surely exceptional. Hand presses existed in abundance, and, indeed, it was to these that nearly the whole of book literature owed its origin. The wooden press was to be seen here and there, and I have met with old members of the trade who had worked at none other. Those that I have seen did not differ materially from the earliest press of which we have any knowledge. Its main features were its screw, lever and counter weight, and, may I add, its inadequacy to perform the work required of it, except at a very slow rate; and yet the decayed workmen, to whom I have already alluded, would boldly assert that with its broken "run in" and "two pulls," they could perform more and better work than their successors with the Stanhope, the first invented iron press. Of course, these old men spoke also favorably of the balls, or dabbling process, and railed at the innovation of composition rollers.

I readily grant that they did some glorious work with their pelt dabblers; nay, I will go so far as to say that for a card or circular nothing beats a ball made of composition. It was almost universally employed for this kind of work in the district in which I was taught printing. It would be difficult, I fancy, to find a man capable of using a dabbler nowadays. I still retain the trick so necessary for the proper and speedy distribution of the ink.

I have alluded to the many presses, or rather forms of presses, employed in my earliest printing days, and even yet occasionally to be found. Those in most common use fifty years ago were the Albion, Atlas and Columbian. Their order of merit may be taken as placed, although if power rather than speed had been sought after, the order should be reversed, the leverage of the Columbian being the most powerful. For easy, smooth working, simplicity of action, and speed, I know of nothing, even today, equal to the first named. I do not allude to the "linked" Albion, but to the improved Albion, in which the links gave way to the "chill."

Some forty years ago I commenced a tramp through England in search of work. During that tramp, I fell across these strange examples of presses: the Ruthven, the Cogger, and the Bellows press. In all my various conversations on trade matters with trade members I never fell across a man who had worked or even seen the first named, of which I will give a rough description. To look at it you would say that it bore a greater resemblance to a mangle than a printing press, with its square frame of wood and lack of press characteristics. The bed upon which the form rests is stationary; the platen, on the other hand, is movable. The sheet is placed on a tympan, as is usual; then the tympan is lowered. This done, the operator, by pressing his foot on a treadle, releases the platen, which immediately commences to descend the inclined ribs. The run-in, or rather run-over, is regulated by meeting the platen when it has reached the level, and so breaking its traveling force over a chalk-mark on the tympan, when a side lever is brought into play, which gives the necessary pressure. On a heavy job, a broadside,

for instance, to do this effectually the weight of the entire body must be thrown onto the lever. It was some time before I could get into the knack of doing this, nor was it a safe thing to do. My non-success was not mended by my being told that my predecessor had met with a severe accident. The pressed-down lever flies up with terrific force, if through timidity or any other cause it is relieved of the weight of the operator. In the accident referred to, the force was so great that the unfortunate workman, when picked up, was found to have his jaw broken. When, however, the operation was thoroughly mastered, there was little or no danger, and I soon found myself capable of working off a token per hour. The Cogger has two spiral springs fixed on the top of the main staple, their object being to bring back the handle, or rather lift the platen. The Bellows press is simply a bellows, or rather a press constructed on the bellows principle.

With such instruments as those named, all bookwork, job printing, and the chief of our newspapers were printed half a century ago. Then, of course, cheap newspapers were not possible. I knew the son of Willson, one of the pressmen engaged to assist the "working off" the Courier newspaper. Two presses were used for its production. When the news of the victory of Waterloo was announced, there was, as may reasonably have been expected, an enormous demand. It is easy to conclude that that demand was not promptly satisfied. Twelve hours' work at the rate of 200 per hour, a full average speed, even under pressure, would only produce 2,400 in twelve hours, not enough to supply a single book stall at a much-used station for an hour at the present rate at which newspapers are sold, when containing news of half the importance of that named.

Contrast this with the machinery now at the command of printers. To this end, I will describe what I saw in a midnight visit to Reynolds', or rather Dick's, printing office, in the Strand, London.

I purposely selected the time when the forms were about to be stereotyped for machine. The whole of the pages, saving the two containing the later news, had been already affixed to the machine, or rather the two machines. The last page but one was brought to the stereotypers as I entered. The caldron of metal is there in its molten state. The form is laid on an iron surface, sheets of paper laid on the face of the type, hot and cold pressure applied, and the matrix is formed. This is bent into a hollow cylinder, made exactly to fit the machine, the metal is poured in; it is, when cooled, planed and so made type high; picked, and is ready for working. The two forms took exactly twenty minutes to stereotype and prepare. I followed them to the machine, and was astonished to find that in less than three minutes the machine, or, as before stated, machines, were in full swing, producing no less than 28,000 per hour.

Each roll of paper contained 4,000 copies—no layeron and no taker-off being required; neither were counters, inasmuch as the sheets were collected in nines on a rack, three of such deposits forming a quire (27).

As I stood watching these pieces of marvelous mechanism, I was mentally calculating how many persons the

production of the same number of copies would have required in my earliest connection with the printing business. This I found to be a more difficult task than I magined. Indeed, it soon struck me that it would have been quite impossible to produce them at all in the time.

Stereotyping fifty years ago was in its infancy, and only used for bookwork. Printing from a continuous sheet was not known. Bent stereotypes to fit cylinders were undreamed of. It would have taken four hand presses to print a single side. Under these conditions, am I not justified in saying that the production of 28,000 per hour would have been found impossible, even if sufficient demand could have been realized for their distribution?

I will conclude by furnishing particulars that will give a faint notion of the persons dispensed with by the introduction of the improved mechanical helps at the command of this firm. To simplify matters, I will leave presses out of consideration, and take machines commonly used twenty years ago, for my comparison. Their average rate may be taken at 1,000 per hour. To produce at the above rapid rate it would require 28 layers-on, 28 takers-off, 10 counters and folders, 28 machinists, 10 wetters-down—total, 104. I am certainly not wrong in saying that the whole of the machinists and underlings in this office did not comprise a dozen.

Am I not right in saying that, however fleet time may be, art, in so far as it applies to printing, is no less rapid. In a single half century this trade may be said to have been revolutionized. Indeed, such a revolution was never before known. This is the more remarkable from the fact of the trade remaining in a lethargic condition for four hundred years after its origin—that is, with few known improvements worthy of mention. These facts go far to prove that, as a rule, whatever man's requirements may be, they will sooner or later be supplied.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER,

A LINGUISTIC DISSERTATION.

BY G. BORHM

THE average compositor is not expected to know more than one language - his mother tongue - and even this one, alas, how often is it little known by him. Some great man, whose name I cannot recall, once said that one but learns his own language by studying the idioms of foreign nations. Everyone who ever attempted to study more than his native tongue fully comprehends the truth of this sentence. Every step one makes, every rule, every word one acquires from the foreign grammar, opens new vistas on the horizon of one's mother tongue. The comparative study, so advantageous for the acquirement of a language, can only assert itself while one studies a second, a third, or more idioms. Unconsciously we compare, place side to side this rule and that rule, and thus gain a knowledge of our own language which we would otherwise have had no occasion to acquire. Our modern education involves within its meaning the knowledge of one or more foreign languages. Our public school curriculum includes either French or German, and to know either one of these foreign languages besides our own mother tongue is, under

the present circumstances, a decided advantage, if not a necessity in this country.

But, notwithstanding the advantages brought by the knowledge of the foreign tongue, and its apparent necessity, we still meet a large percentage of American-born citizens who do not care to sacrifice time and money to its study. It is not my purpose to break a lance for the benefit of the entire community, within these pages, but I may venture to do so for the benefit of a class—the one whose interests are directly identified with the interest of THE INLAND PRINTER—the compositors' class.

I have had occasion to set from manuscript in a number of languages, some of which I hardly saw in letters or heard them spoken before, and while I possess sufficient knowledge of German, French, Spanish and Italian to get along, I have been obliged, or better, I undertook it, to set up type from Scandinavian, Hollandish, Portuguese and Greek manuscript, being totally ignorant of the former three languages, and remembering but little about the last. In each case I may say, without boasting, I have earned the satisfaction of my patrons. I fully admit that it is a somewhat disagreeable blow for an intelligent being-it always appeared to me more than that, a hard blow - to be obliged to set from copy the sense and meaning of which is to him as "Spanish Village" - Spaniches Dorf, as the German says. Still, one can make the best of it, and I considered it ever so much pride to swim through the stream without breaking down. It may interest some of the readers of The Inland Printer to hear something about the manner by which I managed to perform the

First, when I received manuscript in a language of which I knew little or nothing, I tried to acquire some book, as a rule, a grammar or handbook, which would explain in brief outlines the rudimental rules of the language. Generally the first leaves of the book gives the pronunciation and succession of consonants and vowels. Thus we can learn, for instance, that the double "11" of the Castilian, is the equivalent of the Italian "gl," or the Portuguese "lh." Therefore, it is important to study before all, the alphabet of the language, the letter combinations, etc. Next we look for the accents peculiar to the same. Very few languages are burdened with a large number of accents; these, and their meaning, can be studied in a very short time. There is the acute, grave, circumflex, and a few others, which figure in most all the foreign tongues, and almost invariably with the same consequence. The accent fills an important place in the rank of letters. In some of the languages the meaning of a word totally changes by misplacing or omitting one of these miniature tyrants. So, for an example, stands the word "uj" in the Hungarian language for "new," while an accent over the u, "új," changes it to "the finger." As a rule, the accent indicates the syllable upon which the stress of the tone rests in speaking, and, as above mentioned, this may be of the greatest importance.

Being acquainted with the accents of the language in question, and somewhat of their use, it will be necessary to look into the manner in which the different genii are shown. Usually it is in the ending of a noun which indicates the genus of it. In the Roman idioms we find the "a," at the close of a word, the representative of the feminine gender. Thus we can safely rely upon the *ending* in case the article has been written indistinctly and cannot be deciphered, or *vice versa*, and so avoid errors.

With these helps at hand, the compositor will soon be able to set a foreign language, otherwise unknown to him, with comparative ease and surety, even when the copy is written indistinctly. This system appears, at first consideration, to call for the devotion of a good deal of time, rendering it almost impossible to adopt in case of necessity. Still, I can assure the reader, from my own experience, that it takes but a few hours close study and attention in my case, a devotion of the evening to its study the night before I started to set from the copy-to make one sufficiently acquainted with a good deal of the rudiments and many of the rules of the language, which will be of untold help to the compositor during the process of putting the manuscript into type. Many an error will thus be avoided, and the machine-like procedure of setting copy without an understanding of its meaning reduced to a minimum, even made interesting. How often has it happened to the author of this article to stand before some hieroglyphical sign which he could not possibly have deciphered had he not previously studied the rudimental rules of the language. The Spanish "y," for instance, which stands for the word "and," has always been a source of great trouble and annoyance to me. I have dragged this one character many a time out of all sorts of positions given to it by the carelessness of the rapid writer. I have often exhumed it out of and separated it from a heap of letters with which it had nothing whatever to do. and the wrong connection of which I could not have dreamed of if I had not studied the simple rules about its meaning and use in the Spanish language, and applied them accordingly.

I therefore repeat that, although it may appear absurd, it is of the greatest advantage to the compositor to make himself somewhat acquainted with the language in which he is supposed to set up copy. I certainly do not pretend that a few hours, or even days' study of a language will add considerably to the linguistic capacities of the learner, or be of any other beneficial consequence to him than the help it will afford to reduce the difficulty in setting up copy in a strange idiom, but I contend, and that decidedly, based upon actual experience, that this help cannot be denied, and is really of no small importance; it will repay the learner manifold for the time spent in the endeavor. For this reason, respected reader, should you ever be obliged to set up copy in a language unknown to you, try to find time to look for a grammar or handbook relating thereto. Study:

First. The alphabet, and possible letter combina-

Second. The articles and gender—endings of nouns. Third. The accents, their significance and use.

Equipped with such a rudimental knowledge you will find the difficulties of your task greatly reduced, and unexpected success and satisfaction the result of your labors. Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INTERNATIONAL SHORTHAND CONGRESS AND PHONOGRAPHIC JUBILEE.

BY R. T. D., ENGLAND.

NE of the most important of the various commemorations to be celebrated in the English capital this year is the celebration of the introduction of shorthand into England, in the year 1587, just three centuries ago, with which is to be combined the jubilee of phonography, or phonetic shorthand, invented in 1837, a system which has created an entire reformation in the somewhat crude facilities previously available for the preservation of oratorial language, and has proved one of the chief levers to revolutionize journalism, advancing the newspaper press to its magnificent position as the moving power of the world.

Many forms of abbreviated sign writing are supposed to have been practiced by the learned writers of Greece, Egypt and Persia long before the commencement of the Christian era, but no reliable data for this supposition has been discovered. About the year 60 B.C., Plutarch, the greatest of historians, tells, in his life of Cato the younger, of one Marcus Tullius Tiro, a namesake of Cicero, who introduced a system called "nota," which was destined to become popular among many of the eminent men of the time. This system of character writing was considerably extended by Seneca, until the number of characters employed are said to have exceeded seven thousand. Its use appears to have been confined to the Romans, and died out with the fall of their empire. Throughout the Middle Ages nothing is recorded of the further practice of the art.

Shorthand was unknown in England until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who did so much in the advancement of learning that many excellent reforms in the pursuit of literature were introduced. In the year 1587, Dr. Timothe Bright, author of several important medical works, introduced to the world a system which he called "Characterie." which seems to have been the foundation for many of the systems of other inventors in after years. Little, however, is known of the early practice of the art in England, many of the works known to have been published not now being in existence. Innumerable inventors were constantly introducing something new and improved in every detail, but though three hundred systems appeared in the course of two hundred and fifty years, very little was achieved in the interest of shorthand; indeed, one system was generally a plagiarism of the other. Since the invention of the "winged art," considerably over eight hundred works have appeared in England, half of which owe their existence to phonography.

Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, in whose honor the idea of the congress has been originated, was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, January 4, 1813, and his life has proved a long and earnest endeavor to leave something behind him calculated to be of lasting worth to mankind, possessing one of those master minds which occasionally illuminate the ofttimes gloomy pages of history, by promoting something in the development of civilization and the extension of knowledge; the interest

of peace in preference to that of war. As a youth he displayed an unusual amount of zeal and perseverance, when at the age of seventeen he acquired Byrom's system of shorthand, and for several years afterward favored Taylor's system, in which he succeeded in obtaining a speed of one hundred words per minute. Finding none of the systems to meet with his ideas, he invented a system of his own, which he presented to the world just fifty years ago, under the title of "Stenographic Sound-hand." This has been wonderfully improved, and run through about fifteen distinct editions, until it now assumes the almost perfect system called "Phonography," of the present day. Even now, after so many years' practice of his own system, Mr. Pitman is not averse to any alteration for the better, but very few have been suggested during late years. With his shorthand, Mr. Pitman also introduced a style of common-sense or level-headed spelling, which receives the approbation of some of the ablest scholars of the day. Its adoption would help much to make the English tongue one of the easiest instead of what it now is - the hardest language in the world to acquire. There is every reason why our words should be spelled as we pronounce them, and none why they should not.

Phonography has a great many followers in all parts of the world, for it is applicable for use in any language. Mr. Pitman's books have had an enormous sale, some of them having exceeded a million copies. Many standard works have been issued, printed from engraved characters, and a number of lithographed magazines enjoy a very large circulation.

Most of the systems used in the United States and Canada (their number is not few) are undoubted plagiarisms of phonography. Perhaps they may be adapted to suit the country, but no expert phonographer would experience difficulty in deciphering them, so great is their resemblance to the original system.

Inventive geniuses have been busily employed during the past ten years in the propagation of new departures in the art of shorthand-writing. Some of them have opened out some excellent ideas, but altogether too complex to be practicable. Pocknell's "Legible Shorthand," introduced about five years ago, was sent forth with considerable bombast; but it is never heard of now. The only system meriting public favor, besides phonography, is the French of M. Duployan, known in England as the "Sloan Duployan," which has many advocates. The German systems of Stolze and Gabelsberger are becoming well known, and have great merit.

Altogether, the general outlook for the practice of shorthand is a bright one. It is quickly becoming one of the necessary subjects in the curriculum of a good education. The wielder of the pen finds no little difficulty in finding employment if he cannot make use of this modern style of caligraphy.

By a coincidence, the tercentenary of shorthand and the jubilee of phonography fall in the same year, and stenographers purpose holding a large gathering in London, during September, to celebrate the two events, and provide a lasting memorial. It is a matter of no little satisfaction to note that young typographers are taking a great interest in the acquirement of shorthand. Many compositors are well acquainted with the art, and accept it as copy. In many cases shorthand copy proves more legible than the longhand copy produced by reporters, for some of it is a dreadful scrawl. The time is drawing surely nearer when the old, antiquated style of writing will have to give way, and let the result of progressiveness take its place.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. XIII .- BY WALTER L. KING.

THIS article, the last of the series upon Buenos Ayres printing establishments, will dwell fully upon the typographical establishment of Messrs. Stiller & Laass. The firm is the largest on the South American continent; therefore let it receive a lengthy notice.

Soon after one o'clock, on a hot afternoon, last February, the writer called and asked for the Señor Stiller (partner Laass is traveling in Europe). That gentleman soon came forward, and after a little discussion led the way to his private office.

"Pray be seated," said he, accompanying the words by placing on the desk before me a bunch of old *Chicago Lithographers*, on which to glance, while he himself scanned the pages of The Inland Printer.

Stiller is a courteous, business-like person, of about twenty-eight years of age. Having no stiff formalities, we soon became friends, and dropped into operations immediately.

This is one of the most important establishments of the kind existing in the capital. By the employment of competent persons in the utilization of an infinite variety of printing material the firm has obtained considerable notoriety for the superior excellence of the work turned out. The premises of the Señors Stiller & Laass (the former gentleman is a German and the latter an Argentine) are situated in calle San Martin, at number 160. About three hundred persons are employed, including the workshop at La Valle 241 (of which more anon), who, sallying forth into the narrow street at close of working hours, in a body, would seem to block the thoroughfare for a few minutes.

This institution had a humble origin, but by the indefatigable zeal of its proprietors and the great number of works elaborated, with the prompt manner in which they were produced, coupled with a proportionate increase in the materials, which have been applied wisely and profitably, the firm quickly reached its present high standing. The printing office was founded in February, 1882. Although among the three hundred employés are scores of artisans of different nationalities, not one Englishman is employed, a somewhat surprising fact. Work commences at seven in the morning, continuing to half-past five in the evening. From eleven to half-past twelve is allowed for breakfast.

The building is of two stories, the whole being of considerable capacity, yet press of business has caused the directors to see that even larger premises are necessary, and important enlargements are therefore in contemplation.

At present the premises are crowded with material, making several rooms uncomfortably close and hot.

Of the ten great departments which constitute the present edifice, each one is devoted to distinct work, and are managed by the more intelligent of the workmen.

In the event of fire breaking out, the devouring element will probably make but little headway, for a large reservoir is located in the building, with water pipes running all over the place, thus assuring a good supply of the needful in any emergency. Besides this precaution the firm is insured for \$160,000 in five reliable companies.

The first office a visitor sees on entering the establishment is the counting room, in which five persons are engaged. The next department, which lies a few yards farther back, is where most of the big machines are located, consisting of nine lithographic, nine printing, four Grandes, one Prussian, one Universal, from M. Gally, New York,being the only North American printing machine in this big concern-and three numbering machines. This department is one hundred and fifty feet long by sixteen wide. The greater part of the presses and machinery are from Germany and France, though three of Dawson's Wharfdales and some minor English material was observable, the whole being driven by a steam engine of seven horsepower, the latter from Rushton, Proctor & Co., of Lincoln, England. There is also a machine for ink grinding. Fifty men are employed in this department.

The room devoted to lithographing has ten presses, and a special apparatus for stereotypes of all classes. There are from 4,500 to 5,000 stones, adapted to all kinds of work; also the necessary paraphernalia required to execute any class of work in this line of business. Forty-five hands are engaged in this department. In the engraving room fifteen operators and four apprentices are kept busy. The machines consist of a Universal, a Pantograph, and three engraving instruments on different systems. Considerable material is located in this room. Photo-lithographing has likewise an office, replete with all modern appliances.

Now, let us take a look around upstairs, where the composing room is located. Sixty-five men and a few boys are busy at work. Here is an immense amount of material in this department, nearly all coming from Germany. The forms are lowered to the pressroom by machinery, an advantage which is highly appreciated.

In the bookbinding department, where also is carried on an extensive business in the blank book line, there are two presses, two ruling machines (from Philadelphia, if I am not mistaken), two cardboard cutting machines, and three paper cutters. Here may also be found a machine for making book backs, two for sewing, and one pamphlet stitcher. Forty men find occupation in this room, and twelve Grandes, which produce about 4,000,000 numbers monthly, and make a terrible racket in doing so.

This establishment has been the first in Buenos Ayres to utilize the services of woman—at once the friend and foe of man—for here twenty-four of them are employed, and it is stated they do their work with "promptness, cleanliness and satisfaction." [Which is certainly to their

credit.—*Ed.*] In this room is revised, numbered and packed all the different varieties of stamped and bank paper issued by the firm, the material for the latter work being imported from New York. Still another department contains four machines for cutting paper, two presses, and one machine for cutting memorandum books and cards, and two machines for iron and stub cutting, which employs seven hands. Two porters' services are always found necessary in the large paper deposit, where material to the value of \$55,000 is stored. A like amount of labor is expended on the room containing \$8,000 worth of inks and varnishes. The engine-room contains the motor, before mentioned, for running the twenty-five machines. Three mechanics are engaged.

Eleven hands have two departments to themselves in which to execute their tasks at the rubbing and renovating of lithographic stones.

Here are some interesting figures concerning the working of Messrs. Stiller & Laass' establishment.

o .	
Typographic impressions each month	1,000,000
Lithographic impressions each month	800,000
Annual consumption of materials	\$80,000
Monthly salaries of employés	\$12,000
Value of machines on premises	\$70,000
Value of type on premises	\$50,000

The writer was surprised when the Señor Stiller said, "Now let us go to the other workshop," not having heard previously that the firm had other premises. To calle Lavalle 241, then, nearly ten minutes walk, away we went, and found a considerable workshop in full activity. It is a vast storage place of material belonging to Stiller & Laass, consisting of an immense assortment of books and stationery. The bookbinding art is carried on extensively by some twenty operatives, women being plentiful among them. A dozen hands, also, are engaged in lithographing on the same premises.

Latterly, a stereotypic outfit has been provided; but at moment of writing no steam-driven machinery is in the establishment—a state of affairs that will not last long, however.

We now returned to San Martin 160, sometimes called the imprenta "La Union," and had a short conversation before parting. "In which months of the year are you most slack?" "We are never so—always busy. For months we have been working overtime, from seven in the morning till seven at night. Our machines, indeed, frequently run till ten o'clock every night, for weeks."

Such is the state of affairs in the establishment erected by Señor Stiller, such is the general run of work in the printing offices of Buenos Ayres, and such it is likely to continue for several more years to come.

The firm above reviewed execute all varieties of work from cigarette wrappers, the clever photographic reproductions on which are admirably done, considering the purpose to which they are put, to bank drafts and government bills. Bookwork is also a principal feature.

RECAPITULATION.

The series of articles upon the printing offices of Buenos Ayres, began in THE INLAND PRINTER of June, 1886, and continued month after month, with but two interruptions—that of September and January last—until present date of June, 1887, are now concluded.

Every printing office in the city has been noted upon—from those occupying the humblest position, which were awarded full mention, so far as name and location went, to the lengthy reviews given of the biggest establishments in Argentine's capital. Absolutely not one of any note has been missed.

Reprinted in book form, the articles would fill a moderate-sized volume, forming the first, most extensive, most accurate and most practical work upon the typographic art—historical, descriptive, etc.—in South America that has ever been penned.

The following offices, ranking in size in the order given below (Roman numerals in parentheses denote number of article in which they appeared) were reviewed: Driven by steam-Stiller & Laass, San Martin 160 and Lavalle 241 (XII); J. H. Kidd & Co., San Martin 155 (I); Guillermo Kraft, Reconquista 92 (XI), only office the proprietor of which refused to allow an inspection, but full particulars, nevertheless, were obtained from an outsider, and duly reported; Le Courrier de La Plata, Mético 304 (IX); J. N. Klingelfuss, Venezuela 232 and 234 (XI). Driven by gas-Jacobo Peuser, San Martin 96, 98, 100 (VII); George Mackern, San Martin 7 (IV), now, owing to formal retirement of founder, conducted by his son and a partner under style of Mackern & Maclean; Pablo E. Coni, Alsina 60, not, as incorrectly printed, Defensa 60 (VI), printing office removed to Perú 334, but head offices will always remain at first-mentioned address; D. W. Lowe (misprinted Lane) & Co., San Martin 117, and Cuyo 108 (II), being a report on all printing done, by various distinct parties, on the premises known as the Herald building; M. Biedma, Belgrano 133 to 139 (X); Agustin Casá, Moreno 51 (V); Juan A. Alsina, Méjico 634 (X); Juan Checchi & C'ia, Corrientes, 218 (XI). Driven by hand-Viuda Ceroni & Hijos, Reconquista 270; L'Operaio Italiano, Cuyo 267 (XI); Buffet, Tucuan 23 (VI), now Buffet & Bosch; Mariano Marzano, Defensa 139 (VI), printing office has ceased to be, premises pulled down, owner retired (happy man!); Alberto Nuñez, Picdad 135 (X), removed to Piedad 171/2; Luis Maunier, Moreno 240 (XI); B. Borghese, Bolivar 130 (XI), and an accurate bit was also given in article XI of some twenty small jobbing printers.

In addition to the foregoing, the following important newspaper offices, every one executing general printing, were written upon: La Nacion, San Martin 214 to 218 (III); El Nacional, Bolivar 67 (IX); La Patria, Bolivar 92½ (IX); El Correo Español, Piedras 126 (IX); also Argentine Times, Pasco 163 (I), has ceased to exist; and Slandard, Maiph 04 (I).

More by way of a curiosity, yet none the less a matter of interest and instruction, believing it to be a subject that has hitherto never received full notice, were the bounds of the city passed, and an inspection made and full report given of a South American convict printing establishment—that in the penitentiary (VII).

In all, twenty-seven printing offices received more or less ample notice; while the number of smaller ones visited and chronicled, bring the figures up to over fifty, and if there be added to this amount several very small general printers, whose places have escaped notice, also some half-dozen concerns in different departments under supervision of the government, and if there be included all the printing offices of the newspapers and periodicals, then it can with safety be said that Buenos Ayres has quite eighty typographical houses, being one to about every 5,500 souls, reckoning that the city has a population of close on 450,000 inhabitants.

Nationality of proprietors of general printing offices, where obtainable: Italian (principally small concerns), 11; Argentins, Uraguayans and Spaniards, 12; French, 9; German, 4; British, 2; Swiss, 1; North American, 1; Polish, 1.

Some offices work 48 hours per week, others 59; an average will therefore be found in 56.

The average wages for journeymen printers are \$65 per month.
The sanitary state of the offices is, on the whole, good. *Le Courrier de la Plata*, and Kidd's establishment (the former a French house, latter English) particularly deserve mention in this respect.

More than fifteen hundred printers, machinists, lithographers and stereotypers are employed; and that figure can be trebled when reckoning the employment the printing offices give, directly and indirectly, to other people.

In lithography, seven of the biggest firms go in for this branch as much as typography; there are in this city, however, over a dozen houses practicing lithography solely; but one of these, and that the most important, was noticed: M. Martinez, Alsina 257 (XI). Another large firm in same line is that of Baratelli & Cerri, Bolivar 104 to 110; and E. Halitzky, Tacuarí 82.

In stereotyping, only four of the big general printing offices have foundries of their own; but there are some half-dozen growing young concerns in the trade.

The total value of the printing machinery and printing type in actual use in offices in Buenos Ayres hovers between \$750,000 and \$800,000.

WHERE DOES THE MATERIAL COME FROM?

In the supply of printing machinery and type to Buenos Ayres, France comes first, Germany second, England third, Belgium fourth, United States fifth, and Italy sixth.

One-half of all the printing machinery to be seen in Argentine's capital bears the name of Marinoni, of Paris, and this can safely be taken as an index of the export trade of same firm to the greater part of South America.

The other half is composed of machinery from the following countries, and supplied in amount in the order given: France, Germany, England, Belgium, United States.

A small amount of material comes from Italy—and very poor much

Germany has more lithographic machinery in Buenos Ayres than France, and the latter country more than England.

In the supply of machinery for bookbinding departments, Germany is again first, France second, England third and Belgium fourth.

From France comes one-half of all the type used, and Germany, then England, and lastly the United States, complete the remaining half.

With the exception of Italy, North America is last on the list in the matter of supplying the market of the southern continent with goods in the printing and kindred trades' line. A few roller proof-presses, and half-a-dozen treadle-jobbers from New York, same amount of latter from Halifax, also from Boston, a few dozen cases and fonts from Philadelphia, and a score of type series from Chicago, distributed among a dozen houses in this city, constitute the entire supply that has yet come from the States.

The largest machine of North America make is a Hoe drum-cylinder press, located in *Herald* building; formerly the property of a defunct English newspaper published in Montevideo.

The city of Brussels, which could be comfortably stowed away in any small creek of the Mississippi, supplies more machinery than the whole of the cities of North America put together.

It is in the supply of paper ruling machines that the states has an advantage; these articles (twenty in number) are from Hickok, Pennsylvania. France closely follows.

North American machinery and type, wherever used, gives the highest satisfaction. It is particularly noticeable for durability and faithful performance of work.

The sole and only reason for the little demand for material from the states is want of direct steamship communication. Between this port and Europe there are a score of regular liners making trips from Liverpool, Autverp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres, in less than twenty-five days. There is an occasional steamer from Argentine's capital to New York, but no regular, reliable line. Forty days, under present conditions, are occupied ere goods reach this port from the world's metropolis.

"Do you think, with direct steamship communication established, there will be an extension of trade between the printers of this republic and the manufacturers of North America?" was a question put to many typographers in the city. "Yes," was the invariable reply; "there will be an immediate, spontaneous demand for goods from the states, not alone from printers, but from hundreds of other business men."

So it only remains for the desired bi-monthly steam communication to be put on, thereby gladdening the hearts of many millions of people, in order to see the realization of that extended commerce which it is the ambition of THE INLAND PRINTER to see consummated, and which, it will distinctly be seen later on, was initiated by the series of articles upon and entitled "The Printing Offices of Buenos Ayres."



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assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER Co.) to 1	ist our regular stock and make prices on same,	, so that the printing trade will be posted from
month to month on the market value of stand		
PRINT PAPER. PER LB.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	Second Quality, X.
Acme Mills News	Crane Bros. All Linens 20 per ct. dis.	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Standard Mills News 6c Sussex Mills News 5½c Eric Mills News 5c	Royal Crown Linen	The Size 6 is put up in quarter thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
Erie Mills News 5c Colored Poster 6½c	Carey Linen. 226 Royal Crown Linen. 250 Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc 20 per ct. dis. L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms. 20 per. ct. dis.	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
White Poster		224 White Laid 1 55 1 60
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 18c Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid 18c	334 Amber Laid 1 55 1 60 354 Blue Laid 1 55 1 60 374 Canary Laid 1 5 1 60
Extra Super Calendered white and tint oc	Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove	374 Canary Laid 1 55 1 60 384 Corn Laid 1 55 1 60
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint 8½c B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint 8c Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 7½c	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove 130	Second Quality, XX.
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint	St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.)	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut.
Star No. 3, white and tint	No. 1 White French Folio	The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. I White Double French Folio 2 30	No. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors). 2 40 No. 1 White Double French Royal	306 Melon Laid\$1 80 \$1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb 5 85 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb 4 50	PER LB.	326 White Laid 1 80 1 00
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats	336 Amber Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb	ENVELOPES.	366 Azurene Wove 1 80 1 00
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb	We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.	376 Canary Laid
	Commercial Sizes-First Quality, X.	396 Cherry Laid 1 80 1 90
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou-	Manila.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white	sand boxes.	Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.
Florence Mills Blotting, white	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80 234 Amber Laid 1 80 1 90	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 250 Manila New Gov't
	244 Green Laid 1 80 1 90	280 Manila New Gov't 00 1 00
CARD BOARDS.	254 Blue Laid	350 Manila New Gov't
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY, St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-	360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90	thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand	770 Manila Full Gov't 1 40 1 50
Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00 PER 100 SHS.	boxes. NO. SIZES, 6, 6½.	33 - 33
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)\$3 50	126 White Wove\$2 15 \$2 25	Official Sizes—First Quality, XX. Put up in half-thousand boxes,
No. 4 Blanks 3 co No. 5 Blanks 3 25 No. 6 Blanks 3 50	226 White Wove	NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11.
No. 6 Blanks	276 Canary Laid	226 White Wove 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 10 Blanks 4 00	2106 Azurene Wove 2 25 2 35	236 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 12 Blanks	2126 Cream Laid	276 Canary Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 17½ Blanks 55 50 No. 18½ Blanks 7 00 No. 2½ White China 3 25	2136 Duplex (Blue Lined). 2 25 128 White Wove, XXX 2 45 2 55 228 White Wove, XXX 2 50 2 60	286 Corn Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 2½ White China	Full Gov't No. 2, XX.	Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.
No. 5½ White China 4 00 No. 8 White China 6 50 Thin Colored China (six shades) 2 25	In this grade the Sizes 6 and 61/2 are Full Govern-	426 White Wove\$3 30 \$3 60 \$4 45
Thin Colored China (six shades) 2 25 Thick Colored China (fourteen shades) 2 50	ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 61/2.	436 Amber Laid 3 30 3 60 4 45 Official Sizes—Manila.
Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades) 5 00	406 Melon Laid\$1 90 \$2 10	Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades). 2 50 Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades). 5 00 Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades). 13 00 Three-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades). 4 00	416 Fawn Laid	are not kept in stock.
Six ply Pailroad Ticket Board (six shades) 5 00	436 Amber Laid	NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 350 Manila\$1 80 \$2 00 \$2 45
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28 1 55	456 Lt. Blue Laid 1 90 2 10	360 Manila 1 90 2 10 2 60
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28. 1 55 Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28. 1 75 Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28. 1 75 Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28. 1 1 90 Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28. 2 2 5 Show Carle (five shades)	476 Canary Laid 1 00 2 10	380 Manila Ex 3 25 3 70
Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28	486 Corn Laid	770 Manila 2 45 2 70 3 60 880 Manila 4 00 4 25 6 00
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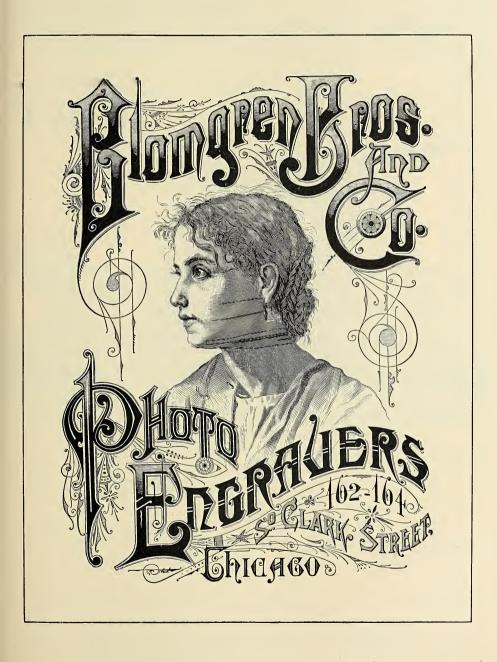
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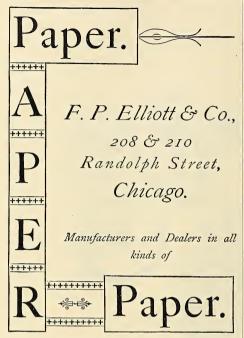
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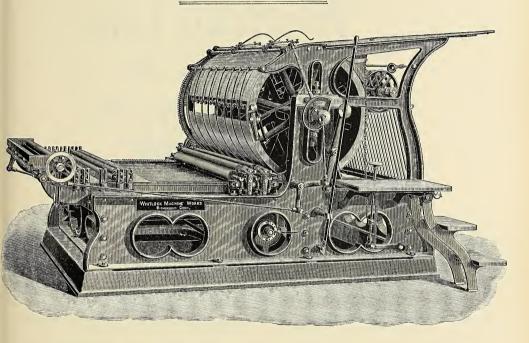
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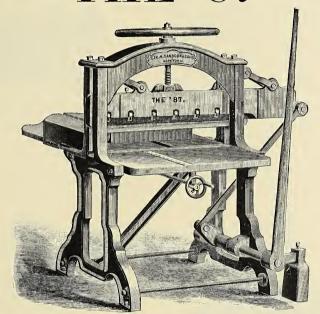
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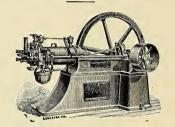
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CHICAGO, JULY, 1887.

ONSIDERABLE feeling has been manifested by the members of No. 9, Pressmen's Union, by the revocation of their charter at the recent session of the International Typographical Union. 'The almost universal expression among the pressmen, however, was that while they were anxious to have the feeders maintain their union, as such, it was both unjust and injurious to the pressmen proper to belong to a body having their name, while they were really in the minority, at the ratio of ten to one. In Albany and Boston, for example, both feeders and pressmen have a separate and distinct organization, a state of affairs which the majority of the delegates thought should be adopted throughout the country.

TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH AMERICA.

M. WALTER LODIA KING, our South American correspondent, has virtually brought to a termination, in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, the series of articles upon the printing offices of Buenos Avres, Throughout the whole twelve chapters, into which this description of the typographic art in Argentine has been divided, a view of deep, practical interest to the American type founder and press manufacturer has been opened up. In the lengthy description of the largest printing establishment in South America, that of Stiller & Laass, we read that in this house, using machinery valued at \$70,000, there is only one printing press of North American manufacture-a "Universal" treadle, from New York-and a similar state of affairs exists in the establishments of nearly all the other firms reviewed.

Regarding the valuable summary given at end of the article, in which the gist of all that has been written upon the subject is reproduced in a few paragraphs, we note several telling and humiliating assertions, which, but for the authority making them, we should deem incorrect. In the city of Buenos Ayres, with a population of 450,000 inhabitants, possessing fifty printing establishments of various sizes and capacities, where the value of the material therein is estimated at \$800,000, our products are comparatively unknown.

These statements furnish food for reflection. Why should a single Paris firm supply half of all the machinery used in the printing offices of South America? What answer can be given to the question: How is it that a French house has manipulated the market of countries south of the equator, and supplied to one of its most flourishing cities alone, in less than ten years, a quarter of a million dollars worth of machinery? And why has it been written, "The city of Brussels, which could be comfortably stowed away in almost any small creek of the Mississippi, supplies Buenos Ayres with more machinery than the whole of the cities of North America put together"? Here there is certainly room for serious reflection. For years past a most extensive market for every class of goods manufactured in connection with the printing trade has been open to the world. We have neglected to compete for the many and valuable prizes which this new and inviting field offered, and allowed the manufacturers of Europe to reap the advantages which we ourselves should have claimed.

But, while regretting our lack of enterprise in that direction during the past twelve years, there is yet ample room in which the industries represented by this journal may be pushed, with immediate advantage to all concerned. South America is just beginning to put on a civilized garb. A steady immigration flow is opening up the several republics constituting the southern continent, and developing their immense and unlimited natural resources. Railways are spanning the country at an amazing rate, and with the progress of these means of rapid communication the old revolutionary spirit of its inhabitants is fast dying out, and a commercial, aggressive, business-like spirit developing.

Our correspondent has further said: "North American machinery and type, wherever used, gives the highest satisfaction. It is particularly noticeable for durability and faithful performance of work." This eulogy is the essence of the replies received from South American printers in answer to an interrogation as to their opinion of the merits of our manufactures. The quotation is a decidedly healthy and auspicious one, especially encouraging to those who see in the near future a market for our productions in the far, far South.

In seeking for the real cause of the paucity of trade between our republic and the republics of South America, we have not far to go. Want of regular, and, if possible, direct steamship communication between New York and Buenos Ayres is, no doubt, if not the only, certainly the main cause. From the continent of Europe to the Plata there are a score of regular steamship lines, a state of affairs which has never existed, not even with a single vessel, between New York and Argentine's capital. Hence the difference between our trade and European trade with such a splendid field as South America presents. There certainly exists steamship communication from New York to Rio Janeiro, but instead of doing good to the countries south of Brazil's capital, the reverse has been the result, and for this reason: Goods are taken to Rio from the states for Argentine, and then must necessarily be transhipped. Now this lovely abode of phthisical complaints is continually affected with some kind of fever, and during several months of each year is boycotted by most vessels to the Plata; so packages and correspondence are delayed for an indefinite number of weeks, or until some chance vessel thinks it worth while to take them along. Thus, sometimes ninety days elapse between the posting of a letter in New York and its receipt in Buenos Ayres, whereas, had they, as formerly, been directed via Europe, a little less than a third of this time would have sufficed to take them to their destination.

The establishment of a steamship line, however, between New York and Rio Janeiro has done some good, and, as showing that trade between the two continents of the western world will no doubt be increased by the establishment of regular communications between other ports, we will briefly comment upon the influences and service done by the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Prior to the opening of this line American type and printing machines were as little known in Rio as they are today in Buenos Ayres. By far the greater portion came from France. But steamers began making regular trips from Brazil's chief port, calling at some half dozen places on the route to New York, and back again, and what has been the result? An immediate improvement in trade, at every port touched, more particularly at Rio Janeiro, concerning which city an American gentleman, resident there, wrote several months ago: "There is an increasing demand for the printing material of the states. North American manufacturers cannot now grumble; they are obtaining a very fair share of the orders issued by the printing office proprietors of Rio." And why may not a like state of affairs ensue with the opening up of rapid transit, by means of swift steamers, between the two greatest republics on the western hemisphere? With these agencies in operation, we could supply the markets

and demands of South America at least as quickly as they are now supplied by European manufacturers - in twentyfive days. In less than ten years there will be a railway from New York to Buenos Ayres, cutting clear through the heart of the great South land, opening up the whole country, and giving us a market practically inexhaustible. But even ten years is a long period, in this busy age, to wait for this iron road to help us; and if our manufacturers are true to their best interests they will lose no time in helping to place a line of steamers on the ocean, carrying the American flag, filled with American products, bound for the ports referred to. Europe is even now receiving increasing demands for its wares from the southern republics, while we are absolutely out of their reckoning.

Two or three years ago one of those delightful junketing parties, known as a "Flying Commission," was, at a. heavy expense to the nation, sent on a trip round the South American Continent, seeking to establish the Monroe doctrine in commerce, for the whole western hemisphere. What has been the result of its labors? Verbose reports, now lying dirty and uncared for, on government shelves, and a vast amount of newspaper comment. We venture the assertion that the series of articles which have appeared in our columns upon Argentine's printing establishments have proved of more practical use to the various printing and bookbinding material manufacturers of the United States, showing how completely they are at present left in the cold, in the matter of supplying their goods in the South American markets, and in calling their attention to the rich field at their disposal, if they will only take prompt action to secure it, than all the voluminous, neglected effusions of flying commissions, or special pleadings of ministers or consuls in the republics south of the equator.

At considerable expense we specially commissioned our indefatigable correspondent to report, in extenso, upon the status of the typographic art in South America. After a year's work he has brought his arduous task to a successful termination. Our primary object in laying before both readers and advertisers the matter in question has been to afford instructive and entertaining reading to the former, and to promote the business interests of the latter. Need we hope our object has been attained?

THE MACKELLAR PLAN OF TYPE MEASUREMENT.

WE herewith present in our present issue the plan of Mr. W. B. MacKellar, of Philadelphia, for measuring the labor of compositors, read before and indorsed at the recent session of the International Typographical Union. Like the Rastall system, which has been fully elucidated in this and other journals, this plan is based upon the assumption that "each letter of the lower-case alphabet bears a fixed relative proportion, one to the other." Admitting this proposition to be indisputable, it is evident that measures based upon the entire alphabet, or only a portion of it, or merely one letter, would be equally just, and would establish a fair labor standard for type composition. Mr. MacKellar proposes that the 1,000 measure shall be the space occupied by 1,000 letter

m's of the font to be measured, instead of 1,000 squares of the body, or em quads. The suspicious compositor may fear that under this plan the letter "m" would be trifled with to his disadvantage, or in other words, that this one letter would be much wider than formerly, in proportion to other letters of the font to which it belonged. Though THE INLAND PRINTER does not believe there is much danger from this source, it is evident that Mr. Mac-Kellar anticipated the objection. In his address before the Buffalo convention, he states: "The danger lies in only one direction-that of an increase in size-and is herewith provided for. Irrespective of any size or face of plain type, the alphabet must occupy a space of not less than fifteen type of its individual lower-case letter 'm.' This forms a barrier impossible to be crossed without instant recognition." It may be urged, however, with plausibility, that Mr. MacKellar, in his anxiety to allay the fears of the compositor, sets up an arbitrary standard, which may in the future be the means of curtailing the freedom of the type founder, and also be the cause of dissatisfaction between employers and employés, which has made the present arbitrary standard so objectionable; but this is among the possibilities rather than the probabilities. Mr. Rastall, in presenting his system, which is based upon the whole alphabet, together with the spaces necessary for correcting the letters into words, was also fearful of the impression prevailing among compositors that the letters would be trifled with to the disadvantage of the compositor. He says:

The space occupied by the alphabet of 25 letters, if multiplied by 40, would give the space which 1,000 letters occupy. (Six letters of the alphabet could have been omitted, and the space of the remaining 20 multiplied by 50 would also have indicated the exact space 1,000 letters would occupy. This course would have been preferable if there was any danger that type founders, in the event of this method of measurement displacing the old method, would cast the letters least used—the j, k, q, v, x and z—out of proportion; but I am satisfied there could not be sufficient gained by this course to recommend it to selfish employers. It will be easy enough to amend the method as indicated, if I am mistaken. The type founder certainly would oppose it, for it could not be done without ruining the font from an artistic point of view).

THE INLAND PRINTER believes that all elements of chance should be eliminated from the work of the compositor. In making up the 1,000 measure on the MacKellar plan, where the line does not contain even ems, we assume the same rule is intended to apply as at present—over an em and less than an en to be counted an en, and over an en to be counted an em. But while we are of the opinion that Mr. MacKellar's plan will not prove quite as accurate a labor basis as Mr. Rastall's, it will, no doubt, be more readily comprehended by those interested, and the accuracy of the measure be more easily verified by the compositor. As compared with the old em method, however, the proposed plan will prove a God-send to the craft, the inequalities alluded to being most trivial when the evils and complaints which now exist are taken into consideration. The time has come when the present outrageous method must be abolished, and that the fixed price per 1,000 ems shall not mean \$15 per week for labor on one font of type, and \$20 per week for labor

on another. The change from the present to another system cannot be accomplished without more or less friction with the contending interests, but with the aid of the type founders, and the manifest justice of the movement, it will doubtless soon be accomplished, and then compositors, employes and type founders will wonder that the ridiculous old methods prevailed as long as they did, and prevented an amicable and permanent settlement.

The following is Mr. MacKellar's address:

Mr. President and Members of the International Typographical Union;

I am here from Philadelphia, in company with my friend, Mr. L. B. Benton, of Milwaukee, as a committee appointed by the Type Founders' Association of the United States to visit this session of the International Typographical Union, to give some expression, if we might be allowed to do so, relative to the subject of the measure of lower-case alphabets, which now engrosses the attention of the craft.

Through your courtesy we have been allowed the privilege of personally appearing before you, which privilege we fully appreciate and thank you for.

The question in course of consideration is one of vital importance, and it should receive the earnest attention it deserves. In character it is widespread, not alone affecting individual cities or hamlets, but the well-being of the printing fraternity throughout the entire country.

I come before you today, not in the character of a type founder, but rather as a compositor and practical printer, and from no selfish motive, individually representing the interests of thousands of American typographers, the mainsprings of a craft unexcelled in point of intelligence by any other extant—a craft ancient and honorable, and whose escutcheons bear branded in letters of living fire, along the entire line of its development, names that are silently revered, and which have become familiar friends through the associations of memory, not only in the workshop but in the household.

At the last session of the International Typographical Union of the United States a committee was appointed to take into consideration the existing variations in the thickness of lower-case alphabets of plain or newspaper type.

The committee met, and, owing to an insufficiency of time to obtain necessary information and data, it reported a resolution, objectionable in principle and difficult of uniform application. The entire scale of measures of lower-case alphabets, from pica down to diamond, was increased one em. as follows:

OL	D SCALE.	NEW SCALE.	OLD SCALE,	NEW SCALE
Pica	12	13	Minion 13	14
Small Pica	12	13	Nonpareil 14	15
Long Primer	12	13	Agate 15	9 16
Bourgeois	12	13	Pearl 16	17
Brevier	13	14	Diamond 17	18

The fact that no one type founder in the United States makes type, of all sizes, with lower-case alphabets thick enough to meet the requirements of the decisions of the committee, at once shows the hardship and impolicy of the resolution.

The effect of this radical change in the thickness of type was probably not estimated by the committee. It not only compels the recutting of a large proportion of fonts of type of all sizes, involving a great and unnecessary expense, but it restricts the choice of an author or a publisher to type of a broad face, even though the necessities of the case demand a thin face, as for directories, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc., and it will necessarily increase the size and cost of books of such character.

Instead of a system so radical, I suggest the following, which is based on the principle of self adjustment, and is so comprehensive that it affords equal rights to the compositor, to the publisher and to the type founder: 1. It secures to the compositor a just and equal compensation for every variety of "lean" or "fat" type. 2. It leaves the choice or selection of faces to the publisher. 3. It in no voise interferes with the present system of plain faces made by any type founder.

I propose briefly to abolish the em quad (or the square of the type) as the standard for measuring matter, and to adopt instead the letter m of the font.

It is patent to all that each letter of the lower-case alphabet bears a fixed relative proportion one to the other. In a font of "lean" type the letter m will be proportionately thinner than the letter m of a font of "fat" type, and so with the other letters.

The following is an illustration of the principle suggested:

EXAMPLE OF A BREVIER LEAN FACE.

Measures 25 ems.

In tying up a page, use fine twine, winding it four or five times round it, and fastening at the right-hand corner, by thrusting a noose of it between the several turnings and the matter with the rule, and drawing it perfectly tight, taking care always to keep the end of the cord on the face of the page. While tying it, keep the forefinger of the left hand tight on the corner, to prevent the page from being drawn aside. The twine being fastened, the compositor removes the page from the ledges of the galley, to see if the turns of cord lie about the middle of the shank of the letter; if they lie too high—as most commonly they do—he thrusts them lower; and if the page be not too broad, he places the fore and middle finger of his right hand on the off side of the head of the page, and his thumb on the near; then, bending his other fingers under, he presses them firmly against the head of the page; he next places the fingers of his left hand in the same position at the foot of the page, and, rasing it upright, lays it on a page-paper; then, with his right hand he grasps the sides of the page, and sets it in a convenient spot under his frame, placing it on the left hand, with the foot toward him, that the other pages that are in like manner set down afterward may stand by it in an orderly succession until he comes to impose them. If the page be a quarto, folio, or broadside, it is, of course, too wide for his grasp, and he therefore carries the galley and page to the imposing-stone, and turns the handle of the galley toward him, and, taking hold of the handle with his right hand, he places the ball of the thumb of his left hand against the inside of the head ledge of the galley, to hold it and keep it steady, and by the handle edwars the slice with the page upon it out of the galley, letting the slice rest

Taking the first example, we find that 25 letter m's fill the measure while in the second example it requires but 21 letter m's to accomplish the same purpose. This difference of 4 letter m's is caused by the variation in thickness of the letter m's of the two different faces. Both examples contain 1,000 m's, and it will be noticed that an equal number of type is contained in each 1,000 m's, though one example exceeds the other in length by 8 lines.

The principle explained adapts itself with a similar result to every face and body of plain type that is made.

No lower-case letter m of any face of type, in calculating, must exceed in thickness the size of the body of the alphabet to which it belongs.

A protection is afforded to the system to guard it from all abuse, real or imaginary, on the part of type founders and publishers. The lower-case letter m is the keystone of the system, and its artistic and mathematical proportions must not be encroached upon. The danger lies in only one direction—that of an increase in size—and is herewith provided for. Irrespective of any size or face of plain type, the alphabet

must occupy a space of not less than 15 type of its individual lower-case letter m. This forms a barrier impossible to be crossed without instant recognition.

The attention of the craft has at times been called to other systems of calculation for composition, notable among which is that of Mr. Samuel Rastall, of Chicago. His system will perform what he states, and it is as equitable as he claims. He describes it as follows:

In studying over the question of a just labor basis for compositors, I came to the

EXAMPLE OF A BREVIER FAT FACE.

Measures 21 ems.

In tying up a page, use fine twine, winding it four or five times round it, and fastening at the right-hand corner, by thrusting a noose of it between the several turnings and the matter with the rule, and drawing it perfectly tight, taking care always to keep the end of the cord on the face of the page. While taking care always to keep site. While the cord on the face of the page. While tying it, keep the forefinger of the left hand tight on the corner, to prevent the heing drawn aside. The page from being drawn aside. The twine being fastened, the compositor removes the page from the ledges of the galley, to see if the turns of cord lie about the middle of the shank of the letabout the mindle of the shall of the let-ter; if they lie too high—as most com-monly they do—he thrusts them lower; and if the page be not too broad, he places the fore and middle finger of his right hand on the off side of the head of the page, and his thumb on the near; then, bending his other fingers under he presses them firmly against the head of the page; he next places the fingers of his left hand in the same position at the foot of the page, and, raising it upthe foot of the page, and, raising it upright, lays it on a page-paper; then, with his right hand he grasps the sides of the page and the paper, which turns up against the sides of the page, and sets it in a convenient spot under his frame, placing it on the left hand, with the foot toward him, that the other pages that are in like manner set down afterward may stand by it in an orderly succession until he comes to improve succession until he comes to impose them. If the page be a quarto, folio, or broadside, it is, of course, too wide for his grasp, and he therefore carries the galley and page to the imposing-stone, and turns the handle of the galley toward him, and, taking hold of the handle with his right hand, he places the ball of the thumb of his left hand against the incide of the head ledge of the sellow to the thumb of ms left hand against the inside of the head ledge of the galley, to hold it and keep it steady, and by the handle draws the slice with the page upon it out of the galley, letting the slice rest

conclusion that all the lower-case letters of a font of type must necessarily bear a certain uniformity to each other in order for the font to recommend itself. That is, it would mar and ruin the appearance of the font if one or two of the letters were "fat," and all the balance "lean." They would instantly be detected as wrong fonts, and no type founder would risk his reputation by turning out such work. Believing this to be the fact, I considered that a certain and just plan for measuring the labor of a compositor would be to first measure the alphabet as a whole, and make the space thus ascertained the unit of measurement. In order to make computation easy, I omitted the last letter z, leaving 25 letters, as 25 is a multiple of 1,000. The space occupied by the alphabet of 35 letters, if multiplied by 40, would give the space which 7,000 letters would occupy.

Having proceeded thus far in my study, it became apparent that the space occupied by 40 alphabets of 25 letters—or 1,000 letters—would establish an unerring labor basis in filling that space with letters, provided nothing but letters were used in filling the space.

I add to each alphabet 2 ems, or squares of the body of the type to be measured, which represent the estimated number of spaces for converting the 25 letters into words.

To put the method I have previously endeavored to explain to the test, let us make the pto 1,000 measure of the bourgeois on the new method. I find that the alphabet of 25 letters, together with the 2 ems or 6 spaces for converting the letters into words, measures almost, but not quite, 14 ems -13% is about accurate; 13%

multiplied by 40 informs us that 555 cms is the space that 40 alphabets or τ ,000 letters and spaces would occupy; 555 divided by τ 1½ (the number of cms previously ascertained to be in a line of the Craftsman) gives the space in lines—32 and ½ of an emover—as the 1,000 measure of that font.

The system I propose is not complex, and the compositor is not compelled to enter into other than ordinary calculation. If he wishes to ascertain the measure of his matter in the type with which he is working, he takes the lower-case letter m of the font and sets a complete line of that letter in his stick. If the line in counting embraces 25 lower-case letter m's he knows at once that 40 lines will make 1,000 letter m's. If in another office a "leaner" type be used, and it is found 30 letter m's are required to fill the measure of his stick, 1,000 m's will be contained in 33½ lines. If a still "leaner" type be used, taking in 33 letter m's in the measure, but 30½ lines will be required to constitute the 1,000 m's.

In every instance the letter m, increasing or decreasing in size in proportion to the length of the lower-case alphabet, whether "lean" or "fat," will invariably regulate the number of lines to be set to make 1,000 m's, or portion thereof. A critical examination will disclose the fact that the same number of individual type, and the same number of movements in setting and distributing, are performed in every 1,000 m's of matter so set, regardless of what plain face of type be used.

The utility of this system is also demonstrated when applied to the measurement of bastard faces. It is well understood that the thickness of an alphabet or its individual characters will not change when placed upon any body other than its own. As an example, if a nonpareil face be cast upon a minion body, the type will be no thicker than when cast upon nonpareil, but the body will be larger, being minion. In calculating, the compositor, in setting it, will receive pay the same as nonpareil, as the letter m has not increased in thickness from being cast upon a minion body.

Under this system I would suggest that no change be made in the present rate per 1,000 m's, as the letter m in a font of "fat" type is about equivalent in size to the em quad, and the "lean" faces will receive an increased proportion of compensation in inviolable ratio to their thinness.

The time for the adoption of the system should be at as early a date as possible, and it should apply to the fonts of type already in use as well as to prospective purchases.

So far as this system has been presented to the attention of printers, it being but a recent conception, it has received favorable indorsement. As it is so correct and equitable in its results, and will prove a medium so productive of harmonious results, I trust it will meet with the enthusiastic approval of the body of intelligent gentlemen of the International Typographical Union now assembled.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you again for your courtesy and attention.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

T is a well-established principle that success in life or any undertaking is only assured by close attention to details, accompanied by an unflagging perseverance. As an example of its truth we see men enjoying reputations as scholars, statesmen or successful business men, whose mental caliber had been looked upon as but mediocre in their early days, and while themselves sharing in this estimate of their capacities

"Yet gave not o'er though desperate of success,"

until, by untiring zeal, careful attention to details, minute analyses of all matters in their line of research or speculation, they had attained the goal of their desire. It would be a work of supererogation to cite examples of this fact in this country of self-made men, where no office is too high for him who has the determination to reach it.

Methodical perseverance in pursuit of the object or position sought to be attained, is the grand secret of success. Many lives are frittered away in abortive efforts to accomplish all ambition dictates by a *coup d'etat*, and many men are ruined in business ventures because they have not gone below the crust of glittering promise to probe the basis it rested on. They trusted, as others had done before them, to luck, instead of to persistent effort, "reasonable risk" possessing to them little if any significance.

Having an object in view is the ballast that steadies men, and in the struggle for attainment, awakens them to the grand probabilities of its fulfillment. If pecuniary gain is the desire of some hearts, method applies strictly to its attainment; if proficiency in a profession, its aid is equally necessary, and so on in any phase of life or variety of ambition, so that whether wealth or fame is the object sought after, steady application and forethought will be sure to reap their reward.

The truth we desire here to inculcate is that in the search for knowledge a little leisure may profitably be devoted to *systematic self-improvement*, the acquirement of some branch or branches of learning or science, that will enable men to fill the positions which the cycle of time will bring to their feet:

"Think naught a trifle though it small appear, Small sands the mountain, moments make the year."

The foregoing applies especially to the printer's art, it being one in which close attention to details is an essential of such magnitude that no great degree of proficiency can be attained by slavish imitation. There is nothing in or connected with the art that has not its foundation upon a principle of reason. The learner in its ranks, instead of depending exclusively on stereotyped rules and printed formulas, should be guided by reflection, remembering that desultory, spasmodic effort accomplishes nothing, while a little knowledge, daily and systematically acquired, will not only enable him to become master of the subject under investigation, but secure a training that will fit him for further and more advanced efforts.

Let the long roll of names, then, of eminent men who have begun life in the humblest position in a printing office, awaken an interesting emulation to follow in their footsteps, and become the daily ambition of our young friends, who are anxious to excel, and in so doing let them remember that in clevating themselves they are elevating the craft to which they belong.

THAT doctors disagree is corroborated by the letter of our esteemed correspondent, at Cambridge, England, criticising the article in relation to the albumen copying process, for photo-engraving purposes, translated from the *Graphische Künste*, of Leipsic (a recognized authority), which appeared in the May issue of The Inland Printer. The high standing of Mr. Wilkinson, however, entitles his communication to careful consideration.

WE point with a justifiable pride to the number and character of the contributed articles and communications in the present issue of The Inland Printer. They speak for themselves, and will be found well worthy of perusal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NO. II.-BY-HUGH WALLACE.

IN 1830 she made a decided forward movement, for it was in that year that George D. Prentice and Mr. Bishop, who founded the Daily Journal, were enlisted as citizens. Their advent was a red-letter day in the history of the city and state; and why? because they were journalists, and founded a newspaper which, in point of downright ability and enterprise, eclipsed all southern journalism. The news! The news! down to the last minute, and in accurate shape, was their first consideration. The interests of the city and state were constantly before them, and their advantages were set forth in ringing words of truth. National issues and international questions were always handled with care, delicacy and judgment. Occupying such a position, it has ever received an extensive patronage, and become one of the most important and influential papers in the country. It is now incorporated as the Courier-Journal, and the editorial mantle has fallen upon Mr. Henry Watterson, a gentleman who has sustained, under all circumstances, the well-earned reputation of its distinguished founders.

In 1835, the population had reached twenty thousand; and in 1840 it engaged a manufacturing capital of nearly one million of dollars—and had then sixteen newspapers collecting and analyzing the news, sharpening the mental caliber of the people, and faithfully representing the city and state in all their important bearings. For a subsequent period of over fifteen years, great progress was experienced-railway projects and many social reforms were perfected and carried out, which resulted in a material increase of wealth. This continued until the civil war, which paralyzed every branch of industry, and entailed havoc and destruction on the city and business community. Of course, this was, in a great measure, to be anticipated. War is always attended with loss and serious consequences. The loss, too, can never be fully known, neither can it be made up, and all speculation to the contrary is but empty subterfuge.

Louisville was the western gate of the South-its feeder and natural source of supplies, and to have her trade summarily cut off inflicted untold loss and suffering, and they had just to pull through the best they could until the extermination of the conflict. The end came, however, and found Louisville in better shape than was expected. Southern pride and chivalry were broken up; her people were tattered and torn, her industries annihilated, her banking and commercial institutions were leveled with the dust, her marine extinguished, and there was really nothing left but a devastated country and a subdued people. In this desperate condition, Louisville came to the rescue, and gave them freely, "without money and without price," such aid as they required to enable them to make a new start in the world. The position of the southern people was desperate, and they worked like heroes and as one man to retrieve their name, material interests and country. Their "swords were converted into ploughshares," and their resolution, energy and labor made their coveted inheritance "bud and blossom as the

rose." The wheels of industry put a new complexion on southern interests, and the sun of prosperity once more poured forth its effulgent rays upon the sunny land. Louisville had been their friend and help in the days of their distress, and in turn she had now their confidence and business patronage, in the days of her prosperity. Her trade and commerce has taken a new start, and has been more vigorous and successful than ever, and the growth of the city has been commensurate with these altered relations. Social problems, giving increased advantages, have been solved, railroads have increased, the great engineering feat of bridging the Ohio has been accomplished, river and canal navigation has improved, the erection of numerous public and private buildings has taken place, the extension of the school system has at length come into operation and given intense satisfaction, and all these are indicators that she has not even yet seen the heyday of her prosperity.

She is now a city of nearly two hundred thousand population, and has some special business relations which will always render her excellent service. Her tobacco market is the best and largest in the world; she manufactures and ships more cement and makes more oaktanned leather than any city in the United States; makes more plows than any city in the world, and handles more fine whisky than any other home market. Her annual manufacturing product, apart from her tobacco, distilling and immense fuel interests, is over fifty millions of dollars; and by way of interests in showing the volume of business transacted monthly, her clearing house returns are over twenty-one millions.

Her board of trade has always been a source of strength to her mercantile interests. It is composed of bankers and her best business men, who regularly confer as a body on all subjects of vital interest to the city. Her Southern Exposition, since its organization, five years ago, has been singularly successful, and has proved to be one of the best attractions for the display of southern products and manufactures that has ever been made.

In the work of the art preservative she publishes five daily and twenty weekly newspapers, and twenty-five monthly journals and magazines; has thirty job printing offices and fifteen bookbinderies, which employ fifteen hundred hands, and engage over a total capital of one million of dollars. With the aid of a powerful and enlightened press, the great interests of the South will be made more potent to the world, and further progress and development will inevitably result.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REVIEW OF THE DAYS OF OLD.

NO. II.-BY REV. JACOB MILLER.

THE printers of this country "east or west of the Mississippi," and all through its northern and southern portions, are the peers of those who represent the typographic art in any part of the world. In all that constitutes knowledge, familiarity, readiness and dexterity in their profession, our American artizans are equally advanced with the thousands of other climes, who set type in composing sticks, or manage presses (with their marvelous

improvements) that can produce even 15,000 impressions an hour!

But the most proficient among all who have advanced in any art or science, can testify that excellence in a chosen branch is only attained by persistent personal effort. It was a remark of the wise Socrates,—"the gods have given nothing valuable to men without great labor." On this point modern invention and improvement have not surpassed the wisdom of antiquity. The great truth which universal observation and experience inculcate, is, that no useful result can be achieved without exertion commensurate to the end desired. No railroad has been constructed over which men can be whirled, while sitting at ease, to prosperity and distinction; and if, in the vaunted novelties of the age, they imagine to take a magic flight to the perfection of art, or a balloon ascent to the summit of the hill of science, it is but to prove the delusion of a misguided fancy. The law governing man is that of progress. His capacity for acquiring is one of the essential elements of his being; and when men arrive at that point of personal progress when they are satisfied, they not only stand still themselves, but are in the way of others. In the great stream of advancement, they are like the sunken tree, that once floating onward with the tide, but now anchored in the bed, impedes and stops the onward flow, and makes other impediments of all caught in its influence. There are no greater obstacles to prosperity, no stronger foes to advancement, than those who are indolently satisfied with the present, opposed to all changes, and at war with everything new. But we must have better things than our fathers; we ought to know more, do more, and enjoy more. The good old days of the past are well enough for poetry. Thank heaven for the "days of old!" Your history and mine are full of them. But the grand opportunities of these days must be grasped and improved. We must labor with our might to be skilled in our calling, if it be one that conduces to the welfare of mankind. These sentiments, I am sure, are entertained by the intelligent votaries of "the art preservative of all arts!"

But with full appreciation of the present days, and rejoicing that such marked and wonderful improvements are found in our printing houses, by which the beauty of typographical arrangement may be greatly enhanced, and rapidity in producing impressions well nigh perfected, I still retain a liking for the "days of old." I remember them. Many faces crowd before me, and reminiscences of men, and incidents that connect the past with the present are of abiding interest to me as a printer of former times. In an account recently given of the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of a public journal of high repute, it was stated that among the compositors there engaged, are "four who have been employed by the aged proprietor more than forty-five years, and nine whose periods of service range from twenty-five to forty years!" Ah! venerable printers, what changes have you witnessed! What ludicrous efforts upon the part of beginners have excited your mirth! As you look around upon the commodious and handsome furniture of your composing room, and enjoy the brilliant light that streams athwart your cases, lighting the remotest box in each of them, can you

forget the "days of old," or the hideous candlesticks of old? Well do I remember one that was perched in the "e" box of the lower case, at which I took my earliest lessons in typesetting. We had neither gas nor lamps. But, oh dear! that greasy, battered old candlestick; if you have ever worked by one, you cannot fail to remember it. Nor can I forget the belligerent boy, who, in a fit of retaliation for an offense, which I must decline to name, hurled the heavy contrivance at my head; but the intellectual department escaped injury, and the light-bearer went through the window to the street below. My crude efforts at the case did not produce a favorable impression upon my instructor, who was, in every respect, one of the olden time. But I consoled myself with the reflection that the first attempt at anything new is awkward. Yet I seemed to lack what some would call a taste for setting type; I had an ear for music, something of an eye for painting, and I could skate on the Schuylkill river, and run with the boys to a fire; but I needed something to make me successful as a compositor. One day, as I was in quite a dilemma, a wag in the office said to me, "I can tell you what you want to be a good compositor." I replied, "Tell me." He took me to the great primer case, and told me to set up a word of eight letters, and I did so. The word was Gumption! That man's name was Russel Canfield. He is dead. Yet this word "gumption" was a great word in the "days of old." It is a good word for these days, especially for young beginners. I did not like it very well when I heard it in those circumstances. But the gumption came in good degree, and my reputation as a compositor steadily improved.

Between the handsome composing rooms in some of the printing houses of the present time, and those of forty or fifty years ago, there is a disparity which words can hardly portray, about as much as there is between the rude canoe of an Indian and the noble ship that sails so majestically upon the ocean. Printers of today, we congratulate you upon your pleasant accommodations, as a general rule; what lively recollections many of us have of the little, narrow, low-ceiled rooms in which we once worked, hedged about with hand-presses, roller-boxes, rickety old stands, a big stove in the center, with grim looking chases here and there, that might seem, indeed, to be formidable foes to the exercise of bright and cheerful gumption! I noticed quite recently that several old printing offices in Philadelphia had been removed to more eligible localities, with attractive surroundings. Impelled by curiosity I visited several of the former sites, and, in passing through a dark and narrow alley, where two carts cannot pass each other, I paused a few moments and looked up to the fourth story of a dilapidated building, in which I spent many a day and tedious night with associate compositors; and while I looked upon this ancient landmark, I thought of the large and handsome building to which the proprietors had removed, with their new and fast presses, and many faces of beautiful types, having every convenience afforded in heat, power, electric lights, and rapid elevators,-and I wondered how we once lived, moved, and had our being in the "old established" book and job office, where every form, from a card to a show-

bill, had to be carried down a dark stairway, from the fourth to the second story, which was the pressroom, the first and third stories being the dwelling portion. The old building has been demolished. It is so in Chicago, and in other cities where new buildings have been erected; the great city of the West has its pleasant rooms for compositors and pressmen, far superior to what they possessed thirty-five years ago, at which time I was residing in the neighboring city of Milwaukee. There is one thing to which I must refer in connection with my experience as a compositor, and that is the written copy we frequently received. It was vexatious and detestable. I know there are poor, or careless writers, in these days; but intelligence has spread, the schoolmaster is abroad, and there is vastly more good writing and correct spelling than in the "days of old." We lost much precious time in deciphering an illegible hand, and correcting misspelled words. And when we presented our proof for inspection, we were sure to receive it back from the proofreader with marks that fairly frowned. Many a time I found it dangerous to follow copy, for if the original words had been printed as they were written, it would have been a display of senseless jargon, and involved the authors in humiliation and trouble. No one can appreciate good writing and spelling better than a compositor. I remember once having to set up a bill for the public sale of a farm. The copy was ridiculous; the following are a few specimens: sail for sale, Fryday for Friday; kows for cows, krick for creek, shewts for shoats, sheap for sheep, wagguns for wagons, a pill of wud for wood pile. These blunders were laughable enough, but the copy stated that "all the things wud be sowld that day, and the rest at privit sail." The proposed second sale would rather remind us of the colored sexton who, when asked, "What bell are you ringing?" answered, "Dis is de secon' ring of de fus bell." The facilities for doing really handsome work in the "days of old" were not such as are now within easy reach of compositors. A mere glance at the grand specimen books issued by modern type founders, or a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER (which is a gem of rare beauty), will show what superior devices and helps are nigh at hand. But let no one suppose that taste or skill were not exhibited in the days that are gone by forever, for there were many expert men with nimble fingers and keen perception, whose achievements challenged admiration. One in particular, with whom I was intimately connected, displayed remarkable skill as a job compositor. His name was George Elwell. He could set a thousand ems with ordinary speed, but excelled in jobwork of every description, and that in days when the path of eminence in this branch of typography lay decidedly uphill, and labor and genius were taxed to their utmost capacity, without the aid of the metallic matrix or mold, the arch, the circle or oval cast, that are now so freely used. He was an old-time typesetter, but had excellent taste. He was not satisfied with what was necessary or convenient, but aimed at what was pleasing. He aspired to beauty and elegance. A piece of work that was awkward and bungling always displeased him, even though it might serve the purpose of mere use longer than that which was nicer. He would often say that the value of a man's work did not depend alone upon the amount he could perform in a given time, but also, in a good degree, upon its finish and beauty. But I think no valid excuse can be made, in these days, for failing to unite the genuine and the beautiful in all works of a typographical nature. A card, or circular, as well as a book, can be made pleasing to the eve while serving the ends of business, or the edification of the reader. Indeed, we wonder why it is not so more generally. It is so in the works of creation. In them the useful and the beautiful are wondrously combined. The stream that brings life and luxuriance to the valley, and turns the wheels of great factories, is as useful as it is beautiful. The fruit that we eat has given to it an attractive color. The fields of grain become, in the eyes of the passers-by, seas of gold. Then why is it that in the works of men we so often find the serviceable separated from the beautiful? It is not enough to know the relative uses of letters, spaces and quadrats, but we must possess the happy art of so using them, by wise selection and symmetrical adjustment, that the result of our handiwork may appear in bright and sparkling pages.

One lesson that I learned many years ago, and which is still fresh in my memory, is this, that compositors should look well to the galley! I was at work, in a rural village, upon a weekly paper. The only room we occupied was quite contracted. We had poor light. Late one afternoon I was setting up a lengthy communication, and had emptied stick after stick of solid bourgeois upon the galley at my side, without noticing that the receptacle extended beyond the edge of the case on which it rested. Suddenly a farmer entered. He was large and heavy, wore a cloak with an immense cape, and had a basket of eggs upon his arm. Coming in with haste, having notice for a town meeting to be inserted in the paper, he rushed toward me, when lo! the great ancestral-looking cape caught the end of the narrow galley, and over it went, spilling my bourgeois upon the floor, and in its violent descent causing a few eggs to slip from his basket, and mingle with the type. Again, I say, look well to the galley! I remained but a short time in that place, and have not seen the rustic since.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES, STOCKS AND BONDS.

A very simple method to detect counterfeit United States notes, bank notes, etc., has recently been discovered. If, in a stereoscope of sufficient size, two good bank notes are placed, it will only be possible to see one when looking into the apparatus, as all the lines and shades of the two notes are exactly the same. In case of a note the appearance of which gives any cause for doubting its genuineness, it is placed with a good note of the same denomination in the stereoscope, where its character will at once be determined. In case any differences are noticeable in the appearance of the type, signatures, border, or shadings, it may safely be concluded that the note is bad, for no two notes printed from two different plates will ever harmonize exactly in all of their lines, no matter how much pains may have been taken by the counterfeiters to secure an exact duplicate of the good note.

The same method may be applied to the detection of counterfeit documents, bonds, coupons, steel plates, etc. It is simple and efficient, and entirely excludes the destruction by chemicals of the note to be examined.—American Lithographer and Printer.

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139-141 Monroe St.

TYPE FOUNDERS

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PICA BORDERS NOS. 140 AND 141 WORK WELL IN COMBINATION; GREAT PRIMER BORDERS NOS. 142 AND 143 ALSO WORK WELL IN COMBINATION.

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THREE LINE NONPAREIL VASSAR SHADED.

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Audience Requested not to take away the Pews

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FIGURES INCLUDED IN FONTS OF BOTH SERIES.

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12 POINT.

PICA BLIOU.

12 A, 30 a, \$4.55 32 a (extra), 2.75

Waiting for Purchasers: One male and eight female unicorns; seven sea serpents; three griffins, fully developed; four mermaids, extremely beautiful; seven dragons, descendants of the one slain by St. George; one hippogriff, justiweaned; four salamanders, basking in the glow of an anthracite furnace; eleven sphinxes, very docile and amiable; three centaurs, lately domesticated; with many other interesting curiosities.

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18 POINT.

THREE-LINE NONPARELL BIJOU

A, 20 a, \$5.35 20 a (extra), 3.15

Blatherskile's & Concentrated & Palaverite
Plighly · Recommended · for · those · Desiring · Invitations, · Gifts, · Legacies
Loans, · Puffs, · Free · Passes · or · other · Pavours



24 POINT.

Two-Line Pica Bijou.

6 A, 14 a, \$5.75 14 a (extra), 3.40

Mccting . to . Report Progress
Society * for * the * Investigation * of * Perpetual * Motion

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

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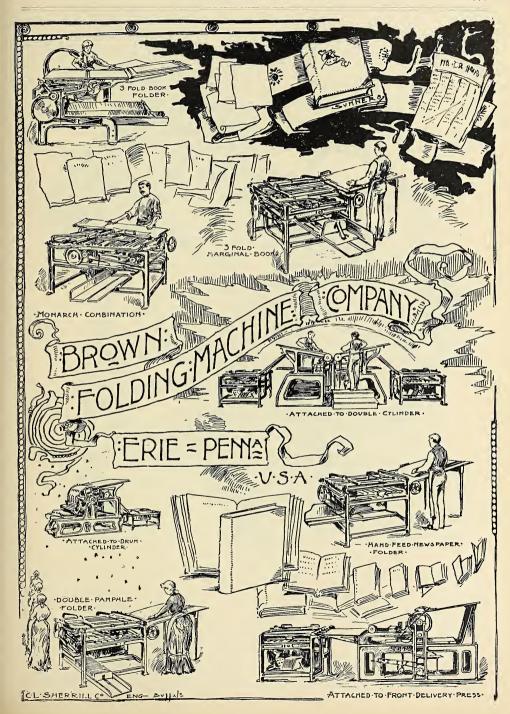
PRINTERS' ROLLERS

ROLLER COMPOSITION,

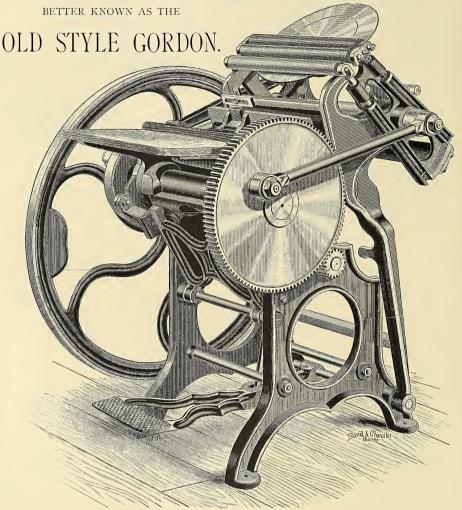
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BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS,	8x12 Inside of Chase,	. 150.00	. 165.00	6.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS,	10x15 Inside of Chase,	. 250.00	. 270.00	7.00
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS,	13x19 Inside of Chase,	. 350.00	. 385.00	10.00
EQUINTALN EVEDS 7v11 60	0.00 - 0.12 620 00 - 10.15 622 50 - 12.10 625	OO STEAM SIVILIPES to	n oithon cizo 615 00	

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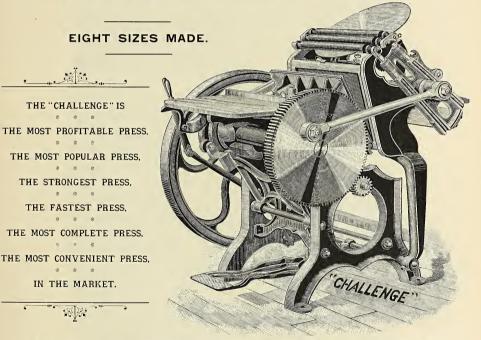
OUR PRESS WORKS WERE AGAIN IN OPERATION APRIL 30th, WITH NEW MACHINERY, AND WE ARE FILLING ORDERS FOR THE CHALLENGE (BEST IN THE WORLD) AND OLD STYLE GORDON AS PROMPTLY AS BEFORE THE FIRE.

CHALLENGE

JOB PRESS.

MANUFACTURED BY

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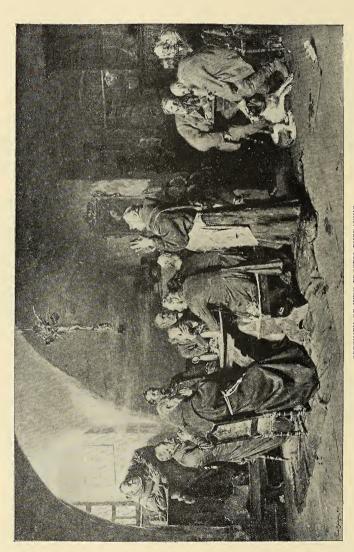


LARGEST PLATEN PRESS MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

About August first we will remove to our former quarters, which are now being rebuilt with two stories added to meet the demands of our rapidly growing trade. Meantime we have secured floors at the following numbers, where our press works are located: 327-329 Dearborn street, 339 Dearborn street, 338-340-342 Dearborn street, 66-68 Third avenue, 74-76 Third avenue and 83-85-87 Fourth avenue. Parties in need of a FIRST-CLASS press should not fail to examine into the merits of the Challenge, which may be seen in operation at our Salesroom. Correspondence invited.

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SPECIMEN OF IVES' PROCESS ENGRAVING, By the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog, but as a guarantee of good faith.

REMEDY FOR ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1887.

Like most pressmen, I have been troubled with electricity in the paper, although in this section of the country it is of rare occurrence. I have found relief in polishing the feed-board and fly fingers with Dixon's stove polish, when oiling the tympan and dampening the floor around the press failed. Yours truly,

A VALUABLE RECIPE.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, June 27, 1887.

In the columns of The Inland Printer each month I find much valuable information; and I wish to give to the readers of your journal a recipe for producing a "brilliant" appearance on any job in any color of ink. It is this: Run the job through the press twice. After the first impression, permit the ink to dry thoroughly. This will be absorbed into the card, but at the second impression the ink, backing upon the first impression, will retain its brilliancy, thus giving a thoroughly finished look to what might ordinarily have been a mediocre job; while the appearance on a fine job adds 100 per cent to its beauty. Of course, great care must be taken to secure a correct register, otherwise the labor is wasted.

This recipe has been thoroughly tested, and has proven very satisfactory. Yours. E. B. H.

FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

To the Editor .

SHERBROOKE, July 6, 1887. G. H. Bradford has introduced a Kidder self-feeder two-color press into the Gazette pressroom. It has given great satisfaction so far.

A new weekly paper has been started in Inverness, Megantic County, by D. H. Howard, named the Inverness Review and Megantic County Herald. The first issue contains six pages, but subsequent numbers will contain eight. Politics, independent, but supporting the prohibition cause. It ought to succeed, as it has no rival to contend with in that county.

In my last I said that the Missisquoi Record had celebrated its tenth anniversary by coming out in red ink. I should have said the Bedford Times. Both papers are published in the same county, and I confounded the one with the other.

Gilman & Leach are the new proprietors of the Cowansville Observer. The Examiner and Le Pionnier each had a press running on a cart in the jubilee procession here June 21. KENARLA KENT.

THE WORK OF FIVE PRESSES-ITS COST.

To the Editor:

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 6, 1887.

Here is an average of the work of five steam presses for one month, as taken from my record. There was only one run of ten thousand impressions, the balance being each under five thousand impressions.

IMPRESS	IONS, H. M.
Eighth Peerless 63,18	35 97.40
Eighth Gordon 70,28	
Quarter Peerless 58,76	
Pony Campbell 38,74	
28 by 42 Cottrell	
20 by 42 Cottlett 35,72	2 00.40
Total for month	26
Total for month	36 509.45
Total hours worked by pressmen	563.25
Total amount paid to pressmen	\$164.48
Fuel	22,00
Engineer	20,00
Interest on machinery	. 30.00
Wear	30.00
Ink	15.00
LT-16	15.00
Half rent	30.00
Oil, rags, sundries	5.00
Total	\$316.48

Average cost per thousand impressions, \$1.19. Average time per F. W. B. thousand impressions, about two hours.

THE NEED OF AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

COLUMBUS TUNCTION, Iowa, June 26, 1887. To the Editor .

If there is anything that I could heartily indorse it is THE INLAND PRINTER'S sentiments on the apprentice question. Now in this county there are six printing offices, so-called, and of the six I am the only one having the honor of "serving my time" at the business. One of the printers (?) furnishes handbills at 90 cents per 1,000, and all other work in proportion. The others are equally anxious to get work at low figures, doing one job of 2,000 fair premium lists (32-page) for \$35, and 25 cents per page for advertisements, making in all about fifty pages, for less than \$40.

No printer will work at such cut-throat prices, and I claim that if all were obliged to serve regular time, and furnish diplomas or certificates to that effect, like teachers, doctors and lawyers must do, there would be a grand procession of amateurs and botches filing out of the printing offices, and the result would be better work and better prices all around. A VICTIM. Fraternally.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

To the Editor: WINNIPEG, July 5, 1887.

Business in this burgh is very quiet, some offices working only threefourths time; however, we are in hopes better times are coming on. Le Trappeur, the French weekly lately started in St. Boniface, has suspended publication. The Free Press has changed its dress to minion, and looks much better. F. W. Kirkland, publisher of Siftings, has been in for a libel suit, preferred against the son of our great premier, John A. 'Tis hard to say how it will end; however, the courts will decide next assizes. Owing to Siftings being in trouble, the publisher has been compelled to get it run off on a hand press, the parties claiming to be libeled having persuaded all offices running cylinders not to run it off. This, of course, gives labor to two or three where one could do the work, and also takes longer to do it, which reminds a person of the great wrong (?) Messrs. Campbell, Hoe & Co., have committed in issuing cylinders when hand presses would give more employment.

I am, respectfully yours,

A NUT TO CRACK.

To the Editor:

TROY, N. Y., June 30, 1887.

Your Rochester correspondent in giving an account, in the last number of The Inland Printer, of the organization of a pressmen's union in that city, permits his modesty to suppress the mention of what I conceive to be a most noteworthy circumstance, namely, the lively interest taken in the success of the pressmen by their friends the compositors. There were present quite as many compositors as pressmen, and the gathering was most worthily presided over by President Lathrop, of Rochester Typographical Union, No. 15, who not only gave the pressmen loads of good advice, but invited them to attend the meetings of No. 15, that they might familiarize themselves with the workings of the organization. The Rochester pressmen are certainly fortunate in starting out with such good neighbors.

I notice the daily papers of the state are giving the governor great credit for signing a law prohibiting any person from practicing medicine except he holds a diploma from some medical society. The question naturally arises, how happens it that the doctors' organization has acquired sufficient strength to secure the passage of such a law as this? It is well enough, of course, but still it is a class legislation of the classiest kind, and takes the bread out of the mouth of every "rat" doctor in the state; who has, undoubtedly as much right to earn a living as a "rat" printer. Now, as like causes produce like effects, what prevents the printers' organization from securing the passage of a law prohibiting printers from practicing their profession unless they hold a card (call it diploma if you like) from some printers' union? Most any York state man would answer at once that they have not "pull' enough. Granted; but still I see no great reason why printers cannot, by taking the same course as that pursued by the doctors, and exercising the same degree of patience, make themselves equally as powerful. Anyway it is worth trying. The duties of a doctor are no more arduous than those of most morning paper hands; yet there are few of us who have not at some time or other been most forcibly reminded of the fact that the compensation of the doctor is far superior to our own; which is according to me the direct result of a more efficient organization. Pressmen's unions are young yet, and it is said youth is the time to learn; let me therefore suggest that they ascertain for themselves what it is that has given to the doctors' organization this great strength. They may not reach such perfection of result immediately; perhaps not in years, but they will certainly come out better men for trying, and it will put their children in the way of doing quite as well as the doctors.

REMEDY FOR ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor :

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 14, 1887.

The trouble from electricity in printing is well known to every printer, and is a serious inconvenience. It is becoming more so as the demand for paper and the scarcity of rags increases, for in order to supply the demand manufacturers are compelled, and always will be, to use material which will readily electrize in the process of printing.

To overcome this difficulty I have made the matter a special study for many months, and have succeeded in producing an attachment for printing presses, which enables any paper to be used in any weather, without trouble from electricity, at a cost of less than five cents per day.

It will allow any number of sheets to be printed on one side, and taken immediately from the fly-table and backed up or printed on the other side, and folded at once; it will also prevent transfer caused by the sheets adhering to each other from the electricity present.

The great value of this invention will be apparent to everyone who has had experience in a printing office.

The saving of paper by using my process will amount to many thousands of dollars annually in the United States and Canada; it will also be a great saving of time, labor and trouble.

My process has been in successful operation for several months in one of the largest printing houses in New York, and I shall be ready to apply it to any press in the United States or Canada the coming fall and winter; but as I have orders ahead, it will be necessary to apply early to have it attached before the cool weather and consequent electric trouble begins. Yours respectfully,

L. E. BATHRICK, Electrician.

FROM KANSAS.

To the Editor:

TOPEKA, July 1, 1887.

Business at this point continues fairly good, with plenty to do and plenty of men to do it. No idle men in town, but no demand for any more. Summer has brought and sent away about an equal number of "tourists" so far.

The state printer elect assumed control of the state printing office (better known as the Kansas Publishing House) today. He gave it out some time ago that there would be no change in the working force of the office, and evidently intends to make his word good, as he has retained (under contract) the several heads of departments. Mr. E. P. Harris, as foreman of the printing department, today begins his fifteenth year of continuous service in the same position, while several of the compositors have records dating back a half a dozen or more years.

Geo. W. Crane & Co., have absorbed the establishment of C. B. Hamilton & Co., Mr. Hamilton becoming a member of the firm. About September 1, they expect to occupy a new three-story brick and stone building, which is being built expressly for their use. This shop has been lately lighted throughout with the Edison incandescent light, and its engine has been replaced with a twenty horsepower electric motor. The state office will also soon abandon the gas jet for the electric light.

This being the home of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co., and its whole system, we are getting to be quite a railroad printing fown.

As your regular correspondent here keeps you posted on the wage question, I will not quote any prices.

It is currently reported that the Evening Democrat Company are negotiating for the purchase of the Morning Commonwealth, and failing in that will establish a new morning paper. The democrats have no organ in this state, and the new purchase, if made, will have a very promising field. Though the Commonwealth is still in the ring, it is

becoming badly disfigured politically, and the Evening Democrat Company proposes to knock it out if they can't buy it out.

We, "out this side the river," are very much pleased with the location of the International for next year. With it at Kansas City, and a Chicago gentleman for secretary-treasurer, we think the eastern nabobs are beginning to recognize the fact that there are some real print shops west of the Alleghaneys. While it is a fact that we, here out west, do not as a rule, wear silk tiles, Prince Albert coats, and toothpick shoes, yet we do print, and print right good, too.

Your readers must be tired by this time, so I will quad out this line OLD SLUG.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1887.

Business here is brisk in spots. Lippincott's have not been so rushed for years. They are, besides working at night themselves, sending work out to other houses not so highly favored. Dornan's is another favored office, running full up, with prospects good for a year ahead. It is a pleasure to see houses of this character flourishing, as they employ the best talent that can be secured, and plenty of it at that. Those places that prefer to pay the smallest wages possible, and employ as little of that kind of labor, too, as possible, ought to (as the boys say) "take a tumble to themselves." About fifteen other houses report prospects as being fairly good. Four or five others are dull at present.

Matlack & Harvey, one of those houses which "did not believe in union laws," has failed.

A committee representing Typographical Union No. 2, had a conference with the newspaper proprietors the other day, when the latter unanimously decided that an advance in scale was, at the present time, "unreasonable and unseasonable." What No. 2 intends to do about it I haven't heard.

The work of the late International Typographical Union convention seems to meet with general favor. The most important feature, the adoption of the nine-hour law, should meet with cordial approval from all employers, as well as employés. By the adoption of this law, employers will simply have to compress the work which they now have to string out. As condensation is the order of the day, we don't see why anyone should object to the slight abbreviation of the working day ordered.

In regard to the episode connected with Mr. Pascoe's accounts, I have heard several compositors say that he always impressed them as a man who allowed his enthusiasm to run away with his head. Nobody hints at dishonesty. C. W. M.

AN EXCEPTION AND A PROPOSITION.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, June 29, 1887.

I have no desire to enter into a controversy with your Boston correspondent, whose name or address I do not know, but through you would like to make some corrections.

Speaking of the state printing contract, which, since his communication, has been awarded to the holders of the contract for the past five years, I desire to correct an impression which, I think, his article might give, which is, that the holders of the contract relied on their business integrity rather than their political influence for the renewal of the contract, and also the idea that the firm was liberally disposed to its

The fact is that the committee was so constituted that those familiar with politics in this state, and the personal connections of the manager of the state printing office, knew months ago that it was irretrievably fixed, notwithstanding the many newspaper articles alluded to.

With regard to the internal management of the office, I can say, from experience of years there as jour and foreman, that the union scale is paid, but not one fraction of a cent over, and I have been told on more than one occasion by the manager, that if a man thought he was worth more than \$15 per week, he must get it elsewhere, for he paid the union price, and no more. The office is managed in accordance with the rules of the navy, as learned by the manager while serving as landsman in the United States navy during the late war, and the list of commands and restrictions is unlimited. As a sample: the firm has been obliged through public sentiment and the example of other firms, to give their employés a Saturday half-holiday, which is certainly to their credit, but it is given with a notice (printed) that any person five or more minutes late during the week, or absent a portion of the day from any cause, shall sacrifice the pay of the half day. This rule is enforced; in fact, last week a poor girl detained at home fifteen minutes later than usual, was deprived of the half day's small-enough pittance. So much for the state printers.

Now with regard to a paragraph mentioning certain men as being the four best job compositors in Boston, your correspondent is certainly misinformed, and I offer to take the only way that occurs to me to prove it. I now challenge the four men mentioned in your June issue to a trial with four job compositors, to be named by me at the proper time, who are now (June 29) employed as jours in Boston, to a trial of their skill, each receiving a sheet of manuscript containing the same matter, and each to work with same material under the same conditions, the result of their labors to be submitted to such judges as may be mutually agreed upon, and I stand ready to deposit \$5 on each man, to be sacrificed if the work done by him is pronounced inferior to any of his competitors. In other words, your correspondent, while mentioning some very excellent men and workmen, has struck far from his mark in calling them the best.

This is no outspurt of jealousy, but a desire on my part to see justice done; and I am convinced that your excellent monthly is not intended to represent anything but the true state of the craft.

Yours truly, C. H. B.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 13, 1887.

I am sorry to see in your issue for May a most misleading article upon albumen copying process for photo-engraving purposes. The formula therein given is most misleading. Let anyone desirous of trying use the following formula:

White of egg	I ounce.
Water	
Saturated solution bichromate of potash	I ounce.

Beat this up with an egg-beater, and filter through cotton wool or fine filtering paper. Now take a well-polished plate, and immerse in a very weak mixture of nitric acid and alum and water, until the surface is of a dull gray tint; then wash, and put zinc into a machine for whirling. Now coat with the filtered albumen, and whirl well; then dry over a spirit lamp. If hydrochloric acid be substituted for the nitric acid, any fatty matter will be removed, but the suface will remain polished. Wash and coat in the same way.

If the method of coating the plate mentioned in your article be adopted, the top of plate would have no coat of albumen on it, while the bottom edge would be too thick. Plates coated with albumen must be dried at once by heat. If allowed to dry spontaneously they will be almost useless.

The exposure of plates coated with bichromated albumen should always be made in direct sunlight, the time required with a good clear negative being from three to five minutes.

After exposure, the plate is inked up with a glue roller charged with lithographic transfer ink (stone to stone), thinned with turpentine.

A thick coat of ink is not wanted.

The development of the image is secured by immersing the plate in clean cold water, and gently rubbing with cotton wool.

When the image is developed it is dried, then gummed in with gum acidified with nut-galls; then rolled up with a stiff printing ink, and it is ready for etching; the plan of applying asphaltum powder without any preliminary rolling up being useless.

The remarks upon the process of printing in bitumen, too, are wrong. Bitumen prepared as directed by me on page 45 of my manual, and the plate coated with a whirler, the coating will be dry in thirty seconds, and will be printed in sunlight in eight or ten minutes, and will develop in turpentine in three or four minutes; but to get this extreme sensibility the bitumen must be purified with ether, and the coating be very, very thin, in fact so thin that by the yellow light of the darkroom window it is difficult to realize that there is any coat at all. One advantage the bitumen process has over the albumen is that too much exposure

can be remedied by a longer immersion in the turpentine bath; but with albumen, if over-exposed, the print is spoiled, and must be done again.

The rolling up of the bitumen image is effected in the same way as rolling up a transfer on zinc by the ordinary lithographic process. By the by, when the bitumen image has been developed and the turpentine washed off, it should be immersed in a weak mixture of nitric acid and alum, in water, which will make the image at once show up more solidly than before, and also free the surface from any grease left by the turpentine.

I remain, yours faithfully, W. T. WILKINSON.

A PRESSMAN'S OPINION.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, July 5, 1887.

Having succeeded once in imposing upon your good nature is my excuse for inditing the few items that follow:

Louisville Pressmen's Union elected the following officers June 30, to serve the ensuing year: Chas. L. Taylor, president; Jacob T. Hemp, vice-president; J. James Collison, recording secretary; Fred E. Loeffeler, financial and corresponding secretary; W. J. Patterson, treasurer; Jas. McCloud, sergeant-at-arms, and Gus C. Klipp, doorkeeper. As can be seen, most all of the old officers were complimented with reflection, which signifies that the union must have been satisfied with their services during the past year. The union has handsome quarters right in the heart of the city, which are elegantly furnished, and open at all times to the members. During May a benefit entertainment was given, which netted nearly \$100, which is to be used in purchasing reading matter for the library.

We were unable to send a delegate to Buffalo, but had to content ourselves by watching events from afar, which we did with interest. The action taken favorable to the pressmen of No. 9, of New York, was greeted by our boys with much satisfaction, as Bro. W. J. Kelly, of No. 9 (who, by the way, is well and favorably remembered here), had given us a graphic outline of their many grievances, and it is to be hoped that their troubles are at an end now, and that henceforth they will have clear sailing.

There is a prevailing sentiment that the time is about ripe for the forming of an international union composed of pressmen. The complaint is made, and I think justly, too, that the number of delegates in attendance at the last session was entirely too large, and a demand is made that it be reduced, and I can see no better way than for the pressmen to go to themselves. Let them (the compositors) make and execute their own laws, and we do the same. While it must be admitted that the International Typographical Union is deserving of all credit for the organized state of the pressmen today, for which we thank them most heartily, still when the cry goes up, "The International Typographical Union has too many delegates," and it is a known fact that the pressmen help swell the number, I say the time is at hand for separate international organizations. We have in the neighborhood of two thousand members, a number sufficiently large to support an organization of our own, without any trouble. The per capita tax of ten cents a month, as adopted at the recent session, on say two thousand members, would aggregate \$2,400 per annum, which could be used entirely in the interest of pressmen. There is also an erroneous idea existing in the minds of a great many members of pressmen's unions regarding the extent the typographical unions are expected to assist the pressmen, in case of trouble, and when referred to the international law concerning the matter, they fail to see any advantage in being allied to them. Let the thoughtful members of the different pressmen's unions give this subject the consideration it justly deserves, and discuss it through the columns of your most excellent journal, and it would not be amiss for you, Mr. Editor, to give your views upon it.

Business seems to be at a standstill, with prospects not very flattering. The Bradley & Gilbert Company have in press the Kentucky Statutes, a book of about 1,600 pages, which seems to be about the only job of any size in hand in any of the offices at the present writing.

The F. C. Nunemacher Company, who make a specialty of railroad reter printing, have been so successful that they have outgrown their present quarters, and are having erected for them a large four-story building especially designed for their line of business. C. F. T.

FROM THE SOUTH.

To the Editor:

New Orleans, June 30, 1887.

Nothing reaching my notice, since my last letter, worth recording, I set about in the capacity of a reporter. It is truly wonderful what an air some people assume when approached for an interview for publication—that of nervousness, pride and—yes, bigotry. As all the information gathered on the points at issue is substantially the same, I will give that alone of an employing job printer.

"How do you interpret the nine-hour law?"

"It is virtually a raise in the scale of prices. We will have to pay the same for nine as for ten hours' work, and yet those working by the piece on morning and evening papers will be subjected to a reduction."

"What opinion have you of the apprenticeship law-five years'

service instead of four being required?"

"Some boys can learn the trade in four years, while others require eight. Here is where the nine-hour and apprenticeship laws will come in conflict from the union's standpoint: Offices over which the union has no control, even if they do reduce to nine hours, will add boys to their forces instead of union men, thereby successfully competing with us who recognize the union."

"Do you favor an employing printers' association?"

"I do. One existed here some years ago, which resulted beneficially to all concerned, we having raised the price-list of many things, some of which still remain as we then fixed them, but some of the employing printers never joined; and though we tried hard to have it continue, even as a social club in addition, the members gradually withdrew."

At the beginning of this month several of our hotels accommodated many members of the Louisiana Press Association, which convened in St. Charles parish, the names of many of whom appeared at no distant day in the past on the rolls of some of the subordinate unions. A fact which is unusual in our state is that many of the members of this convention were ladies, a number of whom are attached to the press in this city. The convention was honored by the presence of Louisiana's historian, Hon. Charles Gayarré.

Perhaps I may be considered premature in discussing a question to come before the next international convention, and no doubt I would so consider it were it not for the fact that it is a complex, serious question-one which affects every member of the craft-one which is important in every particular; and I submit it now that it may come, if it does, before men who will understand it. Therefore I beg space in your journal to suggest an idea (I do not doubt that it is not new), to be enlarged upon by members of the craft-that of requiring a more perfect sanitation in places where printers are employed. In our city (I have no doubt it is so in many other places), many of the offices are veritable pigstyes, the scrub-brush being an object never felt by their floors, the lavatory being a six-inch pan and newspaper, and the ventilation in a room where fifty or sixty men are employed being suitable for, perhaps, two. It is not strange printers are delicate! That if, by the influence of the International Typographical Union, a specific law was enacted, and the attention of the authorities drawn to the existence of such things, matters would be regulated at once, I have no doubt.

Y. F. D.

FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1887.

I omitted my letter last month from the fact that there was nothing to write about from these parts.

Business has been very dull, but is now picking up, as it always does, with a rush. The Courier-Journal Job Printing Co. are endeavoring to find sufficient force to run night and day. Others are doing the same, and there is a consequent scarcity of feeders and pressmen. Compositors are, however, in abundance.

Quite a change has taken place in the force of the Louisville Republican office, and there is some talk of trouble with the union.

A very strong effort has been made to start a new labor paper within the past few weeks, but the prospects are it will fail.

Messrs. Converse & Co., publishers of the *Christian Observer*, have moved into their remodeled building, next the postoffice, and now have an elegant establishment. The *Farmers' Home Journal* has also moved

with them, and now occupies fine apartments in the same building. Both these papers are in a flourishing condition.

The Elizabethtown (Ky.) Messenger, owned and edited by Ed. C. Colgan, was recently burned out, and suffered a loss of from \$2,500. He is one of the most enterprising of men, and will no doubt do the phenix act in as quick time as anyone. He has the sympathy of all the fraternity in Louisville, among whom he is a universal favorite.

The Sunday Argus is putting on airs, and shouting success, if we may judge by appearances. It has lately added a new and very pretty complete dress, and is now furnishing the latest telegraphic news, furnished to them by the Press News Association.

Mr. Davidson, business manager of the *Evening Post*, who recently went to Springfield, Illinois, has returned to his old love. The gentleman has nothing to say when approached on his reason for returning.

Col. Chas. E. Sears, for a long time editor of the *Post*, this city, but more recently of the New York *Star*, has returned.

Mr. Wm. S. Bodley, formerly city editor of the *Post*, was here on a visit last week; he is railroad editor of the New York *Herald*.

The Louisville Lithograph Co. has sold, or transferred, the interest of C. H. Brandon, of Nashville, Tenn. (who bought the concern something over a year ago), to E. Richardson, and his father, of the Kentucky Woolen Mills. C. Lehman remains as manager.

The Louisville *Leader*, published by Jo. Kessler, has been absorbed along with Jo. himself, by the *Republican*.

The Pressmen's Union of this city has inaugurated a series of instructive talks, or lectures, or, more properly, interchange of ideas at stated intervals. This is an excellent thing for all concerned, and is worthy of emulation.

Ben. Humphreys (son of C. B. Humphreys, late foreman *Courier-Journal* jobrooms) has been made assistant foreman at the same office. This is a deserved compliment to a bright, industrious and artistic young printer. He commenced the business about six years since.

The effort to organize a retail paper warehouse company seems to have fallen through. Mr. J. A. Parker has, however, opened up on Sixth street in this line, and promises to fill the bill if sufficient trade is accorded to him. The bulk of the business from this city is at present going to the W. O. Tyler Paper Co., of Chicago, and Chatfield & Woods, of Cincinnati, except the news and lower grades of book, which are supplied by the mills here.

The grade of news at present manufactured by the wood pulp process at the Dupont Mill is hardly distinguishable from the pulp itself. At present it is entirely new to them.

REPORTER.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

Edinburgh, June 24, 1887.

Trade in this city has been very good during the past few months, and at the present time continues satisfactory. This is in part to be accounted for by the start at the beginning of the year of a new morning daily newspaper, which was issued under the name of the Scottish Leader, and which took up a good deal of the surplus labor thrown on the market by the closure of the Courant and Review. The Leader is printed in the old office of the Review, is conducted on union principles, and employs about sixty hands. It was started in the interest of the Gladstonian liberals, the Scotsman having taken the side of the liberal unionists at the last election. The Leader has great odds to contend against, as the Scotsman is the great advertising medium for the east of Scotland, but as there is said to be plenty of capital in the concern, it is to be hoped, in the interests of the printing trade, that it will succeed, and continue to lead for many years.

In the month of March, the books of the Edinburgh Typographical Society were opened for six weeks, at a reduced entry money, to all members who had lapsed through arrears, with the result that the membership has now increased to nearly 700, or nearly double what it was four years ago.

The dispute between the Edinburgh Typographical Society and the Press and Machinemen's Society, which arose out of some misunderstanding in connection with the strike of 1872-73, was submitted to the arbitration of four independent arbiters, who were appointed by the

typographical conference held at London in the month of October last, and it is to be hoped is now settled satisfactorily for all parties concerned. The arbiters, who met in the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh, on Friday, April 29, were Mr. H. Slatter, J. P., secretary of the Typographical Association, Manchester, who acted as chairman: Mr. C. I. Drummond, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, who acted as secretary; Mr. D. D. Leahy, secretary of Printing Managers' Society, London; and Mr. W. O. Peacock, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Pressmen, London; while Mr. Battersby attended in the interest of the Scottish Typographical Association. At the conference, which lasted six hours, several members appeared from each society and gave evidence, at the same time pledging themselves to recommend their constitutents to accept the arbitration as final. After hearing the evidence, the arbiters took time to consider their decision, and for that purpose met in London, May 12, when they agreed to recommend that in the interests of the Edinburgh printing trade the two societies should unite; that the members of the Press and Machinemen's Society be admitted into the Edinburgh Typographical Society without entrance fee; that upon transference they occupy the same position on the books, with respect to membership and benefits, as they at present occupy, along with several-other recommendations as to appointing joint committees, and other matters of detail. In issuing their award, the arbiters conclude by saying: "Our very best thanks are due for the great courtesy and unbounded hospitality we received; but obviously the greatest compliment that can be paid us is for both parties to accept our award as final, and at once set to work to do all in their power to further the interest of the craft, irrespective of the particular branch to which they belong.' After the conference, the delegates were entertained to a "social" in the University Hotel, by the Edinburgh Typographical Society, and to dinner on the Saturday by the Machinemen's Society.

During the past few weeks three of the smaller offices in town have been brought to the auctioneer's hammer, one of which was the oldestablished office of Mr. Charles Gibson, Thistle street. Mr. Gibson, I understand, has retired, and is going to reside a few miles outside the town in which he has labored so long.

While the smaller offices have been going down, two of the larger ones have been making changes of a different character, i. e., Messrs. Morrison & Gibb have removed to their new premises at Tanfield, while still retaining part of their old premises in Queen street for printing the Gazette, and for counting-house purposes; and Messrs. Neill & Co., who have removed their counting-house and jobbing department to George street, leaving the general work to be done at their old premises in Old Fishmarket.

The trade report from Glasgow is not of a very promising nature yet, there being still a good number claiming out-of-work allowance, although not so many as at this time last year.

The annual Press Regatta has been fixed to take place on the Clyde on August 13 and 27.

The following paragraph appeared in the Glasgow Weekly Mail of June 11, 1887:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.—The contracts recently issued by the Stationery Office appear to be giving less satisfaction to the contractors than at ohe comptroller of the Stationery Office. Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. (limited), London and Glasgow, have given notice to terminate a contract, which they secured in April of Bast year, for printing required for the Board of Trade and other offices. This contract was taken by them at a discount of thirteen per cent off the schedule issued by the Stationery Office, and it is understood that Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. find that it is not possible to pay wages out of the prices paid by the Stationery Office. No doubt Messrs. McCorquodale were misled by the apparent similarity of the schedule to those previously issued for job printing, but the changes in the subsidiary conditions are obscure, and have upset even the most careful calculations. McCorquodale & Co. relinquish the contract rather than endeavor to grind down their workpeople to meet an unprofitable scale of prices. There are rumors that other contractors are likely to follow their example.

FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor :

SHEFFIELD, June 19, 1887.

Typographers, and all interested in the productive arts connected with the printing trade, are now experiencing the annual four months' slack season. Notwithstanding this, however, the leading monthly trade journal says: "Trade in London is reported to be very fair; in the country, as far as can be ascertained, rather indifferent. As compared

with the corresponding period of last year, business is decidedly better." Such intelligence, given by Mr. Drummond, the respected secretary of the London Society of Compositors, is very satisfactory, and I trust it will be possible to record a continuation of the same favorable circumstances next month.

The inhabitants of Great Britain are now laboring under exceeding great excitement, in consequence of the celebration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria's fifty years' reign. Whenever a craze of any kind occurs, Englishmen exert themselves most strenuously to make the most of it, and it is conspicuously so in this instance. The word "jubilee" is now employed as a distinctive name for every conceivable article, and anything that is not honored with this significant adjective stands a poor show, being placed on the back shelf just now. Many suffering people are so tired of the incessant application of this word that they would experience relief upon its elimination from our language. Almost every city, town and village in the kingdom is to have its own special "jubilee" building, and a large number of useful public and educational institutions will be established, and add considerably to the intellectual welfare of the people. As a necessary result, subscription lists-at all times too common-are now fluttering about like autumn leaves, seeking the autograph and the more substantial bank check of every loval subject of this realm. It is unquestionable that the quiet, retired life of our queen has added considerably to the happiness of our country, and a retrospect of her reign brings vividly to mind half a century's progress in our national life-real progress in religious, social and commercial welfare, in spite of the political strife which has been so predominant. Perhaps printers do not look upon the jubilee with the same enthusiasm as others, but many typos will be able to heave a sigh of satisfaction, as many of the larger firms throughout the country purpose celebrating the event in a very beneficent manner.

Since writing my last letter I have had an opportunity of visiting the American Exhibition at Earl's Court, London. During the two months it has been open the exhibition has proved immensely popular, but it is decidedly not the exhibition itself which tends to bring the masses of people together. Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show is the chief attraction, and without Colonel Cody and his Indians the undertaking would have proved a pecuniary failure. When the exhibits are compared with the four former exhibitions held during late years in the British metropolis, they appear very insignificant indeed, and are by no means characteristic of the enterprise which is undoubtedly possessed by the American people. No class of manufactures is represented very largely, and the exhibits relating to printing appear numerous in comparison to those of other industries. The operators of a Thorne (Thorpe?) composing machine usually have a small crowd of typos standing round, who seem to be interested in the decided originality of this little machine. Mr. McCoy, an enterprising agent for every kind of American printing material, exhibits an exquisite arrangement of American type novelties, besides a good show of favorite machines, which have already had a large sale in this country. A daily newspaper, The American, is printed in the exhibition, containing the various programmes, etc., and enjoys a considerable demand. To those who anticipate a thoroughly representative exhibition of the United States it cannot but prove a disappointment, but a few very pleasant and profitable hours can be spent in the building after all.

The Printers' Pension Corporation has been receiving considerable attention in the metropolis lately, and its funds have been very substantially increased during the past few months. A new pension fund was recently promulgated. Five hundred guineas is required, and £130 was promised at the trade dinner at which the idea was expressed. This new fund is to be called the Drummond Pension, after the secretary of the London Society of Compositors. The establishment of these funds will help to provide many a comfortable existence for our unfortunate brethren in years to come. It would be well if all printers could see the desirability of providing for old age and sickness.

The electric light is coming into considerable use among printing establishments, particularly in the newspaper offices, where gas causes so much heat and an impure atmosphere. In London almost all the larger offices employ this nineteenth century illuminating power.

Newspapers and magazines keep springing up weekly and monthly with ceaseless energy. Some of them enjoy a tolerable existence for a time, but many do not show themselves again after their initial number. Sometimes an extra effort is made to produce a little originality, but they soon lapse into the old stereotyped methods, that readers have little faith in any editorial promises for the future. Weekly newspapers are now almost invariably illustrated in some of the process systems. These illustrations, however, are usually of a very inferior character, and arouse the disgust of any lover of good printing.

A proposition was recently made for a lower rate of newspaper postage. The present halfpenny rate is far in excess of many other countries, and the establishment of a farthing postage would add in great measure to typographic interests.

IMPRIMEUR.

PAST AND PRESENT OF BOSTON PRESSMEN'S UNION, NO. 8.

To the Editor:

Boston, June 22, 1887.

Away back in the 'sixties, the pressmen of Boston and Cambridge were awakened to a sense of their insecurity in an unorganized condition, through the efforts then being made by their fellow-pressmen of New York City to gain for themselves a reasonable share of the wealth they were producing. The Adams' pressmen of New York had been organized since 1866, and, at the time I write of, sent delegates to Boston, Philadelphia and other points, to endeavor to organize the pressmen of those cities, thus helping them to improve their condition; and also, by instilling union principles, prevent what they had found a constant menace to themselves: the rush of pressmen to New York when they—the New York pressmen—were battling for better terms.

The advent of the New York delegates in Boston was followed soon after by the formation of a pressmen's union, the particulars of which are, unfortunately, not at hand. Its existence, however, could not have been of long duration, for there are very few of the present generation of Bostonian pressmen acquainted with even the facts of its existence. We must remember that in permitting their union to go out of existence, they were but blind victims to the doctrines so industriously circulated at that time, that individual competition was the talisman by which they might all reach, at least, a competence. This pernicious doctrine is responsible, in a great measure, for producing a race of pressmen we all remember, who were only anxious to produce more tokens than their fellow man; whose desire for overtime was only held in restraint by their physical endurance, never giving heed to the fact that by such action they were keeping other pressmen in the condition vulgarly known as "on their uppers." It is gratifying to know that in Boston, as elsewhere, the labor agitation which has convulsed our industrial world the past few years, has not been without its fruit, in teaching pressmen that they owe a duty to one another, which their own interests as seen under the glare of a latter-day industrial education, prompt them to fu1611

The next organized union of Boston pressmen was brought about by the action of the Central Trades and Labor Union of that city. A committee appointed in January, 1882, by that body, consisting of W. A. Welby, a well-known lawyer, and, I believe, Frank Foster, at that time a compositor in the University Press of Cambridge, and now editor of the Labor Leader of Boston, gathered a few of the pressmen together, and showing them their needs, got them to call a meeting to organize a union. The meeting was held on February 22, 1882, and was attended by a large number of the representative pressmen of the city and of Cambridge. An organization was effected with Messrs. Charles J. Pride, as president, Daniel McNamara, vice-president; James Fitzgerald, secretary; and W. H. Viles, treasurer. A week or two later, the president, Mr. Pride, resigned the position, and the secretary, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had taken an active part in forming the union, was elected to fill the vacancy, T. J. Hawkins being elected secretary in his stead. The union progressed for a time, until, through general apathy, its charter lapsed. The nucleus of an organization was still kept alive by fifteen members, who met annually, and by adding a supper and musical and other features to their meeting, kept up the latent fires which needed but a breeze to fan them into activity. At the annual meeting held in December, 1885, the president, Mr. M. P. Higgins, informed the "old guard," the irrepressible fifteen, before mentioned, that the state deputy of the International Typographical Union had been to see him at the

request of Second Vice-President Charles Gamewell, International Typographical Union, to spur the pressmen of Boston and Cambridge to take active measures to reorganize their union. The information was like a match to gunpowder; enthusiasm was awakened, and a committee consisting of the president, M. P. Higgins; the secretary, T. J. Hawkins; the treasurer, John F. Curran, and James M. Meehan, was appointed with full power to take what steps it thought necessary to accomplish the desired end. After several preliminary meetings, the committee called a meeting, which was well advertised, on a Sunday afternoon, in February, 1886. When the day came, the hall was filled to overflowing, and was addressed by the state deputy, John Douglas, M. P. Higgins, genial "Tom" Elder, Messrs. Thayer, James Cameron, T. J. Hawkins and others, with the result that the union took instant shape; a charter was ordered applied for, and officers elected as follows: M. P. Higgins, president; Thomas F. Mahoney, vice-president; John F. Curran, treasurer; T. J. Hawkins, secretary, and D. A. Feeley, sergeant-at-arms.

It seemed as though the tide was turned, for while in all former efforts the difficulty seemed to be the inability to show pressmen that their interests lay in organization, now they vied with each other in their anxiety to fill the ranks of the union. In due time the charter was received from the International Typographical Union, and thenceforward the union was un fait accombit.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted. Board of trustees and standing committees were chosen, and regular meetings held semi-monthly, which were well attended by a solid phalanx of union workers. Through the efforts of State Deputy Douglas, President Higgins, W. W. P. Dow and others, Union No. 8 was strengthened by a very large accession of newspaper web pressmen from the Globe, Herald, Journal, Record, Post, and other newspaper offices in the city. The pressmen of Cambridge, headed by John F. Curran, of the University Press, and Peter Kivlan, of Riverside Press, joined their forces to the now everincreasing army of earnest, progessive union pressmen, necessitating the hiring of a much larger hall to hold regular meetings.

Labor day parade on the first Monday in September, 1886, was the occasion of an initial showing of the numerical strength of No. 8, which was then reorganized only six months, but came to the front with two hundred men in line, President Higgins, commander.

The first annual ball of No. 8 was inaugurated on January 14, 1887, and proved a signal success, socially and financially.

Soon after the ball came the annual election of officers, and it is needless to state that efficient men were chosen. Harmony and friendship were added to the occasion in the presentation of a valuable and handsome silver watch and elegant chain to the retiring president, Mr. M. P. Higgins, who pledged himself anew to be always identified with union principles, and particularly with No. 8. The first pressmen's delegate from Boston to the International Typographical Union convention, held at Buffalo, was sent by No. 8, who chose President James M. Meehan as its representative. In conclusion, it has increased five-fold in membership since its reorganization, February 22, 1886, and within its fold and shield can be found several foremen of large book and job pressrooms, newspaper pressrooms, etc., cylinder, Adams and job pressmen, making a total membership of three hundred; and it is gratifying to know that there is not one member on the list whose dues exceed seventy-five cents, thus showing the password of No. 8 is "success." Headquarters, 55 Franklin street, Boston, Massachusetts. M. J. D.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. M., Lincoln, Illinois, asks: Please give me the address of some firm in Chicago or St. Louis, who furnish cardboard fans for advertising purposes.

Answer.—Write to H. McAllister & Co., 196–198 Clark street, Chicago.

W. C. S., Ottawa, Illinois, asks: Would like you to give me a recipe to prevent ink, black or gold, from blurring, when burnishing photographs. The photographer complains that he is obliged to run a sheet of black paper through with every photo, or a blurring is the result?

Answer.—The best lubricator is pure white castile soap, applied dry, with raw cotton. If a liquid lubricator is used, care should be exercised

to see that it is *perfectly dry* before the mount is run through the burnisher; also, that the roller is not too close to the burnisher, thus producing an excessive pressure, which tends to destroy the face of the cards.

S. T. D., Toronto asks: Please give a description of the latest process for ink etching.

Answer .- The following from The Paper and Press, Philadelphia, containing the desired information we publish entire: "In the art of etching figures or designs in metallic plates, it is the common practice to transfer them upon the metal from photographs, or to draw them thereon with an ink capable of resisting the action of the acid employed in the etching process, which eats away the surrounding metal, leaving the design in high relief. In following this method, however, the edges of the figures become almost invariably rounded, thus not producing the desired effect in the prints produced. It is to obviate these difficulties that the present process has been invented, which claims to secure sharp edges or contours in plates either of zinc or other metal. The following is the complete description: A zinc plate having a smooth polished surface is taken, and upon it is drawn the required design with an ink composed of asphaltum, turpentine and oil (enough to keep the composition in a liquid state), and a little lampblack to darken it. Or, if the object to be reproduced be an engraving, either stone, plate, wood or any other material, it is transferred by the usual mode; that is, by taking an impression from the engraving on "transfer paper," and thence to the zinc plate. The transfer ink used is a compound of ordinary lithographic printing ink and asphaltum, in the proportion of about one-third of the latter to two-thirds of ink. The drawing or transfer having been completed, and before the ink has become dry, it is covered with a coat of powdered resin or copal, the back of the plate being also coated with asphaltum to render it acid proof. The plate is now ready for the bath, which consists of muriatic acid of about 1.2 specific gravity (or other suitable acids, either in their pure or diluted state, such as nitric acid, etc.), where it is allowed to remain about five seconds. It is then taken out, washed, dried, and when dry, heated only enough to melt the powdered resin or copal, so as to form a crust which will protect the edges of the drawing or transfer, which have been formed by the first exposure of the plate to the etching agent. The plate is next returned to the bath of muriatic acid, again allowed to remain about five seconds, and washed and dried once more. Those portions which are high enough to print are then covered with asphaltum, and another coat of powdered resin or copal is added, after which it is replaced in the bath and allowed to remain until sufficient depth is obtained on the exposed parts. These operations of covering the plate and returning to the acid may have to be repeated three or four times, according to the nature of the work. The plates used are, of course, restricted to such metals as are affected similar to zinc.

BUFFALO NOTES.

MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & COMPANY.

This well-known establishment, which, by the excellence of its work, has secured a national reputation, of which every Buffalonian is justly proud, is, without doubt, one of the best regulated and appointed printing and lithographic printing offices in the world. It is located at 179-181 Washington street, in a commodious four-story building, where each department is managed with methodical precision, and equipped with the latest and most improved appliances. In the pressrooms, twenty-seven presses, large and small, are in operation. Between three hundred and three hundred and fifty people are constantly employed. The following is its list of officers: J. N. Matthews, president; Wm. P. Northrup, manager; Geo. Matthews, secretary-treasurer; Chas. E. Austin, assistant secretary-treasurer; Wm. Straub, superintendent of binding; Robt. A. Hahn, superintendent of printing; J. A. Pierce, foreman of composing room; all of whom seem to be the right men in the right place.

GIES & COMPANY.

This lithographing, book and job printing, wood engraving and electrotyping firm, which is situated on the corner of Swan and Centre streets, is also a model establishment. It is a four-story and basement building, was erected under the immediate supervision of Mr. Gies, and

is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. In the pressroom of the lithographing department, which is under the charge of Mr. J. E. Green, formerly of London, one of the best workmen in the United States, are thirteen litho machines, all Hoes, and in the pressroom of the book and job department are eleven more presses, manufactured by the same firm. Between two and three hundred men, women and boys find employment.

THE BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

are located at 11-13 Dayton street. The company was organized December 1, 1884. All its members are men of practical experience. who have the capital, stamina and brains to push the business to a positive success. The factory is fitted up with every facility for the prosecution of a large and growing manufacturing business, the plant being complete in all respects as regards machinery and appliances. The firm manufacture all grades of printers' and lithographers' inks and varnishes, making a specialty of the finer grades, immense quantities of which they supply to the trade at home and abroad, even shipping extensively to foreign countries. Wherever used these splendid inks have given unqualified satisfaction, and the demand grows at a most gratifying rate. Last year's sales footed up some \$70,000, and there can be no question that they will go far beyond that total for the present year. The following are its officers: F. L. Hurlbut, president; Geo. E. Matthews, treasurer; Chas. R. Wilbur, secretary; R. E. Pollock, superintendent.

In the establishment of Matthews, Northrup & Co. we had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. George Squibb, a veteran who has worked at the case for fifty-five years.

THE perfecting (Hoe) press recently placed in the *Times* pressroom is a beauty, and is capable of running off 20,000 papers per hour. We return thanks for courtesies extended during our visit.

THE Hon. J. M. Farquhar, M. C. for Buffalo, wears his honors meekly. He is the same whole-souled, reliable, unostentatious "John" we knew him to be twenty-five years ago. He is popular with all classes and all grades of society, and is a thorough gentleman, a man of ability, a trusty friend, and an honor to his profession. Long may he wave.

The genial face of Mr. L. A. Patterson, of Toronto, representing the well-known firm of Miller & Richards, type founders, Edinburgh, Scotland, was seen at some of the entertainments given by the Buffalo Typographical Union to the delegates and visitors. The shake of such a man's hand is a never-failing remedy for the blues. We wish there were more like him.

KEEPING THE HANDS SOFT.

Many printers whose hands have become rough and tough will find in the following hints some useful information as to how they can keep them in good condition.

"A little ammonia or borax in the water you wash your hands with," says an exchange, "and that water just lukewarm, will keep the skin clean and soft. A little oatmeal mixed with the water will whiten the hands. Many people use glycerine on their hands when they go to bed, wearing gloves to keep the bedding clean; but glycerine makes some skins harsh and red. These people should rub their hands with dry oatmeal and wear gloves in bed. The best preparation for the hands at night is white of egg, with a grain of alum dissolved in it. 'Roman toilet paste' is merely white of egg, barley flour and honey. They say it was used by the Romans in olden time. Anyway, it is a first-rate thing, but it is mean, sticky stuff to use, and does not do the work any better than oatmeal. The roughest and hardest hands can be made soft and white in a month's time by doctoring them a little at bedtime; all the tools you need are a nail-brush, a bottle of ammonia, a box of powdered borax and a little fine white sand to rub the stains off, or a cut of lemon, which will do even better, for the acid of the lemon will clean anything. Manicures use acids in the shop, but the lemon is quite as good and isn't poisonous, while the acids are."

There is no reason why a man should have hard and rough hands if with a little care he can have them soft and smooth. A pair of hands is likely to be more dexterous if the skin is always pliable.

THE PRESS.

BY CHARLES HENRY ST. JOHN.

When dangers darken o'er the land, And gathering tempests rise; When lurid lightnings glance and gleam Along the murky skies-What trusty guardian seek we then To shield us from distress. And 'neath its shelter feel secure? The Press, my friends, the Press!

When rulers fail their faith to keep, And use their power for ill. And in the sacred name of Right Their selfish ends fulfill; When injured Justice lifts her head, And dares to ask redress, Who pleads her cause with clarion voice? The Press, my friends, the Press!

To keep the boon our fathers gave, For which they fought and died-The boon of Freedom, bright and fair, (A nation's dearest pride)-What power beneath the arm of God Do Freedom's sons possess, That holds the tyrant in its grasp? The Press, my friends, the Press!

The Press, my friends, the Press-it speaks The burden of our souls; If gay, it laughs; perplex'd, it guides; Or vexed, it thunder rolls. Then should we guard it pure and free, That heaven may ever bless Our champion, advocate and guide-The Press, my friends, the Press!

From Country Love and City Life.

HINTS ON PLAIN COMPOSITION.

The composition of news and book work is by most typos assumed to be a mechanical operation that needs little skill and less thought. Most certainly, for news-work speed must rule over all, and for it there is little hope of anything beyond the merest literal correctness. Bookwork, on the contrary, demands a number of most weighty considerations: all the lines must be spaced evenly tight, and justification be tempered with mercy. Close spacing must be observed for solid matter, and open spacing for leaded matter; and the spaces between the words must fairly harmonize with the spaces between the lines. Double-thickleaded matter, for instance, must have an en quad or double-thick space between the words. With this open work, extra care is needed to avoid splitting words at the end of lines, and thus destroying the system of the page. With a very little care and industry the unsightly hyphen need not appear more than once or twice in a page. Miller & Richard's hyphen is the neatest one made. As uniform spacing is a sine qua non in bookwork, and as the compositor has always to study expedition (for his better-half's and his wee bairns' sake), he would save himself a world of time, trouble and annoyance if he were to keep in view the relative thicknesses of the ordinary spaces, and when he had set as many words (thick spaced) as his line would take, adopt the most likely space to evenly justify it. No doubt every compositor knows that two ens equal one em; but (like the countryman who had lived nearly forty years by a certain river, and knew not the direction of its course) there are thousands who do not know that three thick, four middle, or five thin spaces equal one em! Now, let the "intelligent compositor" keep this simple fact in view, and call his spaces "threes," "fours," "fives." Let him set his line, and suppose it needs an em to justify it, that gives him five thin spaces: and if there are in the line words ending in tall letters, d, f, i, l, or, better still, tall letters ending one word and beginning the next, then an extra thin space may fairly be inserted, and supposing

five of these strokes of luck to occur in the one line, then his "fives" spaces do the business quick and well. Long words, too, should be indulged with an en quad or extra thin space; but if that line is composed entirely of short words, he must, to make his work any way neat, break up his thick spaces into double-thins. Do not use hair spaces if you should happen to discover any the week after the font has been laid; but treasure them up as you would gold filings or diamond chippings, for verily you will find them a boon and a blessing in some dire need or unforeseen emergency. They are intended for letter spacing. Our American cousins have brought out a self-spacing type, and for quick setting it will have to come into general use-and no mistake! "Our kin over sea" lead the van, and we must needs stir our stumps, or be content to draggle at the tail-end of progress.—Thomas Hailing.

WHY PRINTERS ARE PHILOSOPHERS.

Printers are not only the most intelligent class of artisans or mechanical manual laborers, but they are also notable for their habit of taking a philosophical if not a cynical view of human life and its ordinary and extraordinary belongings. A real old typo is rarely astonished or seriously disturbed by anything, and if there is a hole in anybody's armor he is pretty sure to find it; if there is a flaw in the working of the human machinery the printer will detect it, and not seldom his comments thereon do savor of cynicism. A writer in the Boston Traveler in endeavoring to explain this, says:

"I stood within the composing room of a great daily newspaper. There was nothing to delight the eye - no pictures, statues or sumptuous furniture. Serious looking men were standing before their cases so fixedly that nothing less than the falling of the roof would have distracted their attention. Scarcely a sound was audible but the faint click of type falling into place. I never before realized so forcibly the cause why newspaper printers are, as it is said, naturally cynical. Today they set up the type that tells the world of rejoicings and festivity; tomorrow the same type is made to proclaim disaster and mourning. The same type which carries to 10,000 homes the inaugural mcssage of the ruler of 50,000,000 people has not time to lose its sharpness by use before it is employed to report the funeral oration in the capitol of the same man. The momentary contraction of the forefinger of a despicable wretch levels exalted hopes, and robes the whole civilized world in sable. If there is a spot on earth where the instability of human affairs is epitomized hourly, it is the composing room of a daily newspaper."

LIST OF PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF JUNE 7, 1887.

364,228.-Printers' Blanket. H. C. Pfiel, Camden, N. J.

364,223.—Printing Machine, Cylinder. H. B. Denny, Washington, D. C. 364,625.-Printing Machine Delivery Apparatus. E. Nordblom, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JUNE 14, 1887.

364,671.-Printing Machine. O. B. Reynolds, Brockton, Mass.

364,890.-Printing Machine. Oilcloth. H. A. Boucher, Philadelphia, Pa. 364,976.—Printing Machine. Perfecting Color. W. H. R. Toye, Philadelphia, Pa. 365,004.—Printing Presses. Device for jogging or evening sheets of paper on fly-

tables of. T. Hannigan, assignor to P. Hannigan, Boston, Mass.

ISSUE OF JUNE 21, 1887.

365,308.-G. E. Jones, New York, N. Y.

365,047.—Printing Machine. Chromatic. F. H. Ludington, St. Louis, Mo. 365,127.—Printing Machines. Feed-guide for. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass. 365,051—Printing Machines. Web feeding Mechanism for. L. C. Crowell, Brook-

lyn, N. Y. 365,352.-Printing Shell .- O. J. Smith, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JUNE 28, 1887.

365,581.-Printing Machine, Chromatic.-C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

WILLIAM WARD, who has just died in Sedalia, Mo., at the age of ninety-four years, was the first man to build a paper mill west of the Mississippi river. He came of a long-lived family, his father dying at one hundred years, and his grandfather at one hundred and ten.

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102130 " 14 " " "	6's, II 125.— 32 "	4 " " "75	146.—142 "	6 " " " " 18
	6's, 15 126.— 35 "	31 " " "70	147 75 "	7 " " " " 18
104.—140 " 16 " " "	6's, 15 127.— 40 "	31 " "65	148.—326 "	7 " " " " 14
105362 " 14 " " "	6's, 15	3.	149-113 "	6 " " " " 18
	6's, 15	PER LB., CTS.	150 96 "	7 " " " " 11
107.— 35 " 16 " " "	6's, 14 128.—143 "	6 " " " …15	151 90 "	7 " " " " II
	4's, 14 129.—221 "	6 " " " …15	152.—112 "	51 " D. C. Note Hds., 15
	4's, 18 130.— 71 "	6 " " " … 141		10 " Letter Heads, 14
110 35 " 14 " " "	4's, 18 131.— 20 "	6 " " " …15		12 " " " 17
III 15 " 4 " Statements,		6 " " " …15		10 " " " 18
112 15 " 4 " "	15 133.—102 "	5 " " " …23		12 " " " 18
113.— 20 " 4 " "	15 134.—761 "	5 " " "14		12 " " " 11
114 27 " 4 " "	15 135.—123 "	6 " " " …14		12 " " " 11
115 20 " 4 " "	15 136.—103 "	7 "Pkt. Note Heads, 15		12 " " " 14
116.— 47 " 4 " "	15 137.—113 "	9 " " " " 18		11 " " " 11
117 30 " 4 " "	15 138.—163 "	7 " " " " II		12 " " " 141
118 59 " 4 " "	15 139.—102 "	6 " " " " 14	162 72 "	10 " " " 141
119 30 " 4 " "	15 140.— 96 "	7 " " " " 141	163.—112 "	7 "Pkt. Note Heads, 15
120 69 " 5 " "	15 141.— 41 "	7 " " " " " 15	164 96 "	7 " " " " 15
121.— 28 " 5 " "	15 142279 "	6 " " " " 14		12 " Letter Heads, 15
122 20 " 6 " "	15 143.— 53 "	6 " " " " 14	•	, -3
123 52 " 6 " "	15 144.—376 "	7 " " " " 14		

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Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., manufacturers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

BOOKBINDER.

W. B. Conkey, 163 and 165 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 Williamstreet, New York; 306 Dearborn Co., 160 William street, Chicago.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or sepa-rately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, Western Agt., 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers' Supply House.

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John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

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J. W. Ostrander, manufacturer of Electrotype Ma-chinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., Electrotypers, Photo-Zinc-Etchers, and Map and Relief-line Engravers, 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York. C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadel-phia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks. Chi-cago Agents, Illinois Type Founding Co.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston: 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York Book and Fine Cut and Colored Inks.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

IOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses,

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

J. F. Dorman, 217 E. German street, Baltimore, Md. The Eclipse, Baltimore Jobber and New Monu-

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job

The Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the New Style Noiseless Liberty Press.

The Model Press Company Limited, 912 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Model Job Press. Three sizes, \$65, \$100 and \$175.

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C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York. Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

J. W. Ostrander, Agent for Dooley Paper Cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, manufacturer, 328 Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

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Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

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Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn Street, Chicago. The "Standard" and the "Durable."

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THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY .- Continued.

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Illinois Typefounding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

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Dominion Typefounding Co., Chenneville street, Montreal, Canada. Only Type Foundry in Brit-ish America. Sole Agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

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TYPE FOUNDERS.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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The Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of Printers' Novelties, 15 Park Place, New York. The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufrs. of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Fur-niture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

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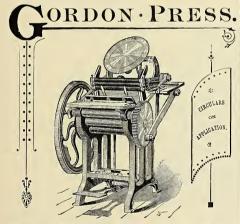
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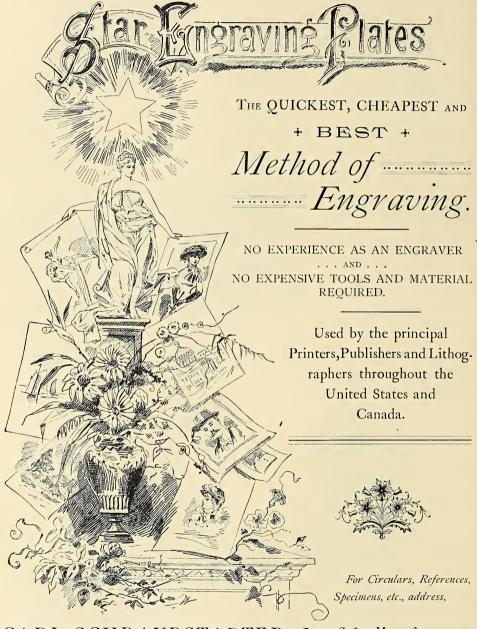
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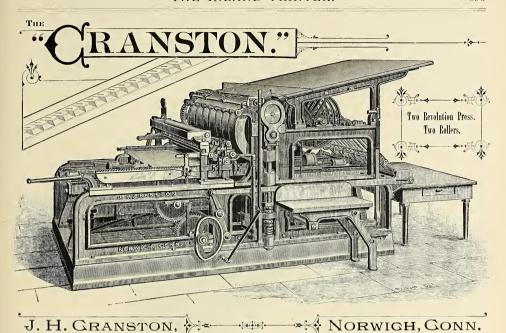
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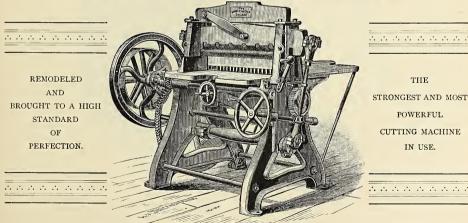
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SIZE.	PRICE.	SIZE.	PRICE.	SIZE.	PRICE.
48-inch	\$1,200	37-inch	\$700	30-inch	\$500
43-inch	885	33-inch	575	Larger	sizes made to order.
Above prices are for Steampow	er Cutters.	Boxing and ship	ping extra.	All machines	shipped at risk of purchaser.
	PL	ease correspond with me	addressing as above		



MEETING OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ BY MESSRS. A. M'NALLY AND F. BARNARD.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Chicago Typothetre was held at the club rooms of the Tremont House, on Thursday afternoon, July 7th. The attendance showed an increasing interest in its proceedings, and four names were added to its roster.

In the evening the members took dinner in the ladies' ordinary, the president, C. H. Blakely, in the chair. After ample justice had been done the good things provided, and the minutes of the previous session had been read by the secretary, Mr. Wm. Johnston, Mr. A. McNally, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., one of the speakers selected by the committee of arrangements, read the following interesting and instructive paper:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Having been requested by your committee to prepare a paper on some appropriate subject, I have put together a few ideas, suggested partly by the interesting paper on The Successful Management of a Printing Office, read by Mr. Shepard at our last meeting, and partly also by the remarks of several gentlemen then present, in the subsequent discussion.

If you remember, one gentleman deplored the waste of paper in the pressroom, through careless handling; another thought careful inside supervision absolutely necessary; a third attached importance to the outside and counting room management, and during the discussion a number of other considerations were advanced as necessary to the successful printer.

There is no doubt that all of the points discussed are essential to success, and that the omission of any one of them would be detrimental, if not fatal, to the business. In my opinion, however, the first and most essential requisite, and one without which none of the others can be maintained, is the organization of a competent and intelligent force adapted to the particular line or lines of work to be done. In this organization, the chief of each department must be invested with authority over his working force, sufficient to maintain a rigid discipline, and when the right man is obtained as foreman of a department, he should be given supreme authority over his force. In no other way can discipline, which is just as necessary in a printing office as in an army, be maintained. To make the organization effective, the man in charge of a department must not be interfered with in the employment or discharge of his hands. If necessary, consult and advise with your foreman about your workmen, but do not consult with your workmen about your foreman, if you have confidence in him. Any interference between the foreman and his subordinates will weaken the authority of the former. Injustice may sometimes be done individuals by a rigid adherence to this policy, but there can be no system under which the individual may not be treated harshly or unfairly.

I have observed that the most successful printer is he that organizes his working force and purchases his material with the aim, not of covering the whole earth, but of doing a certain class of work, and of doing that work well. He can make a good profit on his specialty at prices that would starve a printer not especially equipped

The business of a printing office comes from the whole wide range of the professional and business world; from the bucket-shop and the stock exchange; from the retail dealer and the wholesale merchant; from the railroad company; from the showman; "from the butcher, the baker and candlestick-maker." He would be a very ambitious employing printer indeed, that would attempt to comprehend intelligently the wants of all, and the compositor is very scarce, as you all know, that could, without great waste of time, set up a railroad time-table, a business card and a three-sheet poster. In days gone by such things have been attempted. When I was an apprentice, besides being the printers' devil for eighteen months, I set up all kinds of book and jobwork; worked the press; folded, stitched and trimmed pamphlets; made rollers, and, in fact, did all manner of work incident to a job office, including jeffing on the imposing stone. But in these days of division of labor, the work of the pressman and of the compositor are not only different trades, but we have the trade of compositor subdivided into several distinct branches-the book, the job, and the newspaper compositor. So if the modern printer wishes to do a miscellaneous class of work-if he would be a commercial printer, a show printer, a railroad printer, a lawyers' printer-in fact a Pooh-Bah printer-he will find, that to attain success, it will be necessary for him not only to organize for each separate class of work, a distinct working force in his composition room, in his pressroom, and in his bindery, but that he will require an intelligent and hard-working counting room force for each as well.

Furthermore, the "all kinds of work printer," or the general job printer, must of necessity carry a much larger proportion of dead material than he that confines himself to specialities. The amount of dead material is a heavy load in any printing office, and we can easily imagine what a load it must be to the printer that has only occasional use for a large proportion of his miscellaneous stuff. There are quantities of type in every general job office in the country, that the proprietor would do well to melt up, and I know that there is in our own composing room a vast amount of plunder that would be a good investment for us if dumped into the lake. You will ask why don't we do it? Possibly, for the reason that the composing room must contain so much rubbish anyway, and the more of it we have on hand the less there will be to hav

The success of the house I represent (and I think I can say without egotism that it has been successful) is attributable, in a large measure at least, to our fitting up for specialities and sticking to them. The old Tribune book and job office was in the market for all classes of work, but after the formation of the firm of Rand.

McNally & Co., which succeeded the Tribune job office, the lines of work were gradually contracted, and this contraction was uniformly followed by increased profits. We have the material on hand for show posters and programmes, and have frequent inquiries for such work, but we invariably refer the parties to a show printer. We will not estimate on a lawyer's brief, nor on blanks or blank books, nor, in fact, on anything outside of our special lines. We are known as railroad printers, but we find it more profitable to confine ourselves to a single branch of railroad printing—that is the work required by the department of the general passenger and ticket agent. When asked to estimate on blanks and books required by the freight department of a railroad, we say frankly that such work is out of our line, and that other houses can serve the company better. Sometimes it takes nerve to let work go by, but an experience of over thirty years teaches me that it pays to do so, and thus to concentrate our energies on our specialties.

A printing office, as I think you will all admit, is not an easy thing to manage successfully. Allowing for the tendency in human nature that leads one to see the difficulties and annoyances in one's own business first, and possibly to exaggerate them, I think the chances of pecuniary success in the printing business are less than in most other callings. In proof of this opinion I will cite the large number of hard working and intelligent printers of Chicago who have been wrecked during the past twenty years. What proportion of the Chicago printers of twenty years ago are in commercial existence today, and what percentage of those remaining have bettered their pecuniary circumstances during that time?

The printer pays from fifty to one hundred per cent more for his plant than other manufacturers. A small cylinder press costs more than a fifty horsepower steam engine, and an extra large stop cylinder as much as a railway locomotive. A pound of metal costing 6 cents is charged up to him as one dollar's worth of type or border. In fact a bill was presented to me, within a week past, for over one hundred pounds of sorts at \$1.80 per pound.

The printer pays from fifty to one hundred per cent more for his labor than employers in almost any other business. If he buys in small quantities, and uses his credit to any extent, he pays from fifty to one hundred per cent advance on the cost of his paper and cardboard. He is compelled to occupy quarters in central business districts, where rents and gas bills come high. He is rated extra hazardous by fire insurance companies, and is charged accordingly, if they consent to insure him at all. He works incessantly for years, and in the end what has he got? In too many instances only an assortment of old machinery, type, and fixtures, worth to his heirs less than twenty per cent of cost. There are, of course, exceptions to this statement, but I fancy that where you find a wealthy printer you will also find that his wealth has come from fortunate investments outside of his business. Now, if these be facts -and I think you will admit that there is considerable truth in them - what is the remedy? What duty does the employing printer owe to himself and to the trade? He is a public necessity, and he must compel the public to pay for his work a price sufficient, not only to yield a reasonable profit on each individual job, but also to reimburse him for the unusual expenses attending his business-expenses which he cannot escape even by the most careful management.

The fifteenth century typo is depicted in history as a very imposing looking chap—dressed in flowing robes, silver buckles and stunning head gear. He honbbed with princes and nobles, and had a high old time generally. Possibly he worked for glory — and got it. I fancy it is a matter of considerable doubt whether the nineteenth century printer could work the glory racket with any degree of financial success. In this mercenary age only his bitterest business rival would advise him to try it. The gilt-edged diploma might come to him in the shape of a chattel mortage. A red flag, backed up by a sheriff's writ, might supersede the knightly plume; and he would probably be more familiar with the free lunch counter than with the lordly banquet. Our lot is cast in an unromantic dollar-and-cent age, and we had better try to figure out a twenty-five per cent profit, trusting to luck to work out ten per cent net. You might as well work for glory as to run the printing business on the fifteen per cent basis. The end would be the same — a losing gamble.

I claim that financial success in his business is impossible to that printer who does not fully comprehend the extraordinary expense account continually piling up against him. By this I mean the high price and rapid wear and tear of his plant, expenses of management, rent, taxes, and the thousand and one items of outlay that are not thought of until they present themselves. I am inclined to think that a large proportion of employers do not fully realize the magnitude of this account, or that they at least lose sight of it as a legitimate and absolutely necessary item in every estimate. I am also inclined to believe that it is the terdency of the young printer to figure how much he could give his customer for the least amount of money, and that this system of figuring is likely to become a habit with him. Indeed, I know of just such a case. Several years ago I wanted an additional man in our counting room. and employed a person who had quite an experience in estimating on miscellaneous work, as well as in taking charge of it. He had contracted the habit of figuring so much for composition, so much for paper, and so much for presswork, and taking the total as the full value of 'the work, The fear of losing the job seemed always uppermost in his mind, and so fixed had the habit become that I was compelled to let him go; although he was in other respects a good man.

The percentage of the expense account in the total business will vary, of course, in different offices; this variation being dependent partly upon difference in management, but principally upon the manner in which the books are kept. In some cases the proprietors do not draw stated salaries, as I think they always should, the amount of such salaries being charged to expense. Many printers carry the extra material purchased for the composing room—that is, sorts, brass rule, leads, etc.—as an asset, and have no definite system of charging off for wear and tear. This plan is very deceptive, and the profits shown on the books at the end of a period would be hard to find, except on the books themselves or in the hell-box. A safe way is to charge up to expense everything that goes into the composing room after the purchase of the original outfit, calculating that the additions will balance the wear and tear. It would be safe to say that under a careful personal management, ten per cent

of the total business would barely cover the amount of the expense account; and where paid canvassers are employed, as well as under other circumstances that I can imagine, the percentage would be considerably higher.

The composing room is an important factor in the expense account. Who ever heard of a profitable composing room? Have you ever considered what an insatiable whirlpool it is? You feed it forever, but it never gets full. You may fill your lead racks with leads, and your rule cases with labor-saving rule; your quad boxes may be heaped full, and your sort cases overflowing; your shelves may be weighted down with body type, and your racks full of dead and live forms, yet your type foundry bill comes monthly, just as surely as death or taxes. No composing room is complete without a rule and lead-cutter, and a furniture saw, and the job compositor would be the most unhappy mortal on earth were he denied the privilege of using these destructive machines.

The Jim-Crack Foundry sends you monthly its specimen sheet of brand new styles (type. Your foreman calls your attention to the new series of Cruciform-Doric, with patent Corinthian shade lines. No first-class printing office is complete without it. The fancy job compositor cries for it. It is ordered, and goes at once into a billhead. The jubilant compositor beats a tattoo on the form with his big mallet and little planer. The Gordon press boy joyfully puts it to press, and imparts a hearty squeeze through several thicknesses of hard paper—and your beautiful patent Cornthian shade lines are among the things that were.

Then you receive the specimen sheet of the Hifalutin Type Foundry. It knocks the style completely off the Jim Crack Foundry type. Here we have something new and supremely elegant—a combination of Roman-Italic-Clarendon-Multiform. We must keep up with the times. It is bought, and goes the way of all type—twenty per cent of it into the hell-box, and the balance—where?

It would puzzle the oldest printer to enumerate the items of expense in a composing room. When estimating on a stated job, the cost of typesetting is taken into account, but the distribution of the form and the proofreading are seldom thought of. Yet, I think it will take one man to distribute for ten compositors, which means just ten per cent to be added to the estimated cost of composition, and a fair charge for proofreading would be still another ten per cent, or twenty per cent for these two unthought-of expenses. Our own proofreading force costs us fully ten per cent of the total wages paid in the composing room. Therefore, if proofreading and distribution are not made items in your every day estimates, they will range themselves among the thou-and and one charges that make up your expense account. Estimates are frequently made in the counting room on work that when it reaches the compositor is found to require a large outlay for special sorts. In nine cases out of ten, such a purchase is an item for the expense account. A few months ago the type foundries of the country were running night and day on material for railroad tariffs, called for by the Inter-state Commerce Bill. Thousands of dollars of the printers' money were invested in special sorts for this work, and if not charged for when the bill was rendered, every dollar expended on these sorts is chargeable to the expense account.

I will not attempt to discuss the numerous other expenses in the composing room, nor those in the pressroom, the bindery, the stockroom, and elsewhere. Doubtless your own experience will suggest sufficient to show where a considerable part of your estimated profits go.

The points I have attempted to make in the preceding remarks may not be quite clear to you. Since our last meeting I have made a business trip to the East, and while at home have been so busy that I have had but little time to devote to the preparation of this paper; so that I owe you an apology for a rather disjointed production. However, I may render the drift of my remarks clearer by a recapitulation. I have tried to demonstrate:

First, That the printer who would be successful should have in each departant an organized force, selected because of proficiency in the work to be done; and that the foreman of each department should be invested with authority over his workmen, sufficient for the maintenance of a rigid discipline, so that he can hold them responsible for carelessness or waste.

Second, That the printing business of this country has grown to such an extent that it is now impossible for any one firm to cover profitably the whole range of work, and that hence it is advisable for printers to confine themselves to specialties. We need have no fear that the fellow with the specialty will enjoy a soft thing, or if soft, that he will have it to himself for any great length of time. He will find enough active competition to keep him in mind of the fact that he is still in the printing business.

Third, That the expense account of a printing office is continually absorbing the estimated profits, and that if this fact is forgotten, when making estimates, a successful business is impossible.

These remarks were received with enthusiastic applause, after which Mr. F. Barnard, of Barnard & Gunthorp, by request, read the following, which was also favorably received:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is to the events of yesterday, the day of early trials, duties, hopes, and surprises, that I ask your attention.

Veterans ofttimes gathered to renew the memories of conflicts, and live o'er their battles, and it seemed to us it would not be amiss at this time for ourselves to renew old memories.

As we read the Chicago papers, with their present huge patronage, oft we cast back our memory to the times when less than one thousand copies were the edition of the daily of forty years ago; and the old-time hand press, how we tugged to do a token an hour! We are not abashed in declaring that our first days commenced in offices of this character, but we are doubly proud that we live to witness the vast contrast that many of our large establishments present today, or you who have conceived and reared these costly and splendid places in our city, to speak of this to you is like a tale twice told. Ours the happy chance of

linking our efforts to an increasing industry—we might almost say increasing art
—with wondrous rapidity, doing in an hour the old-time labor of a week.

How much have we gained in this change? Can we say our happiness is

How much have we gained in this change? Can we say our happiness i increased in like ratio?

Tramps and substitutes were then unknown. There was not the unceasing weariness among workers. Fair wages were met with fair work. No short hours demanded, but cheerfully we grasped the opportunity to enlarge our receipts by any work set us to do. Then it was not excellence in workmanship alone, but the higher aim of how best to serve our employer's interest—dreading discharge, for any reason, as a menace to our reputation.

With the old times, too, come hack memories of panic and depreciated money our best men went down. Soon, however, the activities and resources of our people tell of renewed strength, and again all goes "merry as a marriage bell." What may be said of the change and grandeur of our city since that time, this house in which we are now assembled, is alone a magnifecent example.

Now, a word more, and that about the old friends, our busy-brained and tircless co-workers: were they living, I feel would be present with us—of Langdon, Patton, Harker, Day, and Mills—whose mantle, we for a time must wear in the pleasant recollection of their genial fellowship, great heart and generosity, we have naught but praise and goodwill. They were gifted with the quiet bearing of gentlemen, and be it our aim so to follow in their footsteps, that they shall welcome our reunion in the spirit land.

Remarks on the subjects presented were, on request, made by P. F. Pettibone, S. Hornstein, A. Pettibone, Chas. E. Johnston, S. P. Jones, A. C. Cameron, J. C. Ryan, Wm. Johnston, of Shepard & Johnston, A. Chapman, L. S. Fallis, and others.

Mr. A. Pettibone offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Typothetæ of Chicago be extended to The INAND PRINTER, for printing in full the proceedings of our last meeting, together with the able and interesting papers of Messrs. Shepard and Hazilit.

Mr. F. Barnard presented the following:

 $\it Resolved$, That copies of The Inland Printer be forwarded to the printers of this city, at the direction of the secretary.

Carried.

The question of a black list was then brought up, the discussion in the same being participated by a majority of the members. The following resolution, offered by Mr. G. K. Hazlitt, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be voluntary on the part of every member of this society to furnish the secretary of the Typothete a list of known parties who do not, as a rule, "pay the printer," which the secretary shall, after consultation with the executive committee, have the same printed, and sent out with the notice of the monthly meeting, according to the plan outlined in the article published in The Inland Printer.

On motion a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Messrs. McNally and Barnard, for their instructive papers, after which the meeting adjourned to Thursday, October 6, it being determined to dispense with the monthly meetings during August and September.

PERSONAL.

W. B. CONKEY is now enjoying a well-merited vacation in the bracing breezes and atmosphere of Lake Superior.

Mr. W. O. Tyler, of the Tyler Paper Company, has been enjoying, for some time past, his vacation "down east," with all that that implies.

MR. RICHARD ENNIS, president or the R. & T. A. Ennis Stationery Company, St. Louis, spent a pleasant hour in our sanctum a few days ago.

MR. CHAS. POTTER, JR., of C. Potter, Jr. & Co., press manufacturers, New York, sailed from that city, June 22, for a three months' sojourn in Europe.

Mr. Frank Keeney, representing the White, Corbin & Co., envelope manufacturers, Rockville, Conn., just returned from an extended western business trip, reports trade booming, and orders plentiful.

WE also acknowledge calls from P. S. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Michigan; W. B. Barnes, of the *Free Press*, Sandwich, Illinois; Jos. J. Donnellon, Madison, Wisconsin, and J. Potter, Davis, Illinois.

SAMUEL REES, of Rees Printing Co., Omaha, and N. C. Roberts, of Roberts & Roberts, publishers of the *Democrat*, Fort Madison, Iowa, called a few days ago to wish THE INLAND PRINTER continued success.

MR. CHAS. R. WILMER, secretary of the Buffalo Ink Works, was recently called to Elgin by the sudden and unexpected death of his brother. Although his stay in Chicago was necessarily limited, we had the pleasure of a call from him on his return trip.

TO SECRETARIES.

In reply to a number of inquiries, we desire to state that the stock of postals heretofore sent to the secretaries of local unions relating to the state of trade has become exhausted, and for this reason we have omitted the monthly business reports which have heretofore appeared in our columns. A new supply, however, will be forwarded in a few days to each secretary, and those returning the same to the editor, properly filled up, will receive a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, free of charge.

CHICAGO NOTES.

GEO. H. TAYLOR has sold his building, Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe street, for \$175,000.

THE American Electrotype Company has purchased the electrotyping plant, and succeeded to the firm of A. Wagener & Co., 196 and 198 South Clark street

THE summer edition of the *Electrotyper*, published by Shniedewend & Lee Co., Chicago, is one of the best and most interesting numbers which has ever come to our table.

In our next we expect to present to our readers an interesting article from the pen of A. P. Luse, Esq., of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., relating his experiences during his late European trip.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY have placed an order for eight more Scott cylinder presses with J. W. Ostrander. This makes twelve Scott presses in all ordered by this firm—a pretty good showing.

ON July 6th, Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. gave a check for \$100,000 in payment, in full, for the lot on which their mammoth printing establishment is located—148-154 Monroe street. This is an institution of which every true Chicagoan should be proud.

THE extensive printing establishment of Clark, Longley & Co., which, nine months ago, determined to try the experiment of conducting their business without the aid of union men, has voluntarily relinquished the idea, and will hereafter employ union men only.

AT a meeting of the Union Straw Board Company, in this city, June 25, the following members were present: J. L. Norton, president, Lockport, Ill.; T. W. Cornell, O. C. Barker, Akron, O.; C. L. Hawes, Dayton; A. Letson, Kenton; B. C. Farout, Lima, O.; Col. W. P. Orr, Piqua.

WORK on the Shniedewend & Lee Company building is progressing favorably, which, from present indications, will be ready for occupancy by the 15th of August. Two stories have been added to the structure, and it is intended to make it as nearly fireproof as skill and ingenuity can devise.

J. H. BONNELL & Co., ink manufacturers, have opened a branch house in this city, at 449 Dearborn street, under the management of Mr. Louis M. Porter, and have now in stock a complete supply of black and colored inks, from which all orders can be filled with the utmost promptness.

ED. J. LAFFERTY, a well-known Chicago printer, died June 17, of apoplexy, aged 52 years. He was buried by the typographical union in the Rosehill lot, on Sunday, June 19; and in accordance with a time-honored custom, the remarks at the grave were made by one of his fellow-workmen in the past—Mr. A. C. Cameron.

EDWIN T. GILLETTE, formerly of 191 La Salle street, who has discontinued business as manufacturers' agent of paper, is taking a vacation in Michigan, where he expects to remain for a month or six weeks. Upon his return he will be open to an engagement with some dealer in or manufacturer of paper. Mr. Gillette is recognized as one of the best salesmen in the country.

Our old and esteemed friend, Oliver H. Perry, for many years a member of the *Evening Journal's* editorial force, has retired from journalism, and established himself in the land business in southwestern Kansas. Mr. Perry is a member of the Old Time Printers' Association, of this city, and leaves a host of friends behind him, who wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

WE understand it is the intention of Mr. W. B. Conkey and A. Zeese to jointly erect an eight-story building on Dearborn street, immediately

south of that occupied by the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company. It is proposed to make it fireproof, and to fit it with concrete floors, automatic sprinklers, and all necessary modern improvements. It will be mainly occupied by Messrs. Conkey and Zeese, and completed by March 1, 1888.

A New Firm.—The announcement in our business columns of the establishment in this city of "The Empire Machine Company," for the manufacture of electrotype and stereotype machinery, at 292 Dearborn street, explains itself. The many valuable patents received by this company for the manufacture of machinery built from new and improved designs, and heretofore the property of Mr. E. A. Blake, assistant manager and treasurer, give the positive assurance that under the new management all work intrusted to its care will be turned out in a manner superior to that furnished by any other western establishment.

CARD FROM THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

All subordinate unions which have so far failed to receive a circular from the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, are requested to forward their address without delay to

W. S. McClevey,

Chicago, July 1, 1887.

600 South Ashland Avenue.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

HARMON & MOE, Minneapolis. A very neat and unpretentious fine business card.

ACME PRINTING COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan. Several neat and nicely printed programmes and business cards.

BLISARD, DAVISON & Co., Toronto. A business card, in colors, which, while attractive, partakes a little too much of the Dolly Varden style.

S. T. CLOVER, Sioux Falls, Dakota. A variety of samples of clean, neat, number one work, the material employed being used with good taste and judgment.

VALLEY PRESS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Sacramento, California. An attractive business card in colors, some of which are, in our judgment, a little too positive.

THOS. McGILL & Co., Washington, D. C. A number of samples of ordinary everyday work, all neat, clean and creditable, and a number of them of more than ordinary merit.

J. A. WAYLAND, Pueblo, Colorado. A well-balanced, neatly displayed business card, in red and blue, the main features of which stand out in perfect harmony with the surroundings.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING COMPANY, Danville, Virginia. A business card in blue, black, red and gold, the main line of which is weak and ineffective, and, consequently, injures the whole job.

R. D. RICHARDSON, Winnipeg. A number of specimens of blank and municipal work. They are a credit to the firm turning them out, the presswork especially being worthy of commendation.

COLORADO PUBLISHING COMPANY, Colorado, Texas. Two or three rather pretentious business cards, in colors, each of which could be materially improved in composition, use of colors and presswork.

HAIGHT & DUDLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Specimens of printing, containing examples of letterpress work in colors, executed by this firm. As might be expected, they fully sustain its well-earned reputation.

J. W. Franks & Sons, Peoria, Illinois. A four-page business letter circular, announcing the publication of the city directory, the front page of which is really a typographic gem. It is a very, very neat and attractive job.

SPICER & BUSCHMAN, La Crosse, Wis. A large and creditable assortment of general jobwork, consisting of letter, note and bill heads, cards, circulars, receipts, etc., all of which reflect credit on the establishment turning them out.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan. The work from this institution reflects credit on the party under whose supervision it is gotten out. Although the blocks for the tints are home and hand-made, they are very well done, and the coloring is, on the whole, harmonious.

C. B. HOARD, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. A card in black and gold, announcing the sixteenth annual reunion of the Alumni Association of the Fort Atkinson High School. It is chaste, and in perfect keeping with the subject matter.

JAMES McMILLIN, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A leaf for insertion in the forthcoming directory of that city. The design is unique, though lacking in harmony, and the coloring, which materially detracts from its effect, is a little too loud to suit our taste.

FLEMING, BREWSTER & ALLEY, New York. A neatly printed little work (illustrated) under the caption of "The Art of Cookery," the cuts of which are printed in red-brown, and the composition in steel-green, on glazed paper. The presswork is first-class.

WATSEKA (I.L.) REPUBLICAN. A number of samples of everyday jobwork, which we cheerfully commend for their general excellence. Some of the joints and miters in the rule-work could have been improved, but taken altogether, the design and execution deserve words of praise.

J. A. GILLIES, Rochester, New York. Business eard in colors. A change in the line "Fine Job Printing" would improve it fifty per cent. It seems incomprehensible that so many printers fall into the same error, failing to appreciate the fact that a distinctive feature is required to give tone to a job, and when so much unnecessary embellishment is used, the inevitable result is that a pica shaded line—as the line of the card—is invariably overshadowed by unmeaning flourishes, borders and filagree display, which are entirely out of place.

Also specimens from Trow's, Twelfth street, New York; J. L. Berg, Columbia, S. C.; C. C. Bartgis, Baltimore, Md., an attractive four-page circular in blue and brown; the Quincy Michigan, programme for graduating class for 1887; Journal office, Ottawa, Kansas, assortment of commercial printing; Cullen & Sapp, Ottawa, Illinois; Geo. W. Marston, Leon, West Virginia; Republican job office, Homer, N. Y., a well arranged colored poster; Valley Press Printing House, Sacramento, Cal.; M. Strickland & Co., Galveston, Texas; Clarion Steam Print, Reed City, Michigan.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The state printing of New York has been awarded to a union office

BUFFALO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION was organized in 1852, and now has a membership of 125.

The tinkers are to have an organ. It is to be published in New York, and called the *Universal Tinker*.

The report of the New Jersey Bureau of Labor Statistics says that printers in that state average \$640 a year.

MISS HELEN PHELFS, a bright and accomplished young lady, has purchased a half-interest in the Schuyler (Nebraska) Herald.

 $\rm M_{R}.$ John Henderson, foreman of the New York Herald composing room, is enjoying a holiday in Europe, at the expense of Mr. Bennett.

THE proprietor of the Detroit *Evening Journal* now runs his paper on the profit-sharing plan. We shall watch the result with a good deal of interest.

THE stereotypers of St. Louis have succeeded in organizing a union and an application for a charter to the International Typographical Union has been made.

THE Johnson Type Foundry, of Philadelphia, is running fifty-five casters, and the foundry is turning out \$18,000 worth of finished work per week in ordered work done.

THE first printing press was brought to Kansas by Rev. Joseph Meeker, and set up five miles northeast of Ottawa to print bibles, hymn books and tracts for the Indians, in 1834.

TAPS McCORD, formerly editor of the Nashville *Union* and a practical printer, has been appointed inspector-general of the state of Tennessee, with the title of brigadier-general, by Governor Taylor.

THE Sunday News office and J. R. Marshall, job printer, Springfield, Ohio, have removed to new and commodious quarters, 19 North Market

street, and have now in successful operation in their establishment a twenty-five light, isolated Edison electrical plant, the first and only Edison light in Springfield.

H. C. RUTHERFORD, formerly secretary of Burlington Typographical Union, No. 75, was recently sentenced to serve one year in the Fort Madison, Iowa, penitentiary, for embezzling funds of the union.

AT a recent meeting of Albany Pressmen's Union, No. 23, the following officers were elected for one year: President, Louis Warren; vice-president, John E. Capron; secretary, Harry R. Christie; treasurer, Wm. D. Kellv.

In the United States there are 3,500 printing and publishing establishments, employing 60,000 people, and paying \$31,000,000 in wages per year. The capital engaged is \$93,000,000, and the value of the products \$61,000,000.

Mr. C. W. Crutsinger, of St. Louis, delivered an interesting address before the Missouri Press Association, June 8, at Jefferson, on "Printers' Inking Rollers: Their Use and Care." We shall try and find room for it in a future issue.

It is reported that John McLean, of the Cineinnati Enquirer, is about to start a first-class morning paper in Washington. He has purchased ground on the corner of Eleventh and E streets, northwest, and intends to erect a fine building thereon this fall.

PRESIDENT BERRY, of Buffalo Union, No. 9, to whose kind attention we referred in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, will have the sympathy of every attendant at the thirty fifth session, for the loss of his estimable wife, who died two weeks ago, after a short illness.

THE Bellaire (Michigan) Breeze says: "The Breeze received fifty-eight cords of wood on subscription during the past winter. Did any of our brothers do as well?" The Marcellus Breadd replies: "A mighty small thing to brag over. We had one hundred and forty-eight cords bromised."

The new newspaper printing press built by R. Hoe & Co., for the New York Mail and Express, is capable of printing 60,000 copies per hour. It can make 60,000 six-page papers, the half sheet being inset and pasted to the center margin; or 30,000 eight, ten or twelve page papers, inset, pasted and folded.

A DISPATCH from Minneapolis, July 6, contains the following: "Unknown parties entered the printing office of the *Phillic Opinion*, at Watertown, D. T., last night, pied the forms which were ready for the press, and did havoc generally. The outrage is supposed to be the outcome of the fight between Judge Spencer and the *Hirronite*."

THE following members have been elected officers of pressmen's union of Rochester, New York: President, James F. Vance; vice-president, Frank T. Christy; recording secretary, Walter Perry; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Woodworth; executive committee, M. Coonan, Joseph Cress, Henry H. Miller; doorkeeper, Ernest M. Lipe.

SOMERODY has sent us a copy of the Bellbrook (Ohio) Moon, published by Morgan and Lillian Fudge. It is certainly a curiosity, but as it claims to have reached its second volume, we should like to ascertain the educational rating of its readers or patrons. It is simply a disgrace to the nineteenth century, its conductors, its readers and its advertisers.

THE Pacific Printer says: "A fierce rivalry exists among the morning papers of this city. The Chronicle and Examiner each run lightning express trains along the lines of the S. P. and S. P. C. R. R's as far as Santa Cruz, to distribute their Sunday editions. On the initial trips, which took place May 22, collations were indulged in, at one of which a real United States senator took part."

MARRIED.—On Thursday, July 7, at Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Samuel J. Potter to Miss Gertrude Spear. Mr. Potter is foreman of the pressroom in the Kansas Publishing House, Topeka, and his bride was an employé in the same department. The happy pair at once set out for Chicago on a two weeks' honeymoon. It is not often that matches are made in a pressroom, but why shouldn't they be?

WE regret that the communication of our Indianapolis correspondent, explaining the lockout of the union compositors employed on the Sentinel and Journal, the two morning papers of that city, arrived

too late for insertion in the present issue. We may mention, however, that President Aimison is now examining the situation, and that a daily paper in the interest of the craft will be issued from the office of the Labor Signal.

A COPARTNERSHIP has recently been formed in Kalamazoo, Michigan, under the firm name of Ihling Bros. & Everard, blank book makers, printers, binders and stationers, making a consolidation of the two firms heretofore known as "Ihling Bros.," and "H. H. Everard & Co."

We acknowledge the receipt of No. 2., Vol. III, of The Grip, published at Oswego, Kansas, which has been duly added to our list of curisities. The subscription price is ten cents per month. We had here-tofore labored under the hallucination that Kansas was a prohibition state, but when we learn that such a production has existed for two years in "the garden of the wurruld," we seriously question the purity of the water used.

The following are the officers of the Wilkesbarre Union; No. 187, for the next six months: J. C. Kaeufer, president; D. A. Stine, vice-president; Guy W. Moore, recording and corresponding secretary, P. O. box 787; J. S. Washburne, financial secretary; Leonard Raeder, Jr., treasurer; J. S. Burke, reading clerk; Chas. K. Bart, librarian; James Pursel, sergeant-at-arms; W. S. Hibbs, Chas. Fick, W. P. Innes, trustees; D. A. Stine, J. S. Washburne, executive committee.

THE managing editor of the New Orleans Times-Democrat requested the foreman—in order to decide a bet—to take one vote of the comps as to which was the worst manuscript—that of one of the editorial writers or that of one of the telegraph editors, both noted for their "can-you-guess-that-word" chirography. The editorial man won by a majority of two votes—16 to 18. The chief operator of the Western Union was asked his opinion, and his reply was: "About a stand-off. Both very tough."—Union Printer.

MR. HIRAM LUKENS, who for fifty-five years has been connected with the Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer, was on the evening of June 21 tendered a reception by a number of the more prominent citizens of the town. The spacious editorial rooms of the paper were well filled by judges, lawyers, physicians, etc., who met to tender him their congratuations. After an hour spent in social conversation, the company was invited to the composing room, where the imposing stones were covered with refreshments in the shape of ice cream, cakes, etc. After ample justice had been done the good things provided the company retired, wishing Mr. Lukens many happy returns of the day.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "The Minneapolis printers have in their midst what they regard as a phenomenal type-setter. His name is Miln, and he hails from Sioux City. He is known as the "Missouri River Rusher," but his experience until very recently was confined wholly to country newspapers. He was employed for a time on the Sioux City Journal, and subsequently went to Chicago. His first work on metropolitan papers was in Chicago. He is now employed on a Minneapolis paper. He was put on a case a week ago and worked seven successive nights, pasting up a string of 101,000 em. This is an average of 14,428 ems per night. The work was on "straight matter," Miln having but little "phat" and no bonuses during the week. He can set 2,000 ems per hour with comparative case. Minneapolis printers are thinking of puting Miln against any printer in the country for a week's typesetting match."

FOREIGN

Most of the cooperative printing companies in England appear to be doing well, in spite of the long-continued depression in trade.

THE Tipografia Romana, is a new typographic monthly, published at Bucharest, in Roumania. It is pretty well got up, but the ink is inferior.

THE Bombay Gazette employs sixteen Anglo-Indian girls as compositors, and a woman as proofreader. Large numbers of girls are being trained as typesciters in India.

THERE are now 692 newspapers published in Switzerland, against 411 in 1872, and 576 in 1883. Of these 692, 79 are published six times or more during the week, 201 from two to five times, 199 once,

190 less than once, and 23 have no regular publishing day, appearing only occasionally. Berne publishes the largest number—113, the next being Zurich, with 99.

THE printing business at Brisbane, Australasia, is reported as so bad that many of the unemployed have left the town or taken other work for a bare existence. At Adelaide and Melbourne things are dull, as also at Dunedin and Sydney.

A PHILOLOGICAL curiosity has been published in Russia, for the use of the Russians — a pocket glossary in one hundred languages. Of these, seventy are spoken in the Russian Empire itself, ten in Central Asia, ten in various Slavie states, and ten in other European countries.

AMONG the employés, overseers, and heads of departments at the Vienna State Printing Office, a technical club has been started, which, by lectures, exhibitions, etc., seeks to advance the technical knowledge of its members, and consequently of all the branches carried on in the establishment.

PRINTERS in Paris are paid about 8½d. the hour. When engaged on time work they are said to be doing "conscience" labor. Extra time after ten hours is paid 2½d, per hour extra. They are paid every ten days at the "banque," as it is called, and on production of their work-sheet signed by the prote. The metteur en pages earns about £8 a month, a good prote £10 or £12.—London Printers' Register.

The new annual edition of Schulz's "General Directory of the German Publishing and Bookselling Trade" is out. It shows an increase of 255 firms in 55 towns over the preceding year, namely: 6,764 firms in 1,548 towns in 1887, against 6,509 firms in 1,493 towns in 1886. The German empire has 5,184 firms in 1,073 towns, while 1,568 firms are located in the rest of Europe, chiefly in Austro-Hungaria, and 119 are distributed over the rest of the world.

To find three generations of one family at work in the same printing office is an extraordinary event. It is, however, to be found at Breitkopf & Hātrel's office at Leipsic. Gottlieb Heyer has served the firm as type founder since 1833; his son, Hermann, has worked there for twenty-nine years as engraver of musical notes, and is also overseer of the engraving department, and one of his sons, Richard, was indentured at Easter, as apprentice in the same department. The grandfather is still hale and hearty.

THE foreman in the pressroom of a large printing establishment, in Dortmund, Germany, has invented a very simple but ingenious apparatus for feeding envelopes, six at a time. The envelopes, of equal or different sizes, arranged in boxes, are constantly moved forward automatically, only a boy being required to keep the boxes filled and move them forward occasionally. It is stated that the apparatus works very satisfactorily, printing 8,000 envelopes in an hour by feeding. It can be attached to any kind of printing or lithographic steam-press.

The rates at which pressmen are paid in Paris vary considerably. The rates are always at so much a line, but certain journals pay cleve men large retaining fees. Wolff has 30,000 francs a year from the Figaro, besides his lines. Feuilletons are paid at from 3d. to 6d. a line, and £400 is often earned by a novelist for a tale in such journals as Le Petit Fournal or Le Petit Parisien. Three sous a line is the usual rate for local reports, echoes, etc., in the Figaro, Gaulois and Gil Blas. Most papers are good pay, but some are very loth to part. Jokes, nowelles à la main, fetch 3d. a line, with a premium of 4s. if the joke is reproduced in a contemporary.—London Printers' Register.

ROUEN, France, has been celebrating the 400th anniversary of the introduction of the printing press within its walls, by a typographical exhibition. The Exposition Typographique is divided into three sections. The first section illustrates the history of the printer's art in Rouen and the lower Seine district, and comprises books printed before 1500, and examples of books, wood cuts, etc., which have appeared there since that date until the end of the last century, as well as the productions of printers born in the district, but who labored elsewhere. The second section continues the work of the brothers Corneille and books relating to them. The third is devoted to the history of Rouen Cathedral and its chapter, and in it will be found every book or manuscript connected with the subject.



PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Michigan Paper Company's new paper mill at Plainwell has started up:

Boston parties contemplate the building of a ten-ton pulp and paper mill at Augusta, Maine.

A SULPHITE fiber mill is to be built at Ottawa, Ontario. The Mitscherlich process will be adopted.

THE Tilden Paper Company has been organized at Watertown, New York. The capital stock is \$100,000.

THE Minneapolis Paper Mills, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, have been incorporated with a capital of \$160,000.

THE straw wrapping-paper mills at Chatham, New York, ten in number, are turning out about thirty tons per day.

WM. GILBERT is building a writing paper mill at Menasha, Wisconsin, and expects to be running by November 1.

A NEW line of Bristol boards are being made by the Valley Paper Co., of Holyoke, which are manufactured in all weights.

J. H. SEITERLING, of Akron, Ohio, is building a strawboard mill at Kokomo, Indiana, which will be run by steam, using natural gas for fuel.

DURING the twenty-six days ending May 2, the Sugar River Paper Mill, at Claremount, New Hampshire, made 442,000 pounds of paper, averaging eight-and-a-half tons per day.

THE annual meeting of the American Paper Makers' Association will take place at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, July 27. Senator Dawes has consented to deliver an address on the tariff.

THE Standard Paper Company, of Milwaukee, recently made an assignment to J. E. Friend. The liabilities are said to range from \$150,000 to \$300,000, and the assets from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

A COMPROMISE has been effected with the creditors of E. C. Palmer & Co., paper dealers, New Orleans, for 55 cents on the dollar, at six, twelve, and eighteen months' time. Liabilities foot up \$150,000.

THE mills formerly belonging to the defunct Denison Paper Company, at Mechanics' Falls, Maine, recently bought by a syndicate of Boston and Portland capitalists, are again running to their full capacity.

Louis Snider's Sons, paper dealers, Cincinnati, have been succeeded by the Louis Snider's Sons Company. Henry J. Snider is president and treasurer; Louis P. Snider, vice-president, and Edward J. Snider, secretary.

OTTAWA, Kansas, is to bear off the honors of having the first mill in that state, to make white paper. Begasse is to be largely used in the paper material. Straw wrapping and leather board are only made in

The new paper mill of the Dodge Paper Company, Delphi, Indiana, is finished and in operation. A novelty in this mill is the driving of all the machinery by separate Westinghouse engines, a plan said to have worked remarkably well in England.

D. H. & A. B. Tower, of Holyoke, are preparing plans for a paper mill, to be erected by Antonio C. Melchert, at Salto de Yutie, Brazil. The mill is designed for the manufacture of machine finished paper, and is to be run by water power.

The Kimberly & Clark Company, is considering the advisability of building another paper mill at Appleton, Wisconsin. They have six mills already—two in Appleton and four at Neenah,—and now they have secured the option of \$75,5000 worth of water power.

The superintendent of public printing in Pennsylvania has just completed a contract for white paper for the state, the next two years, at lower rates than ever before furnished. Book paper, $6\frac{2}{16}$; cents; plate paper, $9\frac{2}{16}$; white tissue, \$1.65 per ream; ledger and record paper, 38 per cent off.

THE Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Hudson, New York, is preparing the foundation of a paper mill 350 by 150 feet. The company is also extending one of its canals 150 feet through solid rock, having one of the best water privileges in the state, and commenced

June I to build a railroad from the Adirondack road to the mills, twoand-a-half miles.

AT Mundwa, Poonah, India, a new paper mill is nearly completed. The machinery has been all imported from Europe, and a European staff of workmen has been engaged to run it. The capacity is about five tons a day. It is owned by the Deccan Paper Mill Company, of which the sons of Sirdor Kahn Duhador Puddumjec Pestonjee are large stockholders, says the Poonah Journal.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Collins & McLeester type foundry, Philadelphia, is now owned entirely by Alexander McLeester, Thos. A. Wiley having retired.

BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into the Japanese language, and appears with, to our eyes, most comic illustrations by native artists.

THE photo-engravers of the United States held a meeting in New York City recently, and perfected an organization which has for its principal object the establishing of a uniform scale of wages.

A. M. PIPER, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has perfected a machine for producing the ragged edge on writing paper. The machine has jagged saws, against which the paper is carried, firmly fastened in wood clamps, thus yielding the ragged edge.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a sixty-six page illustrated catalogue of printing machinery, etc., manufactured by the Cincinnati Type Foundry, containing everything required for the equipment of an office from a cylinder press to a shooting-stick.

THE Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, have just issued a specimen book of special colors for fine work, manufactured by that company. Parties intending to purchase cannot do better than write for a copy. It is well worth examining.

THE electrotype on page 694 is a specimen from one of the largest and most varied stocks of engravings in the country; that of Mr. Jno. G. Greenleaf, 7 and 9 Warren street, New York, who is able to furnish illustrations of juvenile, scenic, biblical and religious, comic, ideal and miscellaneous subjects for publication.

THE American Lithographer and Printer, of New York, has recently been enlarged to sixteen pages, and has also adopted a new heading. We can only repeat what we said heretofore, that this journal is one of the very best exchanges which reaches our table, and we sincerely wish it continued prosperity.

WE wish to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that the market prices for all qualities of standard papers are published monthly in THE INLAND PRINTER, in the advertisement of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, of Chicago. There is no need for guessing where positive and reliable information can be obtained.

A NEW process of printing in colors, which is at present kept secret, has been adopted, it is said, in the productions of the art supplement of the London Lady's Pictorial. It appears to be a combination of ordinary color-printing and typogravure. A softness of tone has been obtained by it superior to what can be found in most of the kindred publications.

MR. DUNCAN DALLAS, of London, England, who is well known as the inventor of the Dallas process and different photo-engraving processes, has just patented an invention by which photography is applied to the production of *elastic printing surfaces*, either sunk or in relief. His invention has a wide field for application, and covers the printing on textile fabrics, metallic and uneven surfaces.

We acknowledge the receipt from Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, of a large and elegant book of specimens of holly wood type and borders, etc., manufactured by that firm. The styles shown can be made up any size up to one hundred line picas, or larger, if desired, and as the firm has during the past year doubled its facilities, having added new machinery and devised new methods of manufacture, it is now ready to turn out much better goods than formerly, and to fill all orders more promptly. A comparison of prices will show that it costs less than one half as much as ordinary wood type, and will do equally as good work, and give as much satisfaction.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



E. Baker (of Turck & Baker), Compositor, 300 and 302 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



Ernest E. Dyer, Apprentice with J. M. W. Jones, Chicago.

THE SIZE OF BOOKS.

The average reader and book-buyer is constantly put to his wit's end to decide what constitutes a duodecimo, a 10mo, an octavo, a crown octavo, etc. In truth there is absolutely no fixed law which governs this question. Presumably the size of a book is determined by the number of folds of the paper which forms a "signature," but the length and breadth of paper vary so greatly that the number of folds really indicate nothing of the size of a book's page. In England they have just made an attempt to fix upon a new scale of standards as follows:

Large folio	.la, folove	r 18 inches
Folio	.folbel	ow 18 inches
Small folio	.sm. fobel	ow 13 inches
Large octavo	.la. 8vobel	ow 11 inches
Octavo	.8vobel	ow ginches
	.sm. 8vobel	
Duodecimo	.12mo,bel	ow 8 inches
Decimo 8vo	.18mois	6 inches
	.mobel	
	.la. 4tobel	
	.4tobel	
	.sm. 4tobel	
4		

These measurements may be useful as giving an idea of the sizes as fixed by the librarians, who have abolished the time-honored expressions, "imperial," "crown," "foolscap," "demy," and so on, and adopted the almost equally vague terms "large" and "small" instead.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Printers' Register writes: "For the benefit of those who may not know, I should like to say that in very hot weather (and I have had a business in India) I have found a solution of powdered alum in cold water to be very serviceable in sponging up rollers after the ink has been washed from them, and when they are hung up for the night or in the dinner-hour; a damped blanket, wet sand, soaked sawdust, are also very good things in which to place rollers after use in hot weather; provided they be clean at starting."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. R. CARVER, successor and manufacturer of the Brown & Carver improved paper cutting machines, Philadelphia, has removed from 614 to 618 Filbert street to the northeast corner of Third and Canal streets. Customers will please make a note of the change.

THE Blakeley Galley Rest, manufactured by Blakeley Bros., Albion, Michigan, saves room, time, type and cases. By its use two men can work in the space formerly occupied by one, and it also permits the free use of case in correcting galley. Price \$12 per dozen pairs. Sample pair by mail.

MR. ANDREW VAN BIBBER, of Cincinnati, of the firm of Van Bibber & Co., expects to have his book on the manufacture of roller composition, to which reference has heretofore been made in these columns, ready for issue before the close of the present month. No pressman can afford to be without a copy.

PRINTING OFFICE AT A BARGAIN.

Frank P. Beslin, publisher of the *Enterprise*, of Gilman, Col., the blind printer, a specimen of whose skill in jobwork was published in the May number of this journal, writes that he is failing in health, through overwork, and he desires to dispose of his office and building. The plant is valued at \$2,000, and will be sold for less, although making, Mr. Beslin states, from \$150 to \$500 per month. Enterprising printers will find it worth while to correspond with him. The office is nestled in the midst of fourteen paying gold and silver mines.

THE RESORTS OF COLORADO.

Colorado has become famous for its marvelous gold and silver production, for its picturesque scenery, and its delightful climate. Its mining towns and camps, its massive mountains, with their beautiful green-verdured valleys, lofty snow-capped peaks and awe-inspiring eanons, together with its hot and cold mineral springs and baths, and its

healthful climate, are attracting, in greater numbers each year, tourists, invalids, pleasure and business seekers from all parts of the world.

The journey from Chicago, Peoria, or St. Louis and other Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. stations to Denver (the great distributing point for Colorado), if made over the Burlington Route (C., B. & Q. R. R.), will be as pleasant and gratifying as it is possible for a railroad trip to be. At all principal ticket offices will be found on sale, during the tourist season, round-trip tickets, via this popular route, at low rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colorado. When ready to start, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address Paul Morton, general passenger and ticket agent, C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

THE STAR ENGRAVING PLATES.

In the early methods of engraving for printing purposes, and in the production of seals and stamps, previous to the introduction of sylography the design was drawn reversed, and the engraver laboriously removed that portion not retained to print. The greater number of printing blocks are made in this manner at present. In photo engraving the reversal is made by turning the negative, but in all direct methods, including lithography, copperplate and letterpress engraving it is necessary to draw the original backward; and although lithography and copperplate do not require the blank spaces to be engraved away, they have the disadvantage that the resulting plates must be printed much slower, and cannot be used in conjunction with type.

Until recently there was but one exception—wax engraving. Covering a copper plate with a thin layer of wax, the engraver scratched away the soft material down to the plate. The intaglio so formed was built up with wax in the large white spaces and copper deposited upon it, by electrolysis. The resulting shell, gave a reverse of the drawing, which being backed like an ordinary electrotype, and again reversed by printing, gave a fac simile of the original. This method is of necessity very slow and limited in its field, and is now almost exclusively devoted to map-engraving. The soft wax adheres to the tools, and a great deal of practice is necessary to do good work.

For a long time inventors have been striving to procure something which will enable the artist to make his drawing without reversal, and engrave away only the lines instead of the white spaces. Theoretically this has been accomplished several times, but it is only recently that a method has been invented and perfected, which is a practical success.

The Star Engraving Plate is the result of much study and experiment, and in its perfect state any typo can with it do good work after a few hours' práctice, far more rapidly than has ever before been accomplished by expert engravers.

Briefly described, the process is as follows: A black, steel plate is covered with a soft white composition, and delivered to the artist in this state. Taking small tools with graded points, he cuts through the composition, and moving in contact with the plate, the lines appear in strong contrast to the dark background, varying in thickness with the width of the tool. The resulting drawing prints exactly as it appears on the plate.

The work is hardly more exhausting than pen drawing, and it requires only a short time to become accustomed to it. It is not necessary to add that in engraving the composition falls away in dust, easily blown away by the breath. The remaining portion adheres to the spaces between the lines, giving exactly the right bevel to support them, and in the finest engraving leaves sufficient relief for printing. In the matrix so formed, molten stereotype metal is poured, giving an exact reversal of the drawing, in high relief, and if the cast has been taken type high, it need only be sawn to its proper dimensions to make it ready for the press. The simplicity of the method is at once apparent. Unlike all others it requires no technical skill. In point ot speed it is also far superior to wood or photo-engraving. An ordinary outline portrait can easily be drawn and engraved in twenty minutes; and cast and made ready for the press in twenty minutes more.

Although comparatively a new invention, its many merits have brought it to the front, and the plates are now in use by nearly all the leading newspapers and printers everywhere.

On another page will be found an advertisement of the plates, and we would advise our readers to send for circulars, and investigate their merits.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

The following announcement explains itself:

The business of manufacturing electrotype and stereotype machinery heretofore carried on by us, at 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, has recently been sold and transferred to "The Empire Machine Co.," a corporation organized under the laws of Connecticut.

Mr. E. A. Blake of Chicago, under whose able management this branch of our business has been conducted, is the assistant treasurer and general manager of the new company.

This disposition of our electrotype and stcreotype business-in which we still retain an interest-in no way affects our printing press business. which, as heretofore, will be continued under the name of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, with offices No. 8 Spruce street, New York, and western office, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago; our western office being under the management of Mr. E. A. Blake.

NEW YORK, 1887.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

TO THE TRADE.

Сисласо, July 1, 1887.

Having succeeded to the business of manufacturing electrotype and stereotype machinery heretofore carried on by Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, at 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, we desire to announce to their former patrons and the trade generally, that the high standard of excellence which characterized their work will be carefully maintained, and that we shall spare no pains to make all possible advancement in the theory and construction of electrotype and stereotype machinery.

We invite a careful examination of our wood planer with patent adjustable head; trimmer, with patent hinged nut and micrometer adjustment; power shaving machine with patent quick-return and back-up motion, and patent lifting screws for adjusting the knife; automatic shaving machine with oscillating head; roughing machine with patent shield; casting box with improved locking cams; and many other patented improvements, as evidence of what we have accomplished in the past. All of this machinery is built from new and improved designs and in accordance with the latest practice in machine building, combining strength, accuracy, durability and superior finish. As far as possible the machines are mounted on pedestal bases, insuring perfect alignment of the working parts at all times, and absolute freedom from tremor or jar.

In addition to a full line of machinery, we shall carry a complete stock of electrotyper's and stercotyper's tools and supplies, so that we shall be able to furnish promptly anything that may be required in cither branch of the business. We are now engaged in preparing a new and complete illustrated catalogue of our machinery, tools and supplies, a copy of which will be mailed to any address upon application.

We also build machinery for special purposes, and will be pleased to correspond with those who desire machines built to suit their ideas.

The handling and repairing of printing presses will remain a feature of our business, as heretofore, and with our greatly increased facilities and corps of men thoroughly familiar with this class of work, we feel justified in saying that we can do any work of this nature better than any other establishment in the West.

Our New York office will be with C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 8 Spruce street, New York. THE EMPIRE MACHINE CO., 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell, President.

E. A. Blake, Asst. Treas. and Manager.

FLANNEL SAUSAGES.

It was thought the acme of fraud was reached when the Connecticut inventor placed wooden nutmegs on the market, though it is fair to say that the southern planter who squeezes pure olive oil from cotton seed is a genius of a high order in this direction, but it has been reserved for the glory of the Green Mountain State to produce the highest imitative product in the shape of flannel sausages. The writer has not been able to sample this product, and therefore cannot say whether the sausages are stuffed with flannel, or if flannel is only the material in which the sausage meat is stuffed, but it does not matter which it may be, and it is hoped the Vermonters will keep their flannel sausages for their own consumption, as we cannot recommend them to our readers as a desirable article for a steady diet, and we think they would be especially objectionable to dyspeptics.

That this is an era of fraud the least observant of our readers cannot avoid noting. Almost every article of commerce is so imitated or adulterated that it is hardly possible to secure a pure article, and this sweeping assertion applies to drugs, dry goods, groceries, wines, spices and even to printing ink. Indeed, the market for printing ink is so flooded with inferior ink that it has been a great annoyance to printers, who, as a class, take pride in their "art of all arts" and seek to use the best ink. This they find in the ink made by the Queen City Printing Ink Company, which company manufactures all grades of lithographic and letterpress inks, and guarantees every pound to give satisfaction. As an indication of the value placed upon the goods of this company's make it may be mentioned that every daily paper in Cincinnati is printed with their ink.

POR SALE—Sanborn 30-in. "Star" Paper Cutter, hand and power, I new; Peerless, 30-in. end-lever paper cutter, new. Apply to FERGUS PRINTING CO., 244 Illinois street, Chicago.

OB OFFICE FOR SALE .- A first-class job office in a live manued facturing town, doing a business of \$25,000 a year, can be had on easy terms. Everything in first-class condition and only office in town. For an investment paying 20 percent, this is your chance. Address K, care INLAND PRINTER.

TOB PRINTER WANTED—To act as compositor and supervise in a small printing office. To a competent, steady and soher young man a permanent situation is offered. State salary expected and give references. Address FRANK J. COHEN, General Southern Agent, Queen City Printing Ink Co., Atlanta, Ga.

POSITION WANTED in newspaper or book publishing house as proofreader or in other capacity not reportorial, by a young man, college ducated and a practical printer, with four years' experience in all departments of a first-class weekly. For full particulars or references, address N. Y., care INLAND

THIRD EDITION READY—"Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization." No other work on these subjects has ever been half so well appreciated by printers, and it sconceded to be the only one that does not leave its readers belogged. Every craftsman should study it. Mailed for 2s cents. J. B.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 50 Cents.

PRINTERS' READY RECKONER, by H. G. Bishop. what was needed." Shows at a glance the cost of any number of sheets of any weight of paper, and at any price per pound (from 8 to 70 pounds, and from 6 to 25 cents per pound). Will save its cost in one day. To be had of H. G. Bishop, 417 W. Nineteenth St., New York, or through Farmer, Little & Co., type Gondres, New York and Chicago.

BARGAINS IN MARBLE IMPOSING STONES.

Have a large number of highly finished, imported marble imposing stones with solid black walnut frames, four drawers in each, in two sizes, 42 by 60, at \$18; 42 by 84, at \$22. Used as sample tables in Board of Trade. Just the thing for a stylish job office. A rare chance.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago, 111.



CALIFORNIA.

A First-Class Job Printer can buy One-Third Interest in one of the Largest Printing Houses in Southern California on very favorable terms. Located in Los Angeles and commanding good run of work. Address,

> PRINTER, Box 1902, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

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Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET. - CINCINNATI, OHIO,

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio, \$3.00 per Ream, 1 12 lb. Demy, \$3.00 per Ream, 16 "" 4.00 "" 16 "" 4.00 "" 16 " Double Cap, 5.00 "" 10 "" 5.00 "" 24 "" " 5.00 ""

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Library Numbers. 12 conts 1000 12 conts 1000

DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

(PATENT MAY 11, 1886)

Power Wire Stitching Machine.

Price,	No. 3	,			-		-	\$350.00
66	Steel	Wire,	Round,	-		-		.25
44	"	66	Flat,	-	-		-	•35

GUARANTEED.

Only *two adjustments*—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

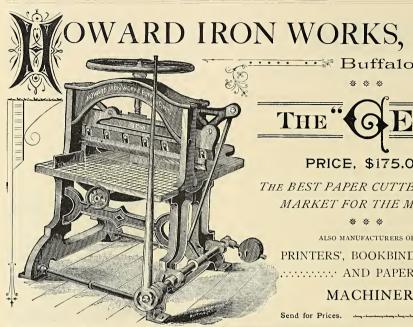
THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

It does not require an expert machinist to keep it in order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from one sheet to one-half inch thick through the back or saddle.

There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples. No limit to the amount of its work. Any girl or boy can operate it from the start. Simple and durable. Weighs 250 lbs.

E. P. DONNELL M'F'G CO.

327 and 329 Dearborn Street, - - CHICAGO, ILL.
41 and 43 Beekman Street, - - NEW YORK.



Buffalo, N. Y.

PRICE, \$175,00.

THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS', BOOKBINDERS' AND PAPER MAKERS'

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Send for Prices.

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UNION TYPE FOUNDRY

298 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.,

----MANUFACTURERS OF----

JOB AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Type Foundries, whose popular productions can be supplied at a moment's notice, from our shelves.

Hamilton & Baker Holly Wood Type also carried in Stock.

LIBERAL TERMS offered on Cylinder and Job Presses of any make, or JOB AND NEWSPAPER OUTFITS of any size. We supply anything required in a printing office at current rates, whether selected from our own or other dealers' specimen books.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Our regular Monthly BARGAIN SHEET should prove of special interest to printers who are looking for thoroughly overhauled and desirable second-hand Cylinder and Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Folding Machines, Steam Engines, etc. Mailed free upon application.

Estimates of Job and Newspaper Outfits cheerfully furnished. Correspondence invited. Send for Catalogue and latest Specimen Sheets.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY. 298 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MORGANS & WILCOX M'F'G CO.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS.

WOOD TYPE, PROOF PRESSES. AND GENERAL DEALERS.

- Dealers in -METAL TYPE,

U. S. Type Founders.

Paging and Numbering Machine.

THIS MACHINE DOES THREE THINGS:

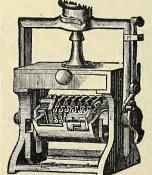
FIRST-It numbers consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

FIRST—IT infinites consecutively 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

SECOND—It duplicates consecutively 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, etc.

THEO—It repeats any number as many times as desired, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, etc.

It is simple, accurate, rapid and durable. Nickel plated and furnished with steel figures in any of the three sizes shown below. Other sizes to order.



4 wheels, 9,999....\$30

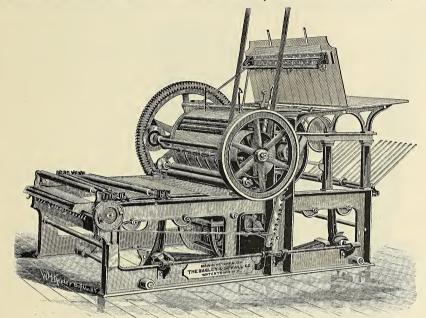
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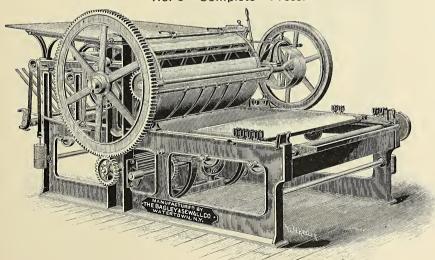
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THE BAGLEY & SEWALL Co., Watertown, N.Y.



No. 5 "Complete" Press.



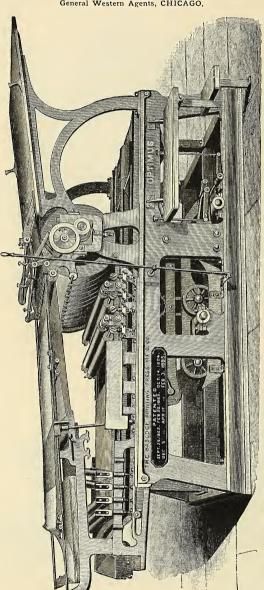
No. 5 Plain "Country" Press.

THE BAGLEY & SEWALL CO., Watertown, N. Y.

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General Western Agents, CHICAGO,



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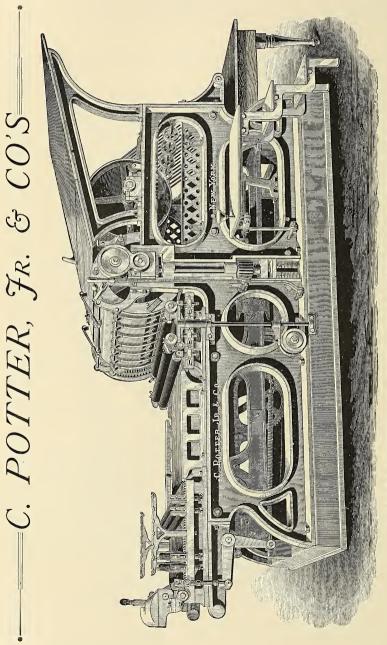
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IV.-No. 11.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1887.

TERMS: \\ \frac{\$2.00}{\text{Single copies, 20 cents.} \end{advance.}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PLEA FOR THE EYE.

IT is an undeniable fact that among the professions and those much given to reading and study, the amount of shortsightedness is almost amazing. Young persons, otherwise in full bloom of their vital powers, suffer from this default, we may actually call it a misfortune, in a frightful manner, which, if it should become hereditary, permits us to arrive at the most horrible conclusions regarding future generations. Semi-blindness is their cruel fate at best. Oculists and others interested in the welfare of the human race have often tried to get at the bottom of the cause, and many systems and manners as to how to avoid becoming shortsighted have been introduced and recommended to the world. Our schools and colleges have been claimed to be breeding places of this disease, as I may call it. Parents who have the intellectual welfare of their sons at heart, tremble, if they are cautious, at the possibility in sending a healthy boy, with a pair of sharp, bright eyes, to the alma mater, and receiving in return, after a short term of study, a young man armed with glasses, without which he cannot distinguish a house from a tree; -he who was able to penetrate the very space for miles, almost to say, with the aid of his perfect oculary properties, has paid for a number of windings in the brain (according to some scientists, the sign of intellect) with the most valuable of all of man's senses, his eyesight. This is the case today, and we cannot deny it if we are honest. "Mens sana in corpore sano," the healthy intellect in a healthy body, is a proverb which is almost out of style. It is a rara avis, a relic of former times, to find a good, perfect physique in a person whose intellect has been strengthened in passing years of his life over books and study. Under such circumstances it may be worth while to discuss the matter within these pages, which are, in the first place, devoted to that class to whom the manufacture of the "evil," according to scientists, is due: the printer, the publisher, who help to spread wisdom, and destroy the eyesight.

Among the many remedies urged by the opponents of the present system, that of a *change in color* is the most prominent. Bookkeeping, as practiced, in black and white, furnishes, it is claimed, the most intense contrast,

and possesses the greatest percentage of qualities harmful to the eyesight, and for this reason ought to be abandoned for a more preferable system. A pamphlet printed in French, at Arnheim, Holland, L' Harmonie dans l'Imprimerie, etc., treats extensively on the subject. The publishers, Messrs. Minkman & Co., who have undertaken to publish a number of books in the same manner, claim a great success for it. Their system consists in printing with sky-blue ink upon a light-greenish tint paper. The effect produced by the choice of these colors is undoubtedly very soft and pleasing to the eye. They have selected blue and green, taking it for granted that all things in nature are good, and therefore the green of the plains and the blue of the sky, whose color qualities possess the properties to produce a certain happiness in the soul of man, must, if practically adopted for letterpress printing, be of great advantage to the consumer of literary ware, the reader, in his mood and eyesight. Starting from such premises, the correctness of their system must be admitted. Anyone well knows what a gloomy, disagreeable effect a dark, sunless, foggy day has upon the soul and mood of man; how different, cheerful and glad we feel on a bright summer's day, with the soft green plain under us, and the beautiful, spotless blue sky above, and so it may be with books. Lucky author, whose manuscript has been put in blue upon green. He may describe the destruction of the world, the right to commit suicide, or develop his ideas about pessimism in general, and the advantages of a speedy return to Nirvana in special, and his readers will not be offended by his gloomy denial of earthly happiness. They will not clamor for the revolver to end a life which is not worth living, but will pass smiling over Schopenhauer's most awkward passages and Hartmann's urgent invitation to self-destruction. And all this on account of a blue and a green. Wonderful! It is certain that the blue and green, although absolutely opposed to all sense of color-harmony, produces a softer impression upon the optic nerve than the intense and strictly opposing qualities and contrasts of black and white. But whether the results of this method are what Minkman claims them to be, the savior for the eyesight of this and coming generations, must be left with time to prove. The very scant introduction of this method permits us to believe that its qualities are such as to make the "intense contrast" of black and white preferable to their greenish tint and sky-blue ink.

Next to color contrasts, as harmful agents in the manufacture of books, the selection of the size of type is considered. It is an undeniable fact that our newspapers and cheap libraries are positively dangerous to the eye of the reader. Agate type, as a rule, not leaded, although in narrow columns, easily managed by the eye, is a constant feeder to shortsightedness in a nation which is composed of a newspaper reading public. And what nation in the world is more devoted to newspaper reading than the American? The English newspapaper sometimes exceeds ours in the size of the sheet, but the Englishman, as a rule, is satisfied with the perusal of one or two single papers daily, while the average American reads his quarter or half dozen a day. The amount of news which must be managed, within the space limits of the large daily, is enormous; every editor can sing his song of constant fight of the "matter on hand" with space at command. There is always more "news" than space to bring it in, and even the best of managing editors has his daily awkward experiences in this direction. It is therefore necessary to "cram," and the clamor for news must be paid by the reader by honoring the draft upon his eyesight with close print and small-sized type. There is no getting over this fact. Competition has brought us to almost incredible productions in the way of newspaper publications. The world speaks of the American newspaper as a "book." We fold the large sheets of a New York Sunday paper, for instance, and are surprised to hold a volume of considerable extent. The last years have increased the size of the newspaper, but not the size of the type. As far as the eye is concerned this may be considered a popular evil, of immeasurable consequence. Our publishers are always on the alert to offer, quantitatively, the utmost to their customers, and those patrons are apt to boast of the amount of matter offered to them in their favorite sheet; but no publisher and no consumer thinks of the peril which the daily perusal of a large mass of closely printed matter brings to the evesight of the nation. A law providing for an increase in the size of type and a decrease in the quantity to be managed by daily publications, etc., would be a blessing to the American people; otherwise, I fear, the stimulus of competition and the ingenuity of the modern newspaper publisher will rapidly fill our institutions for the care of the blind.

Outside of these considerations, we have often found the subject touched by authors, who have the welfare of their brethren, the preservation of the most precious sense in man, at heart. The suggestions made by these authors are numerous, and often in their extravagancy do more harm to the cause than good.

"Are we to read backwards, or what is the best print for the eyes?" is one of the parchment series, published by Messrs. Field & Tuer, of London, in which the author puts quite a number of ideas, in behalf of saving the eyesight of readers, before the public. I do not agree with many of his suggestions, simply because I believe them to be either impracticable, merely useful as theories, or even absurd. I think the limits of what we will be able to attain, and what certainly will be sufficient for the good of the cause, is the adaptation of a larger size type, say long primer, as a standard, and a more abundant use of leads and spacing in newspaper and cheap literature print, as is at present in vogue. Still, for the sake of originality and interest, I may be permitted to quote some of the suggestions from the pages of this little and interesting brochure.

Among the plates illustrating this odd volume is one showing the system of the Russian physician Malanevsky, who recommended the white print on a black surface. Any practical printer is acquainted with the mechanical difficulties opposed to a general introduction of this style, and besides, the advantages of it to the eye appear to be not sufficiently important to warrant a general adaptation of it. The following is a reproduction of the example:

English as she is spoke.

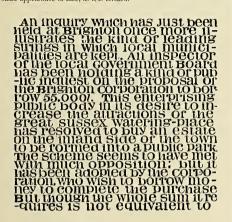
We expect then, who the little book (for the care what we wrote him, and for her typographical correction) that may be worth the acceptation of the studious persons, and especially of the Youth, at which we dedicate him particularly.

Further on we find illustrations of the Mongolian or Columnar printing, in which the reader is to commence at the right top of the page and read down to the bottom, starting the next column again on top, and so on from top to bottom and right to left until he reaches the left lower end of the page, each word forming a line for itself; of the Semitic style from right to left, of the boustrophedon manner, in which the lines run alternately from left to right and right to left. The inaptitude of European languages for all of these methods is plainly visible, and the introduction of any one of them would not entail any important change for the benefit of the eyesight.

Of more importance appear to be the suggestions of Mr. Andrew W. Tuer, which, as the author says:

Where economy of space is an object, as in the crowded columns of a newspaper, they may probably come into limited use. A cursory examination of the ordinary roman type used in books and newspapers will show that the smaller letters without tails, such as e, c, n, u, s, etc., take up about one-half the space of tailed letters, such as y and I, and capital letters. In the new type it will be observed that the capital letters are thickened and reduced to the same height as those without tails, and

that the tailed letters, where projecting above or below the line, have been docked in such a manner as to compress them into the space occupied by letters without tails. Type of this description could, if necessary, be set perfectly solid, i. e., without any white or intervening space whatever between the lines, or, as in the illustration, with just sufficient space between them to prevent the bottom of one line resting on the top of the next. Roughly speaking, the condensed letter would occupy about two-thirds of the space taken up by ordinary type of the same appearance or face, as it is termed.



The author continues:

If, as some authorities maintain, the essential point in readable print is to have a wide and clear space between the lines, the new type would, with wide spaced lines, as in the (following) illustration, accomplish the object with the least possible sacrifice of room:

an inquiry which has just been neld at Brighton once more illustrales the kind of leading surngs in which local municipalities are kept. An inspector of the local government Board was been holding a kind of Pub -uc inquest on the proposal of the Brighton corporation to borrow 55.000l. This enterprising public body in its desire to increase the attractions of the great sussex watering-place has resolved to buy an estate on the inland side of the town **W** be formed into a public park The scheme seems to have met With much opposition: but it

All these suggestions bear a germ of improvement over the present method, not sufficient, to my belief, however, to warrant a general introduction of any one, or even only a trial. Should the reading world succeed in receiving a larger body type, as mentioned further above, I believe it would sufficiently reduce the percentage of shortsighted readers to such an extent as to make them feel satisfied, and leave all trials with other methods alone. Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COUNTRY PRINTING OFFICE.

HOW SOMETHING MORE THAN THE VAUNTED AMOUNT OF "GLORY"
MIGHT BE REALIZED BY THE RURAL DISCIPLE OF FRANKLIN.

BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

AFTER reading that excellent paper in The Inland Printer for July, wherein A. McNally so ably sets forth the *status quo* of a city office, the thought occurred to the writer of this short essay, to offer a few words in regard to that more humble yet nevertheless important factor of civilization—THE COUNTRY PRINTING OFFICE.

While "specialties" may be more profitable for the pretentious city office, the country printer must necessarily adapt himself to his surroundings—be "all things to all men." He must not only print anything, from a visiting card to a poster, but also issue a weekly or semi-weekly paper, with, perhaps, a meager patronage.

With many it seems the easiest thing in the world to start a country office. They think the "wherewithal," to buy type, presses and paper, all that is needed — forgetting the more important essentials, good judgment and ample discretion.

The writer, from an experience of years, has found it of material benefit to keep the outfits for newspaper and jobwork separate and distinct. Type that is used in the paper for "ads" and other standing matter, will not be satisfactory if used for jobwork, while it would be worse than folly to use delicate job fonts in the paper. Type, if used *only* for jobwork, will be in excellent condition for years.

Brevier type, for the reading matter of a paper, will be generally more satisfactory than something smaller. The additional cost of using smaller type would hardly be realized by an increased circulation. In buying display type for your "ads," you will find it more profitable to have a half dozen large fonts, than a great many small fonts, which are generally exhausted when you want "that very line." Then, too, it looks more uniform to have a certain series predominant in your display. It is much better than to make your pages appear like a type founder's specimen book. If you never use type larger than two-line pica, your paper will look all the better.

In buying job type, do not buy too much in the way of ornamental type, borders, ornaments, etc. An abundant supply of *plain, clean-cut* Gothics, Celtics, etc., will always be useful, look neat, and not grow out of date.

Be particular in buying a *good* press while you are buying. A cheap amateur or second-hand press may do well enough for a while, but it is always dear in the end.

The location of your office deserves special attention. It should be easy of access to your patrons, well-lighted and ventilated, and present an inviting appearance. Nothing is more obnoxious to an orderly person than an untidy room. It reflects largely on the character of the work you do.

Summarizing, in a general way, the following features seem essential:

1. Impress it upon your patrons, that the advertising space in your paper is your stock in trade. No one should

expect to get free advertising of any kind, no more than you would expect to get anything of value without rendering a just equivalent.

2. Always do the best for your town and its interests. If you do much for the town, you will reap the benefit in

more ways than one.

3. Use a good ready-print. It is cheaper and will look better than plates can possibly be printed. To set up *all* the matter for a country paper, these days, will *not* pay.

- 4. When estimating on jobwork, remember all the different items, composition, presswork, proofreading, stock, binding, etc. Allow a fixed percentage of profit on each, and also make allowance for depreciation of type and machinery. Nothing is worse than the practice of many printers of guessing at the cost of the job. You will either cheat yourself or your customer.
- 5. Never take a job if someone wants you to do it *lower* than your opponent, who already has given ruinously low figures on it. It will never pay to go *below* a regular price. Such a precedent will always be remembered, and, like a boomerang, will return with terrific force to the originator.
- 6. On any job, always do your best. Sometimes a customer will say, "just do it up cheap; I don't care how it looks." Don't believe it; he does care. If he will not pay for a decent specimen of printing, let him go elsewhere. Your reputation for good work will suffer more by one poor job than will be remedied by ten of an excellent character. Let "Excelsior" be your motto.
- 7. Be sure to give your customer just such a job as you promised, in point of stock, style of display, number of copies, etc. It is just and right to give your customer the full number of clean, perfect copies he is entitled to.
- 8. In regard to paper stock, suit yourself to your probable needs. Always keep at least a small stock of the varieties mostly used, on hand. Flat papers, print and poster, letter-heads, noteheads, billheads, envelopes, etc., should always be on hand for immediate use. Wedding goods, programmes, etc., being expensive and constantly changing, are best ordered by sample, and experience has taught the writer that customers would rather select in that way.

It is to be hoped that the time will come when the rugged path of the country printer will lead to wealth and fortune. Until then, let us be faithful to our trusts, and leave results to Providence.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER,

TALKS WITH THE BOYS.

NO. IV.—BY ALFRED PYE.

MAKE the best use you can of the time during which you are learning the business of a printer. The years pass rapidly away, and before you are aware of it, the time will arrive when you ought to be able to set out in the world a full-fledged journeyman, able to hold your own, and command the full recompense your labor entitles you to. With this end in view, you should embrace every opportunity that presents itself for the acquirement of knowledge. Do not imagine, because you are an apprentice, and have to devote a certain number of hours each day for so many

years in the service of a master, that it matters little what you do, so long as you are doing something. In return for the instruction you receive, it should be your aim to render good service to those who have you in their care.

Your time is not your own. You should be punctual in your attendance at business, for whatever time you lose is a dead loss to your employers, irrespective of the inconvenience and annoyance that may result from work on which you are engaged being delayed.

Be as careful with the material you handle as you would were it your own. Discard nothing that can possibly be of any use. It often happens that the proofreader will mark letters (especially in job type) bad, in some classes of work, that will be good enough for other jobs; therefore, do not consign to the "hellbox " all letters that have a flaw in them, for often they will help you out of a tight place, especially where it is difficult to obtain extra sorts whenever they are needed. So also with rule or leads. Small pieces that appear of no value, will often come in handy when there is a great run on particular kinds of work, and they should be taken care of.

When distributing jobwork, all material should be replaced in its proper receptacle as quickly as possible a great saving of time and labor being often thereby effected. It is a very reprehensible practice to pile the leads, slugs, rule and metal furniture from a number of jobs in a promiscuous heap, to be sorted out at some future time; while some poor, wearied compositor is looking all over the office for the very leads that are lying at the bottom of the pile, and, after all, has to use two or three pieces in a line; then, when his work is completed, finds that there are leads enough and to spare of the very measure he so much wished to obtain. Nothing conduces so much to neatness and expedition in an office as the practice of a system whereby everything should be in its proper place at the earliest possible moment; and habits of neatness formed early in your career will become a part of your nature, and be of incalculable benefit to you in the future.

It has often been observed, and with some show of truth it must be confessed, that the moral atmosphere of a printing office is not so pure as it should be; that evils exist which contaminate the young mind and heart. Though such a statement is a somewhat sweeping one, it must not be supposed that all, or even nearly all printing offices are bad places in which to train young persons. Many of the noblest minds and brightest lights the world in recent years has known, received their early training in a printing office.

The opportunities for acquiring a general thorough knowledge of men and things are great and extensive, on account of the varied character of the business matters that pass through a printer's hands; and the well-balanced mind will readily discern the good from the bad, and profit thereby. Still, a word of caution to the beginner is necessary, and he should be on his guard constantly, if he wishes to grow up an honored and respected member of society. It is not a necessary part of a printer's education that he should gamble, drink, smoke, chew, or use profane language to such an extent that the atmosphere around

becomes literally "blue"; yet there are many, apparently, who have the idea that it is a manly-thing to be an adept in all the above acquirements, and it is this class that you should be on your guard against. Have as little intercourse with them as you possibly can, then you will not be in danger of becoming as one of them. There are numbers of good men in the profession—honorable, upright and such as would scorn to think, act, or say mean or vulgar things; and it is these whose acquaintance you should cultivate, and whose friendship you should seek to obtain.

Keep ever in view the fact that you are to fill a place in the future that is now occupied by a good workman, and let your aim be to not only fill it as well, but a great deal better than the present incumbent. Your opportunities are greater than theirs could ever have been, for you are living in an age in which every accessory to the carrying out of your ideas is obtainable. Where your predecessors had to rely on their own ingenuity for the accomplishment of their purposes, you are provided with labor-saving appliances, by the use of which it is possible to do a far greater amount of work and in a more scientific manner than was possible when the men of today were boys such as you are.

"As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," and it rests very largely with yourselves, boys, whether you grow up to be an honor to one of the most honorable professions, doing your best to keep it in the front rank and upholding it as a molder of public opinion and artistic taste, or whether you are content to degenerate into a member of the by far too numerous class of indifferent workers, who look upon the "Art Preservative" as simply a means by which they may keep the wolf from their door, and are content so long as they are able to keep body and soul together.

Written for The Inland Printer.

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

BY D. P. NICHOLS, PEORIA, ILL.

THERE are but few beginners in the printing business I who do not indulge in the hope of some day owning and conducting establishments of their own, in which their genius for brilliant management will be given full play, producing results so wonderful that competitors will soon become discouraged and abandon the field entirely, leaving them to reap the large profits which will be realized upon the business that will come to them unsought. Everything will be pleasant and prosperous. Nothing is to occur that will in any way embarrass them, financially or otherwise, or detract from the enviable reputation which they will at that time possess. As the years roll on, experience shows them that many of their ideas were too highly colored, and must be modified or abandoned. They begin to see things in a different light, and being a proprietor is not regarded by so many as being the height of earthly happiness. As they grow older their chances for going into business for themselves grow less, because their habits of thought and action become more fixed, and consequently harder to change, and the energy and enthusiasm which are so essential to success generally diminish as youth and early manhood are succeeded by maturer years.

The nature of every branch of printing makes it necessary for the many to work for the few. Too much material and machinery are required for general work to make it profitable for one or even two or three persons to work alone, where there is competition, because the outlay for types, presses, and fixtures enough for one or two workmen, is almost as great as if a dozen or more are to be provided for. Work can also be done more economically where there are enough employés to allow each person to do the parts for which he is best suited. The proprietors of such establishments, to be successful, must be well fitted for their position. In the first place, they should be thoroughly trained in the practical details of their work, and should not be afraid to do any part when necessary. They also should make business principles a study; no matter how small the business may be, it must be watched and guarded with the same care that is needed where thousands or tens of thousands are invested. Waste, carelessness, and inattention are destructive alike to the small and large employers. Proprietors should also be good managers, and experts in governing the human beings who do their work. A deficiency in this requirement is the cause of more failures than all other causes combined. The ability to manage well is something which is very difficult to acquire, unless, as is sometimes the case, it is born in a person and comes naturally. Such persons are, however, exceptions, and the greater number of those who are called upon to assume such duties must acquire it by their own individual efforts and observations, if they are ever going to be successful.

To those who are equal to the task, and have the opportunity, there is no doubt about their being more advantages, in a worldly point of view, to be gained by proprietors than there are by journeymen, but the difference is not so great as some people imagine. Proprietorship brings cares, troubles, anxieties, and responsibilities which do not annoy those employed by them; but it also often brings a security from want, and an independence which but few of the working printers ever gain. Proprietors have better opportunities to better their own condition by their energy, industry and enterprise than have the workmen; while the workmen, if they are so inclined, can acquire more and better knowledge about the execution of their work than can their masters, because the perplexities of ownership do not generally leave the mind in a condition suitable for quietly studying and considering the finer points of mechanical detail, and the higher points of artistic execution.

The first thing a person should do who intends to go into business for himself, is to thoroughly investigate the requirements of the field which he would enter, and then thoroughly study his own nature and abilities, with an honest intention to determine whether he is or is not able to shoulder the load of care which is always present, to remind proprietors that desirable benefits cannot be obtained by those who seek their own ease and enjoyment. If a person making such an investigation is only honest with himself, it may save him an immense amount of

expense and disappointment; it may save a wrecked life and a premature grave. If, after a careful consideration of all the questions which enter, or are liable to enter into the proposed undertaking, the would-be candidate for a share of the public's business considers himself qualified for such a course, he should next see if he has capital enough to start as he should, and have sufficient left to carry him over until the profits of his business will begin to come in, and in case the profits do not come as soon as expected, or if they fail to come at all, what resources he can safely rely upon. It is very annoying and mortifying to a conscientious person to become financially embarrassed after starting in business. This often happens to those who are careful, honest, and industrious, and does not necessarily indicate a lack of general business ability. Uncontrollable circumstances often completely upset the best plans and calculations of men who are known to be good judges of business matters. Men cannot look into the future and unerringly foretell the coming of those events which will have a damaging effect upon men and things; the Almighty alone can do that. Those who encounter unforeseen obstacles of sufficient magnitude to seriously retard their progress, or stop it entirely, are to be pitied; but when we see persons weigh themselves down with debt at the very beginning of their careers, it does not require a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to predict that the majority of such persons will regret their course many times before they finally succeed in relieving themselves of the load which they have taken upon themselves.

The printing business, in any of its branches, brings enough worry and trouble to proprietors, without the annoyance of debts, which were contracted long before profitable returns could reasonably be expected. Especially is this true in regard to young men, or those who have never before borne the responsibilities of ownership. The duties have not been performed long enough to become natural, and those things which later on are disposed of with ease, at first bring annoyance and ruffled tempers. This is a most critical time. It is the time when principles which will color a whole after life are put into practice, when the foundation of either a good or bad reputation is laid.

Pressing debts tend to make persons fretful and ill-tempered, and when anyone is in that condition he is not likely to make many new friends, or please the old ones he has already made. Neither can he concentrate his whole attention upon the business intrusted to him. Running into debt is like gambling—risks taken often prove profitable financially, but the number of losses is very large when compared with the number of real successes. Even when money is gained by such a course the damage to character and reputation often greatly overbalances any apparent gains. It is better to go into business on a very small scale, and pay cash for everything, than it is to go beyond one's available resources, and load the purchasers down with promises to pay at some time in the future.

Knowledge and experience are very necessary elements in the successful running of any enterprise, and it would seem to show a presence of business foresight, for those who contemplate engaging in the printing business, to acquire as much as possible of both beforehand. It is safe to say that all who engage in business do so with the desire to make money, and very few of them can afford to pay for their knowledge and experience by losses, blunders and mistakes. No one should become an employing printer without first becoming familiar with every part of the work which he will either have to do or hire done. To do this he should find employment in a business way with some one who conducts his affairs on business principles, and work "under instructions" until he thoroughly understands all the workings of the branch of the business which he would enter. This will qualify him to conduct business of his own in a successful manner, and will enable him to avoid many financial losses and embarrassments.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXXIII.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE wood engravings printed in books at Lyons and Venice, from about 1540 to 1580, are more delicately engraved than those executed in Germany and the low countries during the same period; and foremost among all the Venetian printers of that age, Gabriel Giolito takes the precedence for the excellence of and number of wood cuts contained in illustrated works issued from his press. In many of the books printed by him, all the cuts are surrounded by an ornamental border. The border being engraved on a separate block from the cut is often repeated several times in the same book. The practice of using ornamental borders for cuts was at this period very popular, and from time to time since this practice has been in favor with different publishers and workers of art to the present day; and doubtless will continue in some favor for all time. Although this practice is not adapted to all classes of cuts, yet it has some advantages as well as drawbacks. It is of great advantage to publishers who use inferior grades of cuts, as the borders, if well done, shield or detract from poorly executed engravings that the border surrounds, and in this manner very inferior cuts are made to present a creditable appearance, but for a finely executed engraving it is not judicious to introduce borders, as they detract from the beauty and fine execution of the subject engraving.

A curious book, of which an edition in quarto was printed at Rome in 1561, deserves some passing notice in our notes, not on account of any particular merit of its cuts but for the singularity of some of them, which are of the nature of hieroglyphics or rebuses. It was written by "M. Giovanni Battista Palatino, Cittadino Romano," and from the date of the pope's grant to the author, giving exclusive right of printing it for ten years, it seems likely to have first been printed about 1540. It is a work on penmanship, and the title page of the edition of 1561 is embellished with a portrait of the author. The following is a translation of the title:

The book of M. Giovanni Battista Palatino, citizen of Rome, in which is taught the manner of writing all kinds of characters, ancient and modern, of whatever nation, with rules, proportions and examples, together with a short and useful discourse on cyphers, newly revised and corrected by the author, with the addition of fifteen beautiful cuts.

Among the wood engravers of Lyons who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, the only one whose name has come down to modern times is Bernard Solomon, and if he was actually the engraver of the numerous cuts which are ascribed to him, he must have been extremely if not incredibly industrious. But there is no positive proof that he was a wood engraver, as no cuts appear with his name, or other evidence to substantiate this supposition of his being an engraver, and the probability is that he only made the drawings for the wood engravers.

The biographers who lay claim to his being a wood engraver, base their opinion on circumstantial evidence, without examining into detail and literal facts. The inequality of execution in the cuts ascribed to him have a strong tendency to contradict the idea of his being a wood engraver at all.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HELLER'S NEW PROCESS OF PRODUCING ETCHED PLATES IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA. BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

PROF. HELLER, of Bern, Switzerland, an authority on photographic chemistry, has invented at the second seco photographic chemistry, has invented a new process of photographic etching, which, for its simplicity, possesses decided advantages over the other methods of photo-engraving. As is well known, in all the photoengraving and etching processes a photographic negative or positive has to be made, which is transferred on the gelatine film or the prepared asphaltum covering of the metal to be etched. This is a great disadvantage, especially because the worker is always dependent upon sun or artificial light. Furthermore, the processes hitherto employed take much time, great experience, and the success even depends upon the chemicals and the temperature and moisture of the air. Most of them are also very complicated, at least the processes which show the best results; and the methods, which are comparatively simple, do not give satisfactory results. This comes from the many different manipulations to which the plate is subjected, until it is ready for the printing press, and in which, as it is the case in all chemical processes, accidents easily happen.

All these disadvantages have been overcome by Prof. Heller in his new process, on which he has devoted over ten years of hard study and experimenting, as he writes to the Swiss Journal of Science and Art.

In order to save time, material and costs, in his opinion, it was necessary to produce the etched plate, almost ready to be put upon the wood block, directly in the photographic camera.

All the photo-engraving processes use the bichromate salts as a means to produce reliefs on gelatine, and the etching processes make use of the same salts to render metallic surfaces impenetrable for water or acids. But the action of the sunlight upon such surfaces is slow. The bichromate salts only decompose in combination with organic substances like gelatine, sugar, gum arabic, albumen and dextrine, and even then slowly. The object of Prof. Heller, therefore, was to make the bichromate salts as sensitive as the silver salts, at the same time retaining all their

properties as toning agents, when in combination with organic substances.

The principle upon which the process works is as follows:

Osmic acid, a combination of the element osmium, a metal of the platinum group, if mixed in small proportions with bichromate of ammonium, will render the latter as sensitive as bromide and iodide of silver.

Mix 10 ounces of water, 3/4 ounce of bichromate of ammonia, 1/4 ounce of liquid ammonia, 10 drops of osmic acid, and keep in a dark room.

This solution will not deteriorate if kept in a cool and dark place. An addition of liquid of ammonia from time to time is necessary to keep the solution alkaline. Planed zinc plates are then covered with a solution, composed of a mixture of 2 ounces of albumen (white of eggs), 6 ounces of water, ¼ ounce of the osmic chrome solution; to be filtered before used.

When dry, the plate is put into the plate-holder, and exposed in the same manner as is done in the regular photographic negative taking, the time being the same as is necessary in the collodion process.

After this the plate is put directly into the etching fluid, and treated like an ordinary copper or zinc plate.

Zinc was proven to be the best metal for the purpose, and the results are said to be astonishing for their accurateness and sharpness.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GUTENBERG-A SKETCH.

GEORGE W. BATEMAN.

THE early poverty and small beginnings of most great men is a subject that should be constantly brought before the youth of this country, as an incentive for them to persevere in the noble struggle for preëminence. There are incidents in the lives of all prominent historical characters which go to prove that obscure birth and privation in boyhood are the stepping stones to the pinnacle of fame. I, myself, have seen such times in my callow days. But it is not of myself I would speak in this place; I wish to hold up the immortal Gutenberg as an example to every fledgeling printer whose ambition soars above the possibilities of a long primer weekly.

It would appear that fate was against this distinguished typographer from the very moment of his birth; for as soon as he became conscious of anything he found he was handicapped with the unwieldy and unromantic name of Geinsfleisch. This synonym of cuticular frigidity applied as a surname was in itself enough to squelch the ambition of most anyone having a grain of self-respect. Yet Gut-although in his early youth he was a mere boystruggled manfully along with his totally-unfit-for-immortalization appellation until he burst forth on the world with the brand new cognomen of Gutenberg. This, however, was only a small obstacle removed, in comparison with the innumerable other discouraging occurrences in his life, which he heroically overcame. The awful dictate of Kismet decreed that his place of residence should be Strasburg, and any person who has tried a steady diet on the favorite fruit of that particular region-the Strasburg sausage of commerce-will agree with me that it is the very wurst of its species as a brain expander. Then, again, he was surrounded by such disreputable company that, being a young man of unexceptionable morals, he came near throwing up his cases and going into some other business; in which event the professors of the "art preservative" would have been robbed of the glorious privilege of referring to Gutenberg every time some unlucky wight says a word about printing. The company I refer to was, I am sorry to say, his own elder brother, who, at the very inception of the typographic art, invented and indulged in the reprehensible practice of stealing sorts.

I referred above to our young friend's narrow escape from quitting the business, and I will now narrate the circumstances which led to his resolution to branch out in a new direction, and also the facts which induced him to relinquish the idea, and continue in the typesetting business. The elder brother, referred to, put his type-stealing process in practice about the year 1440, and, emptying the case of one Laurens Koster, ran off with the outfit to Mentz, where he com-mentz-ed operations on his own account. This cut our friend Gutenberg to the heartnot merely because it was his brother who did it, but because he had become so habituated to using Koster's sorts himself that he couldn't get along without them. He, therefore, turned his attention to the United States, and the probabilities of becoming a great man in the new country. By careful inquiry and constant reading of the New York papers, he was soon convinced that he could make a big success in America as a politician. Applying himself, however, to the biographies of the men who had already become famous in that great national industry, he found that the circumstances of his early life precluded the possibility of his ever rising above the level of a common ward worker. He discovered that, although in theory, all offices were open to foreign competition except the presidency, yet, in practice, there was a certain course to be pursued by all aspirants, which, to insure success, would have to be begun very early in life. He found that it was necessary to obtain a father who had cleared the forest from some back county with his own hands, and to get one's self born on the farm thus improvised. After some years of farm life, it was necessary for the aspirant to drive mules on a tow-path, in order to qualify him for the next step—that of school teacher. He would then enter a law firm, become a candidate for something, and go straight up from office to office until he reached the climax of fame. Of course, such a curious probation would be ridiculous nowadays, but that's how things were in Gutenberg's time; and so, as he couldn't call back his boyhood, he had to give up his ideas about America.

Only a short while after this, Gutenberg had a serious quarrel with his partners, who, I think, were very much to blame; but I will relate the circumstances, and let each judge for himself. It seems that they were engaged in printing and publishing a one-page weekly, set in ten-line doric extended wood type, and Gut suggested that it would be an improvement if the markets were set in letters a nonpareil smaller. His partners, however, objected, on the ground that it would be impossible to supply enough matter to fill the paper if small type were

used. Highly incensed at their lack of enterprise, Gutenberg began to run off the current edition (fifty copies), when, the type not being locked up in a chase, or anything else, a cap W dropped from the ink ball onto the center of the form, and, escaping notice, burst the entire paraphernalia of tympan, platen and everything, before the third copy was run off. The partners immediately decided that this was done out of revenge, although Gutenberg had been kicking for a chase for over twelve months. Our hero at once threw up his job, and was so thoroughly overcome with disgust that he actually went and joined his brother, the original wolf. His success after this, however, was mainly due to his removal from the haunts of the diet before referred to.

Then follows a rather shady period in an otherwise brilliant career. Gutenberg and his brother started in to cut letters on pieces of metal, and print from them. The faces of these types were of the character we moderns call "crazy"—indeed, rather more so. The religious element being supreme at that time, they called their first productions selections from the Bible, and as it was impossible for anyone to read the hieroglyphics presented, they were perfectly safe in calling them whatever they pleased.

But from the rough and unrecognizable metal letters of Gutenberg has sprung that great and thriving industry which is the very shortest road to wealth, typefounding. He it was who first gave men the hint that they could buy metal at six cents a pound, and sell it for twenty cents an ounce, and get it back again in a short time for the old original six cents, "in exchange." He it was who opened the road leading to the all-powerful editorial chair in one direction, and to the exciting and sublimely dignified dime museum typesetting contest in the other. From his efforts have come the ten-cent library, the blanket sheet and the boiler plate, together with innumerable lesser blessings; and, in return, his lineaments have been handed down in medallion portraits, pictures of his great first proof act, etc., and each so totally unlike the other as to convince any unprejudiced beholder that he was a short, dark, long-bearded man, with a light complexion, very tall and smooth-faced.

IMPORT DUTIES ON TYPE AND TYPE METAL.

The Printing Times and Lithographer, London, England, publishes the following table, showing the rates of import duty levied in foreign countries on type and type metal. It will prove of especial interest to type founders and printers' furnishers. The rate given is, in all cases, per hundred weight:

		5. D.
Austria	Type and stereo plates	4 63/4
Austria	Type metal	I 01/4
Belgium	Type	
Denmark	Tune	7 I
	Type	
France	New type	3 3 .
France	Old type	I 23/4
Germany	Type	
Greece	Type	Free.
Holland	Type	
Italy		
Italy	Type	
Norway	Type	Free.
Portugal	Type	6 3
Roumania	Type	8 6
Russia	Type	3 3
Spain	Type	
Sweden	Type	3 111/2
Switzerland	New type	2 101/
Switzerland		
Switzeriand	Old type	0, 71/4
Turkey	Туре 8 р. с.	ad val.
United States	Type25 p. c	. "
United States	Type metal	
	-,,-	

It will thus be seen that only four out of the seventeen countries enumerated above admit type duty free.



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PRINT PAPER. PER LB.	FLAT PAPERS. PER LB.	Second Quality, X.
Acme Mills News 6½c Standard Mills News 6c	Crane Bros. All Linens	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter thousand boxes, the
Sussex Mills News. 5½c Erie Mills News 5c	Royal Crown Linen	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes. NO. SIZES, 6. 6½.
Colored Poster. 6½c White Poster. 6½c	L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms. 20 per. ct. dis. Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger)	314 Fawn Laid
	Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid 180	224 Amber Laid
BOOK PAPERS. PER LB.	Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid	354 Blue Laid . 1 55 1 60 374 Canary Laid . 1 55 1 60
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint 9c S. No. t. S. & S. C. white and tint 81/4c	Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove 150	384 Corn Laid 1 55 1 60
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint 8½c B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint 8c Wawasa S. & C., white and tint 7½c Star No. 3, white and tint 63/4c	Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove	Second Quality, XX.
Star No. 3, white and tint	No. 1 White French Folio\$1 15	In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the
	No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors). 1 20 No. 1 White Double French Folio 2 30	Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.
COVER PAPERS. PER REAM.	No. 1 White Double French Folio	NO. SIZES, 6. 61/2.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades)\$6 50 No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb	No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors) 2 40 No. 1 White Double French Royal	306 Melon Laid
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb	E. S. Mills Tinted Flats IIC	326 White Laid
No 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb 3 15	Parchment Writing Manila 70	356 Blue Laid 1 80 1 00
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb	ENVELOPES.	366 Azurene Wove 1 80 1 90 376 Canary Laid 1 80 1 90
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb	We allow thirty per cent discount from this list.	386 Corn Laid 1 80 1 90
BLOTTING PAPERS. PER LB.	Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X.	
Puritan Mills Blotting, white	Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thou- sand boxes.	Manila. Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors	NO. S ZES, 6, 61/2.	280, which are in thousand boxes.
Florence Mills B'otting, white 110 Florence Mills Blotting, colors 120	124 White Wove\$1 70 \$1 80 234 Amber Laid	No. SIZES, 6. 6½.
	244 Green Laid 1 80 1 90	280 Manila New Gov't
CARD BOARDS. 2-PLV, 3-PLV, 4-PLV,		
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80	First Quality, XX. Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-	360 Manila Full Gov't 1 10 1 20 440 Manila Full Gov't 1 25 1 35
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred 2 80 3 35 3 90 Florence Bristol, per hundred 3 50 4 25 5 00	thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.	770 Manıla Full Gov't
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades)\$3 50	No. \$12ES, 6, 6½, 126 White Wove\$2 15 \$2 25	Official Sizes—First Quality, XX.
No. 4 Blanks 3 co	226 White Wove 2 25 2 35	Put up in half-thousand boxes.
No. 5 Blanks	276 Canary Laid 2 25 2 35	126 White Wove\$2 50 \$2.00 \$4.85
No. 7½ Blanks 3 75 No. 10 Blanks 4 00 No. 12 Blanks 4 50	2146 Blue Granite	236 Amber Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 12 Blanks 4 50	2126 Cream Laid 2 25 2 35	256 Blue Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00 276 Canary Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 14 Blanks 5 00 No. 171/6 Blanks 5 50	2136 Duplex (Blue Lined)	286 Corn Laid 3 70 4 10 5 00
No. 171/2 Blanks 5 5 50 No. 181/2 Blanks 7 00 No. 21/2 White China 3 25		Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.
No. 5½ White China 4 00	Full Gov't No. 2, XX.	No. SIZES, 9. 10. 11. 426 White Wove\$3 30 \$3 60 \$4 45
No. 5½ White China 4 00 No. 8 White China 6 50 Thin Colored China (six shades) 2 25 Thick Colored China (fourteen shades) 2 50	In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Govern- ment Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.	436 Amber Laid 3 30 3 60 4 45
inree-ply lough Check (eight shades) 5 00	NO. SIZES, 6. 6½. 406 Melon Laid	Official Sizes—Manila.
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades)	416 Fawn Laid	Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 5 00	436 Amber Laid 1 90 2 10	NO. SIZES, 9. 10. 11.
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades) 6 00 Tag Board No. 00, 22 x 28 1 55	446 Green Laid	350 Manila
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28. 1 55 Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28. 1 75 Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28. 1 75	466 Azurene Wove 1 90 2 10	380 Manila Ex 3 25 3 70
Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28	476 Canary Laid 1 90 2 10 486 Corn Laid 1 90 2 10	440 Manila 2 10 2 25 3 10 770 Manila 2 45 2 70 3 60 880 Manila 4 00 4 25 6 00
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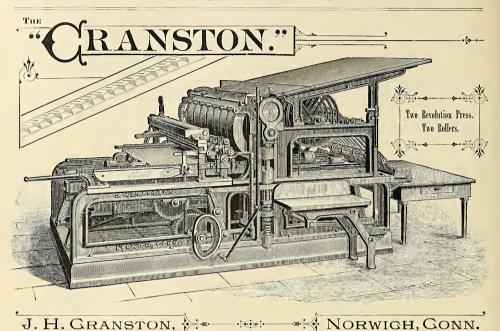
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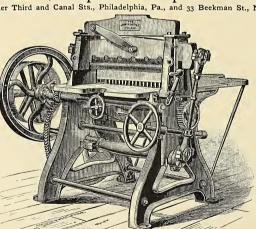
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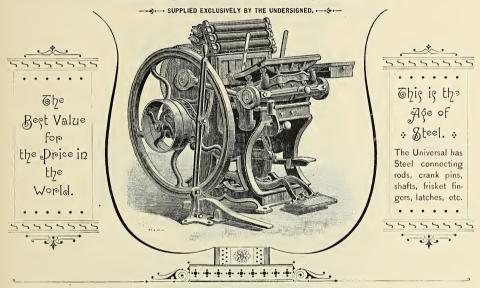
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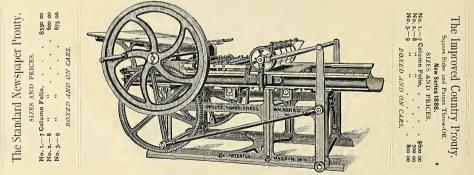
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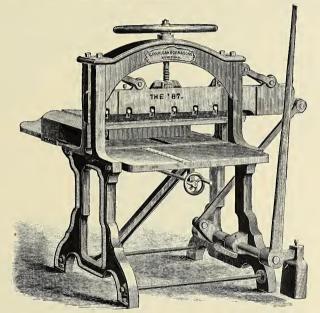
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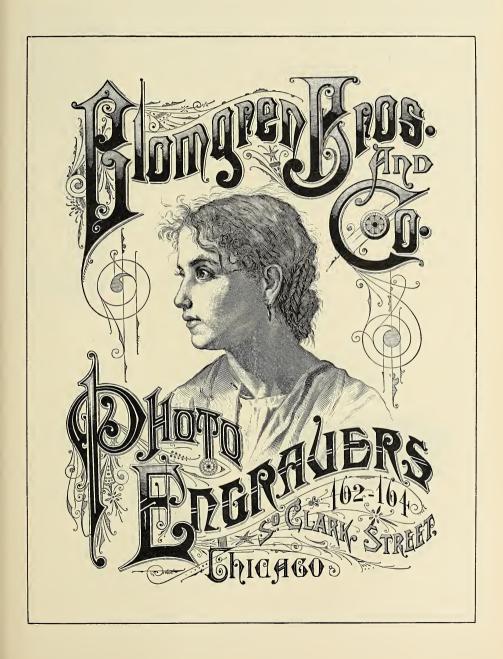
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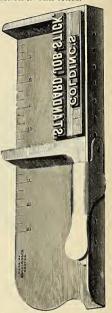
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Published Monthly by

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CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1887.

SHORT time since, a printer's apprentice in London, A England, summoned his employer to a police court, to secure \$50 for wages alleged to be due during his illness. In support of the claim the plaintiff's solicitor said it was simply a question as to whether an apprentice could claim wages during the time he was prevented from doing his work through illness. The employer conceded the facts, but invited a decision. After a perusal of the indentures, the magistrate stated that as no clause had been inserted exempting the master from liability during such illness, the amount claimed would have to be paid.

THE NINE HOUR SYSTEM.

NUMBER of correspondents are anxious to know how A THE INLAND PRINTER stands on the nine hour question, which, according to the action taken at the recent session of the International Typographical Union, goes into effect, wherever its jurisdiction and authority are recognized, November 1, 1887. Also, what plan it advocates in regard to making a reduction in wages correspond with a reduction in the hours worked.

In reply, we desire to say The Inland Printer does not claim to be the mouthpiece of any organization, and hence makes no pretensions to be an oracle, or possess authority to "speak by the card." Heretofore it has opposed the to us apparently suicidal policy of one section or state adopting the eight or nine hour system when competing sections or states were working under a ten hour schedule, not because we were opposed to the system itself, but because under such circumstances failure was assured, and demoralization to employer and employé alike the inevitable result, the "local option" principle being in such a case utterly impracticable. For example, it required a small modicum of common sense to see that the printing establishments of Cincinnati, working on an eight or nine hour basis, could not successfully or permanently compete with similar establishments in Louisville or Indianapolis doing business on the ten hour system, even though a corresponding reduction in wages had been satisfactorily arranged, and vice versa, the diminution of twenty per cent of the producing capacity of a pressroom, resulting from the adoption of the eight hour system, furnishing an objection from a dollar and cent standpoint that no special pleading could overcome. Hence we opposed what we considered an impracticable movement, believing that a permanent reform in the shortening of the hours of labor could only be secured by joint and simultaneous action in every section of the country, such as is contemplated by the present movement, so that all should stand upon a common level, and no undue advantages be claimed by or given to any parties or localities.

Assuming then that this object has been accomplished; that the obligation to observe it is mandatory on every local union, and that its observance is assured; and without entering into the merits or demerits of the action taken, but assuming, for the sake of argument, that expediency prompted the substitution of a nine for an eight hour demand, and that little, if any, factious opposition will be offered by employers thereto, it seems that justice as well as policy suggests that the sixty days' notification, previous to its enforcement, should express a willingness to accept a reduction in wages corresponding to a reduction of hours worked. Employés, we insist, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the adoption of such a course. Even were a raise in wages desirable, it would be impolitic, in our judgment, to secure it under the guise of a claim for a reduction of the hours of labor. Better obtain a recognition of the principle, and honorably pay for its recognition, than justify the statements of the opponents of the measure that it is simply a blind to obtain an advance. And in order to secure uniformity of action an interchange of views between the various unions cannot be too promptly inaugurated, as a failure to do so and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion may jeopardize if it does not defeat the object desired.

If the substitution of the nine for the ten hour system will absorb and give employment, as claimed, to a large proportion of the surplus labor in one branch of the printing trade, sensible men, we think, will be satisfied with the advantage gained, for the time being at least, and make the question of wages one of secondary importance.

HINTS ON DISTRIBUTION.

SUBSCRIBER in Indiana, under date of July 18, A requests The Inland Printer to give some hints on "distribution," accompanied with the confession that although he has carefully perused several articles on the subject in a number of works on typesetting, to which he refers, none of them contain, to his mind, the necessary or desired information. He further says:

As there are not many printers who will take time to explain to apprentices who are anxious to learn, I think such instructions would be valuable to many of your readers besides myself. For instance, I want to know how much matter should be lifted, what fingers should be used, how they should be used, and how much should be taken in the fingers at a time, etc. I know some printers who only use the first and second fingers, while others use the first, second and third.

If our correspondent has carefully read the instructions contained in the works to which he refers, and failed to derive instruction therefrom, we are afraid the defect must be in the scholar rather than the teacher. In distributing, as in typesetting, an apprentice must learn to walk before he can run. Expertness can only be acquired by observation and experience, a fact which oftentimes seems to be forgotten, though it is just as easy to acquire a slovenly habit in the one case as in the other. The main point to be observed is not how much matter can be deposited in the case, but how much can be correctly distributed.

The amount of matter which should be lifted from galley or stone depends on circumstances. An expert compositor can successfully and successively raise as much as he can comfortably span, while the efforts of a comparative novice to follow his example would inevitably result in a mass of pi. Half a dozen lines, in our judgment, are ample to commence with, which, of course, can be increased as facility in lifting is acquired. Large handfuls, should, as a rule, be avoided, however, as their weight not only tires and weakens the wrist, but are much more difficult to handle-to a beginner-and are apt to be squabbled when lifted, or prematurely landed in the case.

The correct position at the frame should be observed. The distributer should stand erect, and not loll or lean, or make a concave of his chest. A bad habit thus acquired, as in setting type, is very apt to stick through life. The handful should be kept in an inclined position, - so as to be easily read, - protected by the palm and fingers of the left hand - and held in the center of the lower case, and a few words, such, for example, as "to the," "for such," "strength," "memor-andum," etc., to be increased as practice warrants, taken between the first two fingers and the thumb, and the letters dropped into their respective boxes, care being taken that the spaces are properly placed.

This is a feature which should not be neglected, as correct spacing is an impossibility where the four and five-em spaces or the ens and thick spaces - as is too often the case - are thrown in indiscriminately. Some compositors use three fingers, on the same principle, we suppose, that some penmen write with the thumb and forefinger, instead of with the thumb, first and center finger, but we consider such a practice should be avoided when commencing, as it is both unnecessary and inelegant.

It is also essential to keep the floor and quad boxes clean. If a letter is dropped it should be picked up at the time or at latest before the next handful is lifted. A failure to do so is characteristic of the sloven, - and in nine cases out of ten type that is left for the janitor or office boy to sweep out is fit only for the hellbox. As before stated, speed to a beginner is a matter of secondary importance. This can be acquired by time and experience. Better to learn a little at a time, and learn it thoroughly, than to acquire the reputation of being a speedy blacksmitheither in setting up a job or distributing one.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

WHILE it is no doubt gratifying to our pride to learn from the newspaper directories that Americans are the greatest newspaper readers in the world; that the United States exceeds all other countries in the number and variety of its publications; and that their increase, especially in the western states and territories during the past year, far exceeds that of any preceding year, etc., there is another side to the question which is neither creditable to our intelligence nor flattering to our national vanity. It is no exaggeration to state that at least fifty per cent of the so-called newspapers thus established die an invited death, the superinducing causes being incompetency and overcrowding. A number, a very large number of these misnamed periodicals are published by men who are totally unqualified by education, taste or experience either as journalists or printers, to assume such a charge; and as a result the country is flooded with their abortions, while they themselves eke out a miserable, short-lived existence, but even during that existence make themselves a standing disgrace to an honorable calling. To dignify their productions with the name of newspaper is an outrage, it being difficult to determine whether their contents or mechanical execution are most deserving of contempt.

A short time since we were introduced to an enterprising individual who fondly imagined he had found his calling as editor and publisher of a country newspaper, in a town of one thousand inhabitants, which already boasted of a democratic and republican organ. Inquiry, however, developed the fact that he knew nothing of the printing business, and had never written a line for publication; that he was simply going to the country for his health; and that the duty of publishing a weekly newspaper would be esteemed a pastime rather than a task, as he was perfectly satisfied he could "hold his own" with the best of them. It is almost needless to add that anticipation and realization did not correspond, and likewise that the "Salutory," as it was named, and "Valedictory"

followed each other in rapid succession. Yet in all probability this is but one case in a thousand of a similar character, attended with similar results, which could truthfully be cited. He doubtless found, as others had found before him, that something besides patent plates and patent medicine advertisements were required to successfully run even a local paper; and although a bushel of beans or bag of potatoes might have been considered ample remuneration for an ungrammatical puff, they would neither satisfy the claims of the paper maker nor compositor. Is it any wonder, then, that the mortality among our western papers (!) frequently rivals that of the children in the crowded tenements of our cities, and almost for the very same reason?

There are newspapers, and there are apologies for newspapers; and although the survival of the fittest is generally the outcome of the struggle, the abortive attempt of the blacksmith or ignoramus, though seldom if ever crowned with success, is often the means of defeating the attempts of qualified and deserving men to establish a journal which would prove an honor to the profession, to the publisher and to his patrons.

TWO EXTREMES.

THE progress and improvements made within a comparatively short period in all branches of the art of printing, both in the old and new worlds, are marvelous. The work of the engraver, printer, and pressman, as compared with their productions even twenty-five years ago, would indeed be a revelation to the Rip Van Winkles who then lived, moved, and had their being in a misnamed conservative atmosphere, who affected to believe in the good old times, and in letting well enough alone. In fact, to many typographic productions of the present day may, with propriety, be applied the poet's thought, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Yet while this is true in the main, as applied to the average typographic productions, and the representatives of the craft both in Europe and America, there is unfortunately a typical minority, of no mean proportions, which has neither kept pace in spirit nor in truth with the progress of the age-stumbling blocks-which occupy diametrically opposite positions. We refer to what may properly be termed the ultra conservative and the ultra radical element - the know-nothings and the know-allsthe fossils and the fungi, through the efforts of which true art is ground between the upper and nether millstones. In the one case all progressive promptings or appeals are received with the unmeaning rejoinder: "We are a conservative people, and consequently look before we leap, besides, we have no faith in these new-fangled ideas"; and under these sophisms find, or feign to find, an excuse for a blind adherence to antediluvian ideas, with the results that an examination of their productions would lead to the conclusion they had been executed in the year one. On the other hand, a number of American printers, whose education, mechanical and otherwise, is as defective as their taste, seem to think that the more gingerbread or grotesque work they can cram into a job - whether appropriate or not - the more artistic it must necessarily be considered by an admiring public. To them proportion, adaptability, etc., is of secondary importance, the use, or rather abuse, of the latest jim-crack design, overshadowing all other considerations, forgetful of the fact that their employment instead of being an evidence of taste is an evidence of ignorance. Thus we find that while one element affects to justify its action on a record made (?), the other does so on ignorant pretense and presumption; and it is hard to decide which is the most worthy of contempt. Good taste ignores both, and places them where they legitimately belong—outside the pale of honest recognition.

WHAT THE FUTURE MAY BRING FORTH.

PARAGRAPH going the rounds of the press to the A PARAGRAPH going the rounds of the press to the effect that an attempt is soon to be made at Harrison, Wisconsin, to make paper from the weeds and grasses which grow so abundantly in that region, opens up great possibilities for the future. So many improvements in paper-making machinery have so recently been produced, and so much hitherto considered worthless and discarded material successfully employed thereby, that it is almost impossible to divine where the impracticable commences, or the available ends. Discovery follows discovery in rapid succession; the ingenuity of man has not only revolutionized the old time methods of manufacture, but utilized as the primary agent employed therein, that which has heretofore ranked as the most worthless rubbish and refuse. We believe we are on the eve of still greater surprises, however, and that the project referred to will not only be attempted, but attended with unqualified success. Who knows but a field or farm capable only of supporting a crop of self-sowing weeds, may yet become first-class property. Many more unlikely things have come to pass.

THE papers of Messrs. Shepard and McNally read before the Typothetæ of Chicago, on the "Successful Management of a Printing Office," and published in our columns, have evidently done yeoman's service, and aroused a spirit of inquiry on the subject among the employing printers of the United States. The discussion of practical subjects having a direct bearing on the trade, by practical, experienced men, is calculated to do a vast amount of good, and invest the proceedings of the society referred to with more than ordinary interest, and furnishes an unanswerable argument in favor of the establishment of similar institutions throughout the length and breadth of the country. Let the good work go on. By reference to the present issue it will be seen the discussion on the subject is continued by several correspondents.

THERE is talk of the erection of paper mills in Melbourne or Sydney, Australia, to open out trade between Australia and India, and, if possible, with China. There is an excellent line of steamers running from the above ports to India and China, via Colombo, and it thought that as paper is both dear and rare in the eastern parts a good trade could be worked up, especially as there is plenty of raw material to work up. Both in India and China, much rubbish has to do duty for printing papers.

TECHNICAL lectures and examinations in connection with printing are gaining in popular favor in Great Britain, and it is confidently expected that during the present year a greater number of candidates than usual will come forward for examination. In Glasgow, Scotland, a technical class has recently been established in the office of Messrs. Blackie & Co., and some very interesting lectures to the benefit of those who attended them has been the result. As a matter of course, good results, as the London Press News states, must follow all such praiseworthy attempts to improve the professional and intellectual status of the rising generation of journeymen printers. When shall we be able to refer to a similar state of progress on this side of the Atlantic?

WE acknowledge our indebtedness to the publishers of The Paper World for advance sheets of the address of the Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, on "Paper and the Tariff," delivered before the convention of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, held at Saratoga, July 27. Of course it is an argument in favor of protection, and a very able one, too. While specially addressed to the paper manufacturers of the United States, it is general in its application to every branch of industry.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TROUBLES WE MEET.

BY AN EMPLOYING PRINTER.

THERE are few printers in the land who will not agree with the remarks made by Mr. A. McNally, of Chicago, as given in The Inland Printer's report of the meeting of the Typothetæ, in its July number. There is so much in them that goes right home to the employing printer-touches him in the spot that has been touched before. I have had a little experience lately, that will serve to illustrate my point. There is in this city an insurance company in which I happen to be a stockholder and director. When the institution first started, it required several hundred dollars' worth of printing done. As I own the largest printing office in the town, and have the facilities for turning out just the kind of work needed by the company, it was natural that I should have the work. I charged living prices only. I obtained, or caused to be obtained, prices of the printing that would be most used by the company, from a leading Chicago insurance printer -a man who is certainly not noted for his high charges, and who does a very large business. I found his prices to be some little lower than the prices ruling here for work of the same character, but as there was a great deal to be done, I was guided by his figures. One item in the work -a run of 10,000 daily reports, printed on both sides-I charged his price for, allowing myself nothing for the freight from Chicago to this point, which is a considerable item. In due course my bill was put in and paid. The executive officers seemed to think that my prices were fair. But one or two of the members of the directorate, who had no printing offices themselves, and who seemed to be jealous of the money that was being paid to me, began to intimate that my prices were too high. They knew nothing about the matter. They could not tell from their own knowledge whether a certain job should be charged \$10 for or \$20. But on general principles they kicked. A committee, consisting of the chief kicker, was appointed to investigate, and obtain competitive prices for work. He took samples of the work that had been done and paid for, and sent them around to about ten offices in different cities. The work he secured bids on amounted to about \$300 -my prices. One reputable Minneapolis house quoted him \$260 for the entire lot. This was really a higher price than I had charged, when the freight is added, and allowance made for the fact that the Minneapolis house quoted prices on jobs, the copy for which would be reprint and not manuscript; and allowance made also for the facts that I gave a proof in every case, and many of the jobs were very much changed in the proof, and for the convenience of my customer some jobs were left standing in type for weeks. If this \$260 bid had been all that I had to contend with I would have been all right. But it was not, Offe firm offered to do the work for \$120. Now, I know better than anybody else what the paper and composition cost, and I know that they cost more than \$120, and the man who duplicated my work for the amount quoted, would have had nothing for presswork, nothing for wear and tear of type, nothing for profit, nothing for proofreading. The \$260 bid was about right. It was a bid put in by one of the largest printing houses in St. Paul or Minneapolis-just such a house as the company would have sent the work to if I had not happened to have a printing office handy. One printer, living a few miles from me, who has had the chance to take a good many dollars from me, and who has taken them in a business way, was asked for bids. He knew what bids were asked for-he knew that there was no printing to be had - that it had all just been done, and that his aid was needed to help to get the directors dissatisfied with me and my prices. He gave a ridiculously low figure for all the work - a figure that I know was not fifty per cent of what he would have charged if the business had been given to him in a regular way. You may rest assured that this alleged gentleman will not get another dollar of mine if I can prevent it. Other bidders came between the \$260 and the \$120 man.

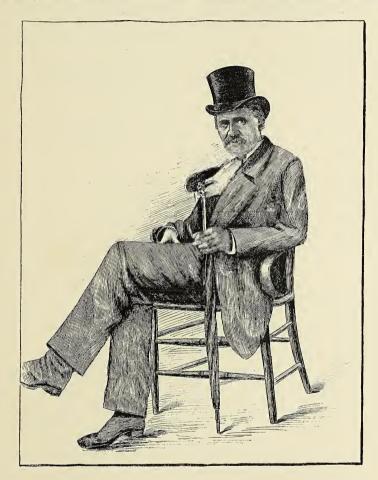
I am still doing the printing for the insurance company, despite the work of the kickers. I don't blame them; that is no use. But what shall be said of the printers who will descend to such business tactics? The firm that put in the exceptionally ruinous bid have recently started. One would suppose that if they want to build up a business in which there will be any money for themselves, they would start in doing good work at reasonable prices, certainly not at prices so low that they will run behind. Printers have themselves to thank largely for the fact that their capital and brains do not receive adequate reward. It is such unbusiness-like methods as I have outlined that bring on demoralization of business in general and failure in many particular instances. Let every printer rest assured that he can well afford to go without work that has to be taken at profitless prices. Thousands of country printers who have taken county printing at cut-throat prices can testify to this fact. Hundreds of city printers who have taken municipal printing at ridiculously low figures are equally good witnesses.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES M. CONNER.

In the death of James M. Conner, which occurred on the 16th day of July, whose likeness is herewith presented, the type founders of the United States have lost one of the most expert and well informed members of their trade. Born in 1825, at the age of fourteen years he entered the office of the United States Type Foundry

respect, and as familiar in the printing offices of the United States as "household words."

With the introduction of the world renowned machine for casting type, invented by David Bruce, still living, at the age of eighty-four years, an impetus was given to the manufacture of type, and Mr. Conner may be said to have witnessed not only the revolution in the mode of manufac-



established by his father, James Conner, but in a few years was promoted to the charge of the mechanical portion of the business, where the next forty years of his life were spent.

Possessed of a truly mechanical mind, and excellent memory, and a decided leaning for the profession chosen, he was not slow to improve the opportunity presented him for advancing the interest of the foundry, and "Conner's type" soon became known for its excellence in every turing type caused by it, but also the birth and introduction of the sister art of electrotyping.

Upon the death of Mr. James Conner the business was continued by his sons, James M. and William C., and upon the death of the latter, the management of the entire business passed into the hands of the subject of this sketch. We have often thought the additional burden thus placed upon Mr. Conner, of leaving the workshop which had been his constant thought for many years, and where he was

most certainly at home, and each tool or machine was an old friend, and removing to the counting room was an error, for his heart was still "up stairs," where he had labored so faithfully and assiduously for many years, which labor was a pleasure; but the lot was cheerfully accepted by him, and borne with the patient submission to fate which has characterized his entire life.

The foundry was not to die, if its originator had. The business was not to stand still, if the business manager had passed away; but the metals were to be mixed with the same care, the machinery, in all its branches, was to be looked after and improved, if possible; new faces were to be produced; and the work, formerly devolving upon three men, was now to be superintended by a single mind.

If any reader of this article has been placed in a similar position, then, and only then, can be fully realize the strain such a work brings with it.

Friends urged a vacation, but except a day or two of recreation occasionally, none came. Such was the active, non-tiring and patient energy of the man, and his indomitable will and steadiness of purpose.

We have thus outlined a few traits of his character, but if we were asked to name what to us seemed the most marked ones, we should say his strict honesty and love of justice. Tenacious of his own rights, he was ever ready to respect those of others, while a trick or deception in any respect in a business transaction, met his condemnation. Once satisfied his convictions were right, his adherence to them was firm and immovable; and although at first this feature of his character may not have made him popular, eventually the tide changed, and it was admitted that he was right.

A man of reserve, his friendship, when formed, was all the more enduring, and more thoroughly cemented by the time devoted to its formation, and it may be truly written that those who knew him best loved him most, and with them the bright spots of his character will endure with life. This was the man as we regarded and remember him. As an inventor, the type founders are indebted to him for many valuable and useful improvements in the machinery of their profession.

His improvements in type-casting machines were many, and in a letter addressed to him about a year since, Mr. David Bruce gave public acknowledgment of them.

The first patent for improvement in this machine was granted in 1872, and is thus described:

This improvement was for the purpose of overcoming the expansion and contraction of the various parts of the machine, also to overcome lost motion in several of the working parts, and all tending to insure a more complete type in face and body. This necessitated a newly constructed furnace, dispensing with the side arm used in working the pump, a complete change in cross beam over the pot, alteration in oblique lever that opens and closes the mold, and a novel universal motion attached to the bedplate for the opening and closing of the mold, and also alteration of vibrating beam.

In 1873, a second patent was granted him for means by which a dwell was given to the mold at the nipple, while the metal is being forced into the mold, thus preventing the swelling of the type.

In addition to improvements in this direction, he invented and patented a machine for ornamenting the faces

of brass rules; made improvements in the construction of type molds; and in one improvement prepared to force the molten metal in a direct line into the mold with a view to obtaining a closer and more compact form of type, particularly for the large sizes of metal type.

As a designer of new faces his contributions have been numerous and useful, among which may be named his Athenian, Egyptian shaded, Venetian, Amalgamated Script, and Cosmopolitan, while the "Sidographic," introduced by him, although designed by another, became an exceedingly useful letter and one of great value to the printer.

For many years a number of our prominent newspapers have employed the Conner type, and it is said that with but two exceptions every dress for the New York *Herald* since its establishment has been supplied by the Conner foundry.

His death creates a vacancy it will hardly be possible to fill, but to his children he has left a legacy far better than gold or silver, bonds or worldly possessions—the recollection that in the father was found an honest and just man and a firm friend.

LEISURE GLEANINGS OF A PRINTER.

NO. II .- SPECIALTIES IN PRINTING OFFICES (CONTINUED).

A PREVIOUS article on specialties in printing offices did not touch upon the significant fact that there is scarcely any other branch of trade in the country that has shown such wonderful increase in the quantity of work to be done, attended with a general decline in prices, as the printing business in the past thirty years. While its growth, in volume and variety, is far in advance of our increase in population, and that has almost doubled in the period, yet the striking anomaly is presented of a general decline in prices, accompanied with a marvelous falling off in profits.

Although printing cannot be numbered among American inventions, for Johann Gatenberg discovered the use of movable types, and first applied it in partnership with Faust, in 1450, yet it may safely be asserted that citizens of the United States have done more in the past seventy years to extend the blessings of the art, especially in building presses for newspaper and bookwork—through the genius of Samuel Adams, of Boston, Richard M. Hoe, of New York, and the inventor of the wonderful Feister press now running in Philadelphia—than all the other nations of the world accomplished either before or since our national birth.

At present printing offices are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the land; like our school houses, they seem to form a prominent feature of American civilization. Under our free institutions the printing press is the only coat of arms or heraldry which citizens, either native or foreign born, covet or desire. It is emblematic of freedom, and the highest honor that can be conferred on an American gentleman is the privilege of being enrolled among its army of contributors. The aristocracy of intellect is the only nobility that has recognition in this country, for instead of human it has a divine impress, and is within the reach of rich and poor, without distinction as to nativity or color. Outside of the final rulings of the

supreme court it is the highest power in the land, and today the voice of the people, as expressed through the press of America, makes tyrants and monopolists tremble in the new as well as the old world, more than the edicts of courts or the booming of the cannon of an invading army. It is the true guardian of our liberties, and tyranny and oppression can never prevail while the press is left free to confront it.

With pardonable pride can we acknowledge that printing is one of our national hobbies, to which we cling for the purification and preservation of our political life, alike making crime odious and being a terror to the wrongdoer. as well as forming the source from which we derive more information and enlightenment than any other feature of modern civilization. Women are battling for a knowledge of it, and our boys and girls take to it more kindly than any other laborious vocation. Like war and politics there seems to be something about the business which charms and captivates, and the average owner of a printing press is generally considered more than an ordinary citizen, and his influence and writings have weight far beyond his own community and surroundings. Usually with the emigrant and village schoolmaster comes the printer and newspaper. It is questionable if there be a settlement of a few hundred people anywhere, in the West particularly, without its editor, and he is invariably a printer and has facilities for doing jobwork. The advancement in the past few years in press facilities, size of platen and speed, the introduction of labor-saving devices in composition and the low price of electrotyping and roller making - the use of gas, petroleum, water and electricity as a motor power for printing establishments, far cheaper, cleaner and safer than steam - have been largely instrumental in increasing the number of printing offices, by placing within the reach of people of limited capital facilities hitherto unknown and unheard of, up to a recent period; and, in addition, even amateur printers have attained some standing as competitors for small work. It would be within bounds to estimate that even in the past twenty-five years there has been an increase of three printing offices for every one that existed a quarter of a century ago. While the price of boots and shoes, clothing and house rents has wonderfully increased since that time, yet, singular as it may appear, the printer's profits, from one cause or another, have not advanced in the ratio of other lines of trade; on the contrary, the figures now obtained for general job printing is scarcely one-half what it was before the war, notwithstanding that the wages of the journeyman printer is now more than fifty per cent higher, with a corresponding increase in the remuneration paid to all others employed in the business.

At the period alluded to, the writer worked on a Boston newspaper, setting type at twenty-five cents per thousand ems; whereas the ordinary price for composition is now 40 to 45 cents. With master printers in the West, a ream of billheads used to command \$12 to \$16 at that time; now it is considered high to ask \$4 to \$6 for the same service and material.

From the facility with which printing offices can be started, and the liberal credits and discounts up to a recent

date given by the type founders, business heretofore controlled by great trade centers is leaving the older cities, and scattering. The smaller towns, in many branches of profitable printing, are now rivals of the larger ones, with the advantage to the latter of cheaper rents and more tractable labor. In addition, no inconsiderable element of competition has been developed in the past few years in the modern lithographer, with rapid power presses and improved engraving facilities, the type-writer, cyclostyle, hektograph, rubber stamps and many other duplicating devices.

Looking back over the past twenty-five years, another cause for the low prices and reckless competition now prevailing in the printing business may be made more apparent. The activity in all lines of printing at times during this period was phenomenal, which can be attributed to the fact that during the three years of our civil war, general business outside of government work, was much curtailed everywhere, and in some sections of the country entirely suspended. People then thought more of winning battles than doing business. Most of the documentary matter in the South and Southwest was either destroyed or neglected to be kept up; courts and litigation had in a measure stopped; the railroad interests were neglected, and had not begun to assume formidable proportions: emigration had fallen off, and the losses in our armies on both sides, in the field and on ocean, swept out of existence a few millions of our working people. With business confidence destroyed and commerce and speculation at its lowest ebb, with a depreciated currency and national securities seeking investment in foreign markets at high rates of interest, with the entire people of the southern states generally impoverished, the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox found our nation somewhat as a ship at sea, that had been shattered by a terrific storm, or a person rallying from a paralytic stroke, dazed, disorganized and crushed out of natural proportions.

With the nation's return to peace lost time had to be regained, weak points in our social and political household required strengthening, and business, as well as the relations of the states to the general government, had to be reconstructed and the machinery again set in motion. It was about this time that general prosperity set in, and printers were the largest sharers in it. Printing offices increased throughout the land as if by magic; machinery and material were put into them with a lavish hand, and with plenty of work and old-time prices, printers' profits continued for some few years large and satisfactory. With this flow of prosperity came into existence, as competitors, many who were not printers to the manner born - mere capitalists, who looked for percentage and dividends in the single transaction rather than results on a lifetime of struggle and application.

All went along for a short time supposing that this degree of prosperity would last forever; but it has not, as the many failures in the printing business in the past ten years abundantly attest. At the present time the universal cry of the printers of the country is that expenses are increasing and prices are declining, and daily the breach is widening. Although the change has not been sudden,

it has, nevertheless, been going on gradually, until at the present time the printing offices of the country have to depend for support on a mere margin of profit on the actual amount of cash invested in the business, and that only can be realized when backed by close and intelligent management and special adaptability for doing their work rapidly and economically. Under this peculiar condition of affairs the necessity for reform in printing office management, and special adaptability to do work profitably, becomes apparent. The emergency should be met by looking the present condition of affairs squarely in the face, with the determination to either surmount all obstacles or else retire from the contest. Employing printers in the future who want pay for their investment and labor, and at the same time hold an honorable position among their fellow men, will have to be watchful and vigilant, and bear in mind that the days of fancy prices and extraordinary profits are at an end. The mystery attached to the printing business has passed away. Men are getting brighter and competition is growing keener and closer every day. The mammoth printing offices are clamoring with their army of solicitors to keep up moving life, with the smaller establishments cutting into their lines with special facilities and individual management. With a good Faber in hand, and a clear intellect to guide it, your neighbor can calculate quite well. It is, more than any other line, a competitive business, and the person who undertakes to run a money-making printing office has no sinecure. He has to contend with men of the brightest and keenest intellect, sandwiched between experimentalists and incompetents and the usual proportion of dishonest and scheming tricksters, who neither have character to lose or reputation to make; the employing printer has a divided duty, to satisfy his customers as to style and prices and conciliate and manage with profit the services of his employés, who are, above all other class of wage-workers, intelligent and observing, exacting and critical. Above all things else he must bear in mind that he is scarcely ever his own master; as soon as he invests his money in a printing office he is, in a measure, at the mercy of all he comes in contact with. Unlike wine, age does not enhance the value of his plant, nor can it be disposed of like other commodities, for no two persons would affix to it the same value; and the luxury of a financial panic or labor strike, indulged in even for a few days or weeks, often sweeps away the profits of the year's business.

Outside the printing office the employing printer's chances for profits are confronted with another formidable catalogue of considerations. Rapid transit in our large cities by cable street cars and elevated railways, are wiping out the advantages of location, and the use of the modern solicitor, telephone, elevator and district messenger, combined with cheap postage and free delivery, makes it of little consequence whether the printing office be in sumptuous quarters on the ground floor or located on the tenth story of one of our modern buildings. These, together with cheap telegraph rates and fast railroad travel, makes the entire continent one vast competing field, annihilates distance, wipes out state lines, levels disproportions as to license and taxes, and merges our sixty millions of

inhabitants, so far as prices of printing are concerned, substantially into one community, making it easy for parties, even a thousand miles away, to compete for local business, however small or insignificant.

An employing printer of one state is free to do business in all the states, and if the customer does not like the figures of his home printer, he has trades' papers and catalogues in abundance at command, which gives him the prices prevailing at other competing points. As under a late* decision of the United States Supreme Court a citizen of one state of the Union can send his representatives into another state and solicit business, without taking out an extra or special license, thus "setting-up shop" wherever one pleases, consequently printing and kindred commodities do not command a higher figure in one section of the country than another. The lowest bidder gets the work, often without much particularity as to quality or style, and it makes no difference to the customer whether the printer lives in Boston or San Francisco. Likewise, the printers' unions, which every day are growing stronger in number, wiser and more conciliatory in spirit and policy, keep the wages of workmen pretty evenly balanced, while through mercantile competition, aided by the operation of the inter-state commerce law, all kinds of paper stock and printing material can be purchased quite as low in one part of the country as the other.

Taking a final survey of the field, two facts become apparent: the wonderful revolution which has taken place in the prices and profits of job printing in the past twentyfive years, and the reckless and universal competition which prevails in all parts of the country, to a realization of which it has been my endeavor to arouse my fellowcraftsmen. As evidence that the situation is somewhat appreciated, already do we find specialties in printing offices creeping into Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, which, it is confidently believed, are only the precursors of a more general movement in that direction; and as success, from whatever standpoint it is viewed, must necessarily be with the capable and progressive rather than the reckless and inconsiderate, the problem is one which the printers of the country at large are now called upon to solve. RICARDO.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE

COMEBODY says, "If you are good, you know it; if you are bad, everybody knows it," and the truism applies to work as well as morals. A good printer knows his worth; so do his office companions, his employer, and very soon the public; if worthless as a compositor, his fellow jours know it, the foreman and proprietor are aware of it, and it is not very long before his name is in everybody's mouth as a shame to the craft, a disgrace to the art, and a not to be trusted man.

That bad news travels swiftly, is an old adage. Humanity is remarkably willing, often exceedingly anxious, to

^{*}Texas is now disputing the decision by attempting to collect a drummers' tax, a position as untenable as it is injurious to the interests of that great commonwealth.

learn the worst, and very slow to believe the best. The darker the shadows in the picture, the more it appears to have an attraction for the masses, and the more slovenly and carelessly a printer turns out work, and the lower the company he keeps, the sooner and more severely will his name be bruited about.

"Who did that job?" is a question often asked, and upon the reply hinges reputation and future success. His (the printer's) mistakes cannot be buried out of sight. There is no concealing graveyard for miserable composition and presswork; can be no shifting of responsibility. If a printer is a good one, it will be quickly found out, his services always in demand, and his reward be proportionate to his endeavor. If his work is the reverse of creditable, he will quickly find his level—a low one—and go on disgracing himself and the craft to the end. The requirements of the age are strongly æsthetic, and imperative in the demand for the best. Nothing else is satisfactory. Labor has its ethics as well as morality, and work and character are sifted to the very bottom.

If you are good, the world will know and acknowledge it; if bad, equally well will it be told, and shame or honor awaits your action. Remember this; be both a good man and a good printer — you cannot by any possibility be too good. The motive is high, and the result and reward happiness and prosperity.

"The wise man keepeth a close mouth," though not written of printers, should have been. It is a marvel in this gossiping world how sacredly are kept the secrets of the printing office, how seldom, if ever, anything is known outside that is looked upon as confidential. Even under the greatest temptation, the honor of the craft has been tried and not found wanting in this respect. There is but one instance on record of a printer having been false to his trust in the great workshop at Washington, where information is most sought for and the bribes the most daring and seductive. There, at certain times, "confidential matter" becomes more valuable than gold, and publishers and stock gamblers hesitate at no expense to procure it.

Not a very long time since, the chief of a famous newspaper bureau in Washington, came into the office of foreman and proofreader of the government printing office, with a check signed, and amount left blank, in his hand, and smilingly said: "I don't presume, gentlemen, you are in the market, but if you are, fill out this check for any amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and give me a copy of what I want." Had the man been any other, had his proposition been made as one who expected to receive, he would have been kicked out — as was done in more than one case. But he knew and respected the integrity of the craft, and there was nothing offensive in his manner.

The same rule holds good in all offices. The printer is a wise man and keepeth a close mouth. Courts have endeavored to open it and failed, and one (recently dead) resisted the power of the senate of the United States, and that successfully.

Silence is, of course, simply a duty, but human nature is weak, want frequently pressing, and gold almost resist-

less. Therefore, the greater honor due the printer, and the higher should his name be written among the unbribable, the resolutely honest men of earth.

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THE recent dedication of a monument to dead actors, and the proffer of land and money to build a home for aged, disabled and suffering printers should at once turn our efforts in that direction. All questions of the importance and necessity of such a heaven to be blessed charity, have long since been settled. But should more words be needed, what better ones could be breathed than these: "The custom of providing beautiful homes, is one which has grown and continues to grow, I am happy to say, with the progress of our American life. It speaks to me of the ennobling and expanding influence of the philosophy and the religion of our generation - an influence which has begotten in us a broad and deep love of our kind." And again, when speaking of the monument: "To encourage and help to higher aims and better efforts the humble workers in our profession; to tenderly care for and nourish back to health its indigent sick; to extend at all times to its needy and helpless members the gracious hand of charity, and finally to provide decent and Christian burial for those unfortunates, who, when they come at last to lay down life's galling load, can 'nothing call their own but death,' are our chief duties."

Should not, cannot as much be said of printers? Are they any less worthy of help when living, and a fitting resting place when dead? Have they not as much won the right to the applause of the world, and its sympathy and gratitude? The question does not admit of argument.

With the bright, shining, and to be honored example of the actors, with hearts longing to aid, and hands ready to help, why is there anything of hesitation? Why is not a forward move being made? Who is responsible for the delay? How long will it be before the craft can boast of a home for

"Labor and pain, that were never requited,
Passionate hopes, that were never fulfilled,
Dreams and desires, that were baffled and blighted,
Pure aspirations defeated and chilled.
Heavy vicissitudes, strife and dejection,
Fate gave them these, till it gave them relief;
Here the great heart of a comrade affection,
Gathers them home to a bosom of peace."

So sang the poet at the monument, and how long must it be before we can re-sing the holy psalm?

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AMATEUR offices — immature would be a more fitting name — have grown not only to be a nuisance, but a direct injury to the success of the legitimate. With (as Byron wrote of critics) "just enough of learning to miss"-set they flood the country with disgraceful jobs, and rob skilled workmen of their just patronage. Against the injury they inflict, the craft is powerless, save relief come from the education of public taste and awakening to a higher sense of justice. Some men will—there is no denying the fact—go where they can get work done the cheapest, no matter how it may be botched and offensive to the eye. The "anything will answer," so long as it costs

next to nothing, is the rule of their lives, and creditable establishments are the sufferers, much more than is generally conceived to be the case.

The facts are plain, but the how to remedy the evil is an open question and one not easily answered. There is no law reaching the case. If patrons are satisfied with "bogus" for the real article, the printer is powerless to prevent the purchase. If men are content to have their houses builded of brick without straw, they have the privilege of seeing them tumble down, and if crushed in the ruins no good and true man will seriously mourn. The only power reaching the matter is the public. All the printer can do, is to keep ever before its eyes the folly, the uselessness and the actual loss invited by having work done that is the vilest caricature on printing in its artistic and educational development. The moral is to keep religiously away from inexperienced, amateur workmen.

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Is it not most time that there was a "let up" in the publishing of the diabolical pictures in some papers—notably "patent" in or outsides—counterfeiting humanity and looking as much like the originals as Lydia Pinkham does like the Lady of the White House, or the president like Gibbs, the pirate? Miserable engravings in the first place, they become warped and cracked, and generally demoralized by use, and the publishers ought to be prosecuted for libel. The majority of us have little of good looks to spare, but when our features become so twisted and distorted that our own wife or mother would not have the faintest conception that the "cut" was intended for us, it is time to cry a halt—and enforce it.

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The vagaries and grotesqueness of type are becoming alarming, and the inventive genius of founders appears to be suffering under a severe attack of hysteria and dementia as to what is good form and taste. Perhaps such monstrosities may have their use. We doubt it, and will be relieved from the rack when the "sober, second thought" of the craft demands a return to the old artistic, cleanly cut, untortured out of proportion fonts. At least, it will be a happy day for one educated to printing, "as she was," in the olden time.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE OLD WORLD.

The following is the result of a recent brief interview with Mr. Luse, of the well-known firm of Marder, Luse & Co., in relation to his opinions and experiences during his recent trip to Europe:

"Our voyages, both going and coming, were very pleasant. We were gone two months, and did the work in traveling of four months. My experience in former European trips enabled me to save time, as on arriving in a city I knew just where to go, and how to save time. Of course we went to the chief places of interest in every city we visited, for instance, in London: Westminster Abbey, Tower of London, National Art Gallery, St. Paul's Cathedral, etc., not forgetting, of course, to pay our respects to the type founding fraternity. After landing at Liverpool, we took in the following order: London, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Leipsic, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Verona, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Genoa, Milan, Lugano, Lucerne, Basle, Paris, London, Edinburgh, Sterling, Glasgow and Chester. We visited type foundries in London, Frankfort, Leipsic and Edinburgh. We were courteously received in all these places, but in London the larger foundries did not seem to care to have us inspect

their places. They seem to think they have the best establishments in the world, but, as they never have seen an American foundry, we think they don't know. The English and Scotch type founders are very exclusive, that is, shut up within themselves; but I make an exception to this in favor of the Patent Type Founding Co., London, and the Marr Type Founding Co., Edinburgh, where we were shown over the establishments and given every information we asked for. There are type foundries in nearly all the cities of Germany. Frankfort has four large ones, but the best foundry in Europe, in my judgment, is that of J. G. Schelter & Gieseke, in Leipsic - John P. Tetlow, superintendent. Mr. Tetlow is a Philadelphia boy, and has been in Leipsic twelve years or more. This foundry, under his charge, is a model of neatness, convenience and enterprise. John once found himself placed in the position of showing the King of Saxony how type was made. During the process he found himself showing the king around, and speaking to him as he would to an ordinary mortal. In some confusion he tried to apologize, thus: 'Your Majesty must excuse me, I am an American, and don't know just how to speak to kings.' 'Oh! never mind,' says the king, 'go ahead as though I were not a king.'

"Paris has a large number of journals, but as specimens of homeliness and poor printing they are unsurpassed anywhere on earth. The government printing office, in Paris, is the worst old receptacle for old type and old worn out material and machinery I ever saw. It reminds me of what Charley Wells used to call a press repair shop—a 'gravereal'.

"Venice, did you say? Yes, it was the birthplace of printing in Italy. We did not inspect any of the offices there, except from the outside. My compagnon de wvage, while on a boat ride on some of the small canals, took in a smell that put him in mind of the Chicago river, and made him homesick, so that we did not remain long in Venice.

"Scotland is a beautiful country for summer travel, but they tell me the whisky is the best in the world—very strong, and more pleasant used in cold weather, with hot water, lemon and sugar."

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Northern Echo (England) says: "We are in a position to state that the county of Durham will shortly produce a startling economic improvement in the matter of fuel combustion and the heating of steam boilers. Protection has been obtained for the invention, and in the course of a short time we shall be in a position to lay before our readers the practical details. In the meantime, we can only in the most general terms foreshadow the nature of the results attainable. The cubic bulk of fuel that will henceforth be required for marine steam engines will be reduced 70 per cent, giving a gain to the extent indicated by that proportion to the stowage space for cargo in oceangoing steamships. The time for raising steam will be diminished in all steam boilers, stationary or marine, by at least two-thirds. The cost of fuel consumption will be reduced by more than one-half, and the production of smoke will be absolutely annihilated. The process has been made the subject of actual experimental demonstration. Every test has been applied. The results we have given above are the understood consequences of experiments made under circumstances the reverse of favorable to the invention.

"I DRINK TO MAKE ME WORK."

"I drink to make me work," said a young man one day, to which an old man replied: "That's right; thee drink, and it will make thee work. Hearken to me a moment, and I'll tell thee something that may do thee good. I was once a prosperous farmer. I had a good, loving wife, and two as fine lads as ever the sun shone on. We had a comfortable home, and lived happy together, but we used to drink ale to make us work. Those two lads I have laid in drunkards' graves. My wife died broken-hearted, and she now lies by her two sons. I am seventy-two years of age. I Had it not been for drink I might now have-been an independent gentleman; but I used to drink to make me work, and, sure, it makes me work now. At seventy years of age I am obliged to work for my daily bread. Drink, and it will make thee work."

SPECIMENS FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders.

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NEW PICA COPYGRAPH No. 4.

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Gentlemen,

We have much pleasure in placing before you a Specimen of our NEW COPYGRAPH No. 4. It possesses all the Type-Writer Characteristics of the improved machines of the present day, and, at the same time, it presents a readable and neat appearance. It marks another advance in the improvement of this class of printing, and will be indispensable to the outfit of the Job Printer.

The adoption of the Type-Writer by the commercial world has been followed by the imitation of its peculiar work through the agency of the printing press, and a large and growing trade in Copygraph printing has been the result. The appearance presented by this class of work is now well-known to the general public, and is even known to those who do not use or require the Type-Writer Machine.

The confidential character given to Circulars, Legal Announcements, Notices, etc., etc., printed in this character is found to be very attractive, and secures an amount of attention not otherwise accorded to printed matter.

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THREE LINE NONPAREIL STANDARD SCRIPT (18 Points)

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Cuncy Cbliging Printing and Stationery Company Chicago Rock Island ana Pacific Railroad Yards at Lincoln Kebraska Saturday Evening July 23d 1887 The Merchants and Traders Kational Banking Association

7 A 20 a

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The Hudson River Steamboat Company Numbers 138 to 254 West Indiana Avenue Dayton Chio Young Ladies Tither Club Desires the Presence of Miss Edna Julia Lowell

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Useful we Submit this Improved Face for the Approval of the Fraternity in the Opinion that it Will be Suitable for Circulars Cards Note Heads 284 And Similar Classes of Job Work 567

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24 THE ANCIENT MARINER 37

8 A

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34 MONUMENTAL 85

SIX

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WORD ORDAMERUS.

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SIX LINE NONPAREIL



LONG PRIMER

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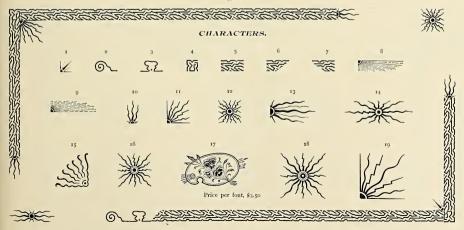


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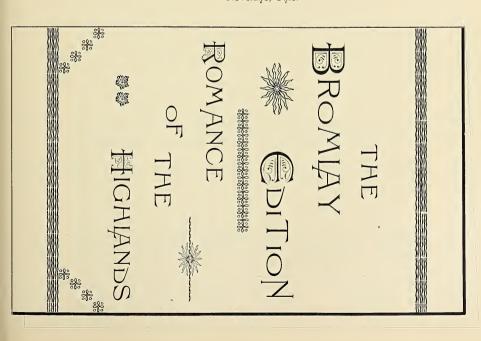
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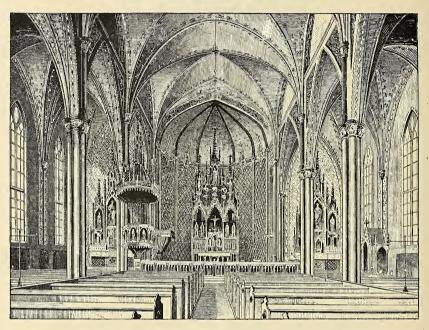
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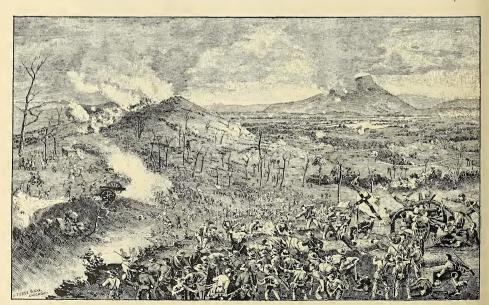
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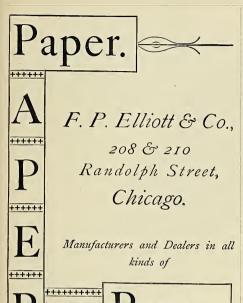
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PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS.

THE following address on the use and care of printers' rollers was delivered by Mr. C. W. Crutsinger, of St. Louis, before the Missouri Press Association, at Jefferson City, June 8, 1887:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Missouri Press Association:

The subject of the paper which I have the honor of reading before you is "Printers' Inking Rollers: Their Use and Care"; and as the time allotted is limited, and some of you may at its conclusion have some questions to ask in relation to troubles in the handling of rollers and inks, we will not indulge in any historical reminiscences, but proceed at once to the subject; and let it be understood that my utterances are those of a printer fairly posted in the manufacture and use of printers' rollers, rather than as a manufacturer and dealer in them. But I crave your pardon for one little digression. Has it ever struck you that the invention of the printers' inking roller takes high rank among the numerous improvements made during the last century in this, our beloved art of printing? When you come to consider that machine printing of all kinds would not be possible without inking rollers, and that, since the invention of printing machines, no substitute has been found for the composition of which they are made, you will see, at once, that without this invention of the composition roller we would still be breaking our backs at the old hand press, with ink laid on the forms by means of the old-fashioned sheepskin balls; and in this light, the inventor of the composition roller becomes the chiefest promoter of progress in our art since the days of Gutenberg.

The inventor builded wiser than he knew, or else must have been an extremely modest man; for, great as was his invention, we do not so much as know his name, his habitat, or date of his invention. But no matter what his name, nor what country claimed him as a citizen, he has placed the world under an everlasting obligation for one of the grandest as well as simplest inventions of the age, without which the marvelous printing machines of the present day would undoubtedly be still resting quietly in their native beds of ore, instead of rattling off their thousands of sheets each hour.

And this printers' inking roller, what is it? Chiefly a simple compound of glue, glycerine and saccharine matter, such as syrup, molasses, sugar, honey, glucose, or perhaps the new product of coal tar, called saccharine, of which an infinitely small quantity is said to possess as much sweetening properties as a barrel of sugar.

True, glue is the foundation upon which all inking rollers are built, and although the most expert chemists have sought in vain for a substitute for it, none has yet been found. Glues are of many varieties, depending upon the kind and quality of stock used in their manufacture; also, to some extent, upon the process of manufacture. Some grades are especially adapted to the cabinet makers' use, others are better for veneering, sizing, paper box and bookbinders' use, and others for the various uses for which glues are intended.

In like manner, the making of good roller composition necessitates the use of a grade of glue especially adapted to that purpose: one that possesses great tensile strength and is of excellent texture, with as little affinity for moisture as possible, and which will melt readily. Color and cut do not count for much in determining the value of glue for roller making.

True glue is soluble only in water, with the aid of heat. That which dissolves and gives itself off to water at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, is of no value whatever for roller making.

Glue having been soaked in water and melted in a water bath and allowed to cool or gelatinize, is in itself for the time being a fair roller composition, which, when made into a roller and slightly seasoned, will take up and deliver ink for a short time; but as soon as the water begins to evaporate its surface returns to the original hard, horny condition of sheet or dry glue.

Now, if we add molasses to the melted mass of glue, and cook it for a proper time, we have the old original glue and molasses composition, which we of the older school are so fond of describing as the best in the world, as indeed it is, so long as it lasts; but in all, except exceedingly damp locations, it has a disagreeable way of shrinking out of shape and cracking from one end to the other, and just as we get it properly seasoned and turning out excellent work, the surface becomes so dry that we are compelled to resort to sponging up, which soon washes the molasses out from the surface and leaves nothing but a hard, horny face of glue to work upon.

To remedy this, glycerine and different kinds of the deliquescent salts, in proper proportion, were added to the compound in process of manufacture; but as glycerine is more largely used than anything else, we will confine our remarks to it alone. Glycerine is the sweet principle of fats, and although seemingly of an oily nature is classed as an alcohol. Its affinity or appetite for moisture is exceedingly great, as it will, upon exposure during warm, sultry weather, absorb fully two hundred times its own weight in water from the atmosphere, and even then its extraordinary appetite for water is still not appeased. Glycerine does not freeze, and for that reason is largely used in lubricating cooling and ice manufacturing machinery. Its addition to roller composition is largely for the purpose of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere in sufficient quantity to keep up the tack or suction. Some may not know that suction means water in the surface of the roller, just as wetting a piece of dry glue gives it suction or makes it sticky.

When you hear a talented pressman talk about dry suction you will know that he is eminently ignorant of the subject, else he is suffering from an aggravated case of dry suction, and is sponging you up for a quarter with which to purchase religious tracts or something else—probably the latter.

As glycerine does not freeze, you will readily understand that this is good material of which to manufacture winter rollers. In fact, I do not know of a better composition for winter rollers, to be used in cold weather, than plain glue and glycerine; although its excessive use causes considerable trouble during the warm, damp days of spring, owing to its wonderful appetite for moisture, which, unless the roller is properly cared for, will cause it to become green and refuse to take ink.

I believe, I have now given you a brief, general idea of the principal materials used in the making of roller composition, and have tried to explain why they were so used.

We will now say something about the use and care of printers' inking rollers, and as the care has so much to do with the usage, we will treat both points under the same head.

We will suppose that we have just been supplied with a new, fresh roller, whether from the hands of one of the popular roller makers, or one which has been made in our own office, stipulating only that it is properly made; and for convenience it shall be a hand roller, as everybody has at some time in their typographical life been compelled to wield one.

Its surface is unseasoned and sticky, as are all new rollers, except in winter. The first thing to be done is to place it in a cool, shady place to season, which means a drying out of a portion of the moisture from its surface, and a toughening of the glue. This process requires much less time in dry than in damp weather. In fact, in warm, damp weather, a fresh roller will not season at all, but will absorb still more moisture from the atmosphere. Then, unless you are specially prepared, there is nothing to be done but to patiently wait until the weather becomes dry, so that some of the moisture will dry out of the surface of the roller.

When the roller is in proper condition to work, which condition is understood by every practical pressman, the process of seasoning should be stopped by covering its surface with a very soft ink, or a mixture of, ink and oil, such as lard oil or any of the heavy machine oils,

Wishing to put the roller to work, you will with the hand remove the coating of ink and oil, and preserve it for future use, and remove what remains with a clean rag or paper, and go ahead distributing the ink. After having been used, the ink remaining upon the roller should in like manner be rubbed up with a little oil, and the roller put away till required for use again.

By following up this treatment, the surface of the roller, being continually covered with an impervious coating of ink, or ink and oil, will not absorb an undue quantity of atmospheric moisture, thus making it too green to carry ink, nor will the moisture dry out from its surface and thus cause it to lose its suction; but will preserve its working qualities indefinitely. While this is good practice for a hand-inking roller, it is none the less good for those of job and cylinder machines.

I have known a set of country Campbell rollers, under this treatment, to do good service for six years, printing an issue of three thousand copies or six thousand impressions of the paper, per week, besides poster, book, job, and pamphlet work.

The durability of printers' inking rollers, all other things being even, depends greatly upon the time of the year they are made, as winter rollers being made soft and elastic will run well through the cold weather, constantly acquiring a well-seasoned and tough surface, so that by the time warm weather comes they have become so tough that they will run right through the hot summer weather.

Summer rollers containing a larger proportion of glue than those made for winter use, and consequently a larger proportion of water, unless exceedingly great care is used in the manufacture, are likely soon to become hard and shrunken, and consequently unfit for use; but, as rollers are so small an item of expense in comparison to the other materials used in a printing office, and good printing so largely depends upon having good rollers, one can well afford to renew them when needed.

I do not wish to tire you, but another point well worthy of your consideration is the washing, or rather cleaning, of rollers. And here let me lay down a rule, that rollers should never be cleansed except when dirty. The habit of washing up after every job, and putting rollers away clean, is a very pernicious one for the printer, but very up and loosen the ink with a little heavy oil, using the hand for that purpose. If they are not to be used again at once, allow the mixture of ink and oil to remain upon them, thus forming an air-tight coating, preventing the undue absorption of moisture in warm, sultry weather, and the drying out of the moisture in dry weather. If they are to be used at once, run the mixture of oil and ink off with the hand, wipe off what is left with a clean rag, and your rollers are in good shape to go ahead.

(To be continued.)

MANUFACTURE OF GOLD LEAF.

The following is the method usually adopted by manufacturers of gold leaf in this country. The extreme malleability of gold has made it a prominent metal in the useful as well as the fine arts. It has been calculated that from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of this precious metal is annually used on ornaments, in gilding, in lettering, edging of books, in signs, ornamental paintings, and in dentistry. Of course, the greater proportion of this is for the first-named purpose, although there appears to be a great amount used in the other industries. A comparatively small amount, however, is necessary to cover a great deal of space. A cubic inch can be hammered so as to cover a space thirty-five feet wide and one hundred feet long, and twenty of our twenty dollar gold pieces can be drawn into a wire that would reach around the globe.

The gold-leaf beaters's art is one of the most surprising when the result is considered. The minute films are so thin as hardly to retard the light, and yet possess all the brilliancy of color of the solid block of gold of about twenty-two carats. It is first cast into a bar eight inches long, one inch wide, and one-half inch thick, the weight being about thirty-five ounces, and rolled out until it is about as thick as your finger nail; the "ribbons," as it is called, are now weighed into packages or "beatings" of 21/2 ounces each. These beatings are what the men first start to work on. A man will cut one of them (of 21/2 ounces) into 180 pieces, making the pieces about an inch square. He next puts them into a "kutch," which is made of prepared paper, the size being 21/2 inches square. He lays these 180 pieces of gold between these papers, first a paper, then a piece of gold, and beats on the "kutch" with an iron hammer weighing about eighteen pounds, until the gold is the size of the "kutch." These pieces are cut into quarters and filled into a "shoder," which is made of gold-beater's skin, the size being four inches square, and holding all the pieces, numbering 740. The goldbeater's skin is made from a preparation of a large portion of the large intestines of an ox, and the prepared paper is, or may be, parchment made from calf skin, rendered clear and white by a peculiar operation that gives it the appearance of writing paper, for which purpose it is used to some extent. The pieces are then beaten out in the "shoder" with a hammer weighing about thirteen pounds, making them all four inches square. These pieces, or "shoder leaves" (as they are now called), are cut into quarters, making them two inches square, and in all 2,880 pieces or quarters of "shoder-leaves." These are filled into three molds. Each mold is made of the same material as the "shoder." The molds are five inches square and hold nine hundred pieces or quarters of "shoder" each.

The molds are then beaten out separately with a hammer weighing about eight pounds until the gold is very nearly square with the edge of the molds. They are then sent to girls for booking. Each girl will take a mold full of gold, taking each leaf out separately and trimming the edges of the leaf off, making them 3½ inches square, and as the leaves are cut they are put into a paper book holding twenty-five leaves. The gold is now ready for sale.—American Wood Worker.

BRONZE EMBOSSING

For beauty, elegance and strikingly ornamental effect in embellishing stationery, bronze embossing holds high place. For some time past this style of work, says the American Stationer, has been very fashionable in the decoration of notepaper, correspondence cards, and folders for all purposes, and the demand has been largely increasing. At first the art was applied principally to embossing initial monograms and crests; but, as greater proficiency was acquired, more and more elaborate work was attempted in which the greatest of care and skill are required.

Until within a few years embossing was done wholly by means of hand-screw presses, the process being difficult and laborious. In former methods of embossing the die was set in a small press and a counter die was used, made of leather, with a covering of gutta-percha. For all ordinary purposes the hand-screw press has given place to the steam press, and with favorable results. The first work executed by the steam press was a design of rosebuds and leaves done in silver and green. This sold rapidly, practically demonstrating the success of the new method. This design is still in the market, with the addition of being mounted upon an embossed card outlined in gold.

The process of bronze embossing is similar to the old-fashioned method of color printing; the colors are laid separately and the embossing is done afterward. Bronzes will not combine as in ordinary color-printing, but the permanent effect is obtained from the last one laid. Thus, if a yellow is laid over a blue, the result is not green as in color-printing, but yellow. This restricts the process to a certain degree, for if any combination in bronzes is desired it must be effected before printing.

Experiments are now being carried on for improving embossing machinery, but, after all, the most essential requirement is great force. Nearly every machine is broken after being in use for a limited time, owing to the immense pressure necessary, but this will not seem strange when it is considered that in a comparison between the embossing and ordinary printing machine the ratio is as one thousand to one.

The colors most in vogue are gold and silver, while the patent bronzes, such as peacock-blue and other delicate shades, prove very popular. The designs are all remarkable for richness and delicacy of coloring, while many possess special artistic merit.

One design resembles modern water-color painting; on a leafless branch of a tree are perched seven birds, embossed in quiet but effective colors. Another is a plaque in gold on which is embossed in silver a child holding a kitten, while a branch of "pussy willow" projects from either side of the plaque, making a handsome and tasteful card. Embossing is particularly suitable for menus. One design has simply the word "Dinner" in artistic lettering; the "D" is made to represent an old-fashioned fireplace, the framework of the letter being embossed to imitate the bricks of the chimney, while at the bottom are several logs from which the flames are leaping up toward a pot hung in the center of the letter. One of the latest designs shown is the head of Marguerite in "Faust." The face is embossed in clear silver, and is well set off by the other colors used, while the details are carefully and skillfully executed, making it altogether a very attractive design.

The possibilities in artistic bronze embossing have by no means been exhausted, and as there is still a wide field for the art, its future may well be predicted as bright.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily inderse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A QUESTIONABLE HONOR.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, August 1, 1887.

THE INLAND PRINTER has been unsparing in its condemnation of the amateur craze. The delightful specimens of amateur art, reproduced in its pages at intervals, reveal, to the educated printer, the extent to which this fad has gone, and, no doubt, have had a good effect toward repressing the ridiculous efforts of the sof-disant printers in many places.

The amateur designer deserves a word or two of censure. The writer's attention has been drawn to a border which has been cast and



put on the market. The distinguished ugliness and want of merit of the design is at once sufficient to condemn it. The wonder is that any type foundry would cast it and put it on the shelf for sale.

No encouragement should be given to these ugly and inartistic productions. Stop buying them, and eventually they will disappear. The question of taste is not applicable to the case. They are merely the efforts of silly amateurs, who imagine they can reproduce the beauty of a Warwick castle in cake and sugar, or rebuild a second St. Peter's in gingerbread.

T. D. P.

FROM THE DOMINION.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, August 4, 1887.

There is scarcely anything to report besides a state of trade so flat that it might be said very briefly, nothing doing. Those who have the reputation of being the best printers have been very busy in the early part of the season; but during July business has declined, gradually increasing the number of the unemployed. To these may be added a large number who have come, not only from other cities, but from country towns in various parts of the province. There is nothing encouraging in prospect. It would be wise for others not to come this way. The printers' supply establishments have been very busy.

The Miller & Richards' house has been sending new dresses for newspapers and outfits for job offices. The popularity of the Miller & Richards' Canadian business, under the management of Mr. R. L. Patterson, is very flattering to that gentleman.

The Campbell press agency in Canada is now conducted by Mr. J. T. Johnston, who is well known to the printing trade of the Dominion as a fair dealing, energetic business man.

The firm of Westman & Baker are now doing a large business in the manufacture of job presses and paper cutters in their new establishment on Wellington street west. Vours, etc., YORK.

FROM UTAH.

To the Editor:

SALT LAKE CITY, August 1, 1887.

Having been a subscriber to your valuable magazine since its commencement, and having looked in vain in your correspondents' columns for any communication from this city, after a good deal of hesitancy I take the liberty of letting your readers know how the art preservative progresses in the city of the saints. Business at present is only fair, with prospects about the same, and at time of writing there are "subs" enough to supply the demand, as the recent suspension of one of our evening papers has, of course, increased the ranks of the unemployed.

Salt Lake City has been the grave of many a journalistic venture, the Democrat being the last to succumb to the inevitable, having suspended publication July 16, after an existence of a little over two years. This leaves Salt Lake with one evening paper, the Desert News (Mormon), and two morning papers, the Heratd (Mormon) and the Tribune (Gentile). It possesses seven job offices, two of which belong to the Tribune and News. The Heratd's job establishment was sold to a M. Parker, who transferred it to the defunct Democrat, which in turn sold

it to the Tribune, with the rest of their plant, from which it was purchased by Messrs. Ackerman, Pratt & Waugh, who were lately connected with the Democrat, the former having been the foreman of the jobroom—who will continue the business—and as he has heretofore enjoyed a good reputation for turning out first-class work, they will no doubt make a success of their venture. There has been a good deal of cutting in prices, one firm hiring girls and paying them 12½ cents per thousand ems. Pressmen do not receive very munificent salaries; one who had been at the business over twelve years was offered by one firm the huge sum of \$12 per week to take charge of a pressroom containing three or four jobbers and two cylinder presses. What would the pressmen of the East think of such an offer? The proprietors seem to entertain the opinion that the work can be done by boys. There is little if any demand for artistic colored productions, the idea being to have work done as cheaply as possible.

There has been a little difficulty between the union and the newspapers in regard to salaries, the Gentile papers paying all cash, and the Mormon paying part cash and part store pay and produce, the union desiring that the latter system should be abolished. So far, however, it has not gained its point, but there is little doubt that by persistent hammering and agitation it will eventually succeed.

P. S.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

To the Editor: Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 3, 1887.

At the present, and for some time past, the printing business at the "Blufis" has been rather quiet. However, we are hopeful for the future, the outlook being very good. The building of the motor railway here and out to Lake Manawa, which, by the way, is becoming quite a resort, besides other extensive public improvements, have had a salutary effect upon the printing business, and prevented the usual summer lag. The job offices will, in all probability, have to increase their forces to some extent by the time this is in print and before readers.

The prices for work are not all that we might wish for, though taken all in all, I know of many cities as large or larger than this that are much worse off in this respect. For night work we get 35 cents per thousand ems, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents for bookwork, and \$15 per week for job printers.

Although I consider myself a "fixture" here, so to speak, for an indefinite time, and do not expect to take up the "banner," I should like to see The INLAND PRINTER revive its "State of Trade" department. I want to see something about how prices for work range at different points over the country. I derive much satisfaction from reading these brief summaries. I am, etc.,

BENIAMIN.

FROM SYRACUSE.

To the Editor: Syracuse, N.Y., July 29, 1887.

We have some very enterprising (?) newspapers here in Syracuse. The Standard came out a week ago last Sunday, with a mighty flourish of trumpets over its enlargement to sixteen pages, and cautioned purchasers to be sure that they received the whole paper. Of the sixteen pages, I counted no less than seven which were composed wholly of plates. Recently the daily edition came out in an alleged enlarged form, which was accomplished by cutting down the width of the columns, and adding an extra one to each page, to admit of the use of plates.1 This was the accomplishment of a scheme agitated some time since by the publisher. About the time that the Journal's new Hoe typerevolving perfecting press was put in operation, the Evening Herald came forth as an eight-page sheet, filled with plates, and the editor stated that a "rush of advertising" necessitated the new departure. Within the past three or four weeks it has fallen back to its old four-page size, except on Fridays, when it appears as an eight-page, and springs upon a suffering community a whole page of German plates. In its four-page form it uses no plates, but they come in quite handy on Sunday. The Courier some time ago had a long, double-leaded editorial regarding its enlargement, which consisted of an additional column upon each of its four pages, and which was either filled with an advertisement for a lager beer foundry, or with plates and "ideal" patent medicine cards. That paper, too, has fallen back into its old rut, and is apparently as interesting as ever. The Journal is the only one of the city dailies which sticks to its enlargement, and by its use of "turtles" has knocked plates out of the question. It consists of four pages of nine columns each, and is not issued on Sunday. The Sunday Times fills over half of its sheet with imported stereotyped matter, and styles itself "an illustrated newpsaper." Thanks to goodness, I am able to state that the Laborer, conducted by two first-class union men, is able to pay for the setting of its own type, and does not call in any stereotyped columns from the pens of highly-fed and poorly-paid magazine writers.

The coming event in labor circles in this city is the annual excursion and picnic of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, which, this year, will take place at Pleasant Beach, Onondaga Lake. It will be held on Labor Holiday, Monday, September 5, and promises to be a grand success. A parade will take place in the morning, in which all the unions represented in the assembly are to take part. Undoubtedly many unions from out of town will be present.

At the present writing, trade in this city is not very brisk.

Syracuse Typographical Union, No. 55, has now one hundred and forty-three members in good standing.

forty-three members in good standing.

The city directory has just been issued from the *Journal* jobrooms. It is a neat looking book of about four hundred pages. Its publisher, Mr. Boyd, gives the population of the city as over eighty-one thousand.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, July 27, 1887.

K. E. H.

By a rough calculation in some of the morning newspaper offices it hose been found that the heat in a room lighted by gas is from two to four degrees greater than one lighted by electricity. It is, therefore, fortunate that we are supplied with electricity at this time, for it is claimed that the heat has been greater in this city for several days during the past fortnight than for fifteen years. A gentleman employed in the Bee (EAbeille) (a morning paper, at one time printed in French and English, but now printed in French, which retains its English name among English-speaking residents) informed me, a few days since, that one night last week the thermometer in that office reached 108 degrees. A printer certainly deserves commiseration!

During the past month several offices have been kept quite busy printing tickets, dodgers and posters for excursions, balls and picnics; but the presence, among the array of subs on some of the dailies, of some of the shining lights of job offices, justifies the belief that all that is now concluded.

It has been published here that several newspapers have contracted to have their printing done by the typesetting machine, which is to be rented to them, one machine, engineered by an experienced man, supplying several papers. It is claimed that this machine, under the guidance of one man, will perform the work of ten men, thus throwing out of employment nine men now employed. While this has created some excitement among the printers here, there is but little confidence placed in the belief that it will be a success. This announcement, together with the fact of the enacting of the nine-hour law by the International Typographical Union, which latter shows in itself that there is already a surplus of printers, calls to mind an exhibit at the World's Exposition, in 1885, with remarks attending it: "'Textus Sententiam' of Peter of Lombardy, teacher of St. Thomas of Aquinas. This book is printed in old Latin and English black letter; it is bound in beech-wood and bear skin, and was printed in 1488, printing itself having been then in use only forty years. Attached to the book is an iron hook, by which, in the times when books were treasures and carefully guarded, it was chained to a reading desk in a monastery." In 1488 there was not enough material, either human or metal, to supply the demand of reading matter; today, when there are numbers of idle printers (and other workingmen) books at 20 cents, papers at 2 cents, lack for purchasers. Well-can this machine be a success? On exhibition at this Exposition was the portrait of probably the first "typographical tourist," "Isaiah Thomas, a Bostonian, who, in his youth, was a printer, and passed from town to town with his press on his back. During the Revolution he published the Massachusetts Spy, in Worcester, Massachusetts."

A measure, which is receiving stronger support with the passage of time, is the fixing of dues, in No. 17, by the per cent system. It is

argued further that this system should be international, since the subelement is everywhere in existence, and there are many places where
some men obtain from one to three days a week, against seven by
regulars. This would be a just law, to say the least, and to illustrate its
success we have but to refer to the Screwmen's Association, of this
city, the strongest local labor organization extant, which enforces this
system.

D. F. F.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor :

DETROIT, July 25, 1887.

Of late I have seen no correspondence from this city in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, and, with a knowledge that "each waits for the other," I trust that a few gossipy items may not prove unacceptable.

During the past week the Acme Printing Company has consolidated with the Commercial Publishing Company, the firm to be known under the latter name. J. H. Brownell, of the Commercial Company, retires from the concern, having sold out his interest to his former partner, V. C. Lozee. The joining of the plants makes the Commercial one of the finest job offices in the state.

J. F. Eby is running a full force on full time for all piece as well as week hands, all of the frames being occupied. Outside directory work is the reason, and no cessation is looked for for some time to come.

Shelley P. Browne, a job printer, formerly in business here, recently returned from an extended trip about the state and through the West. He pronounces his trip as having been a pleasant one, and most assuredly beneficial to his health.

Geo. C. Kelly, "Père Absinthe," your former correspondent here, is now engaged in the lumber business, with headquarters at Detroit. Business quite frequently takes him south, but the timber is grown in southern Indiana and Tennessee. We are informed that "there is more money in lumbering in a day than in printing in six months." But all printers have not the "head" for business that George has.

There are a number of religious and party organs here that employ mainly apprentices in their composition. One has a foreman, and four boys to aid in the work; another has three boys and five girls; while still another has three girls, to whom the munificent scale of 10 cents per thousand ems was paid! In this office the foreman receives \$10 per week, and his only hold on his position is to aid in crushing out all signs of rising ambition by prompt consultation with the reverend editor, and the subsequent dismissal of the offending compositor.

Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested by some of the employing printers regarding the nine hour law, but it is hoped that nothing serious will result therefrom.

It is rumored that a society paper, to be known as *Le Billet*, will appear in the fall or winter. A printer is at the head of the concern, and is endeavoring to interest society-goers to form a stock company. As yet the outcome is doubtful, as four society journals have failed here, the Sunday papers occupying the field and filling it satisfactorily.

Senator.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor:

Омана, August 4, 1887.

Inasmuch as circumstances prevented me sending you a letter last month, I may be pardoned for mentioning one thing in particular, which would have been much more appropriate last month. The matter I refer to was the very prominent part taken by Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, in the labor demonstration on Independence Day. The pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers are equally deserving of mention. About 2,500 men from the different labor organizations of the city were in the procession. Of these about two hundred were members of the printers' union, and some fifty or more from the pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers. The printers, pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers all wore long linen dusters. The printers wore white straw hats, while the others, before mentioned, wore white tiles—and all carried canes. They made a most favorable impression upon the minds of all who saw them.

In this connection I wish to say that both unions are in a most healthy and flourishing condition. The pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers have been organized but a few months, yet they are in perfect working order, and will doubtless accomplish much good for

themselves and the printers, with whom their line of work is so intimately connected. The two orders working in conjunction are sure to reap success if they do not become too anxious and overreach themselves. I must confess that I am something of a conservative; that is, I think it better to plod slowly up the hill and be sure of reaching the top than to make one bold dash and lose what has been gained. However, within the past six months the Omaha union has accomplished a great deal. They have raised the scale on newspaper composition from 32 to 37 cents for daywork, 35 to 40 cents for nightwork, and the job scale was raised from \$15 to \$18 per week of fifty-nine hours. And all this with scarcely any opposition from employers. I may add also that during the same period several offices have been "squared," that is, those men employed in the offices in question who were worthy to become members of the union were urged to come in, and the professional rats were let out. Where is the union that can show a better record for 1887 than Omaha, No. 190? The union has not been at all arrogant in its demands, but, being in the right, appealed to reason with the proprietors. The fact that so much has been accomplished without the slightest sign of a strike or trouble of any nature speaks volumes for the wisdom, good judgment and unexcelled management of our union affairs.

Mr. MacKellar's system of measurement, which The Inland Printer so clearly elucidates in the July number, is the system of the future, and I do not think any great way in the future. Men connected with the printing business with whom I have conversed in regard to the MacKellar system are unanimous in saying it is absolutely fair so far as they are able to judge. Unless it should be proven otherwise—which is not even probable—I hope to see it adopted and accepted by all in the near future.

By the way, if there is anyone who wants to set a few lines of type quite rapidly, in order to beat an Omaha man, here is an opportunity. A local paper stated yesterday that Mr. Sam. Mahon, of this city, would wager \$1,000 that he can set more type in five hours than any man in the United States. Very respectfully, AMOS.

EXAMPLE AND ADMONITION.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, July 27, 1887.

In endeavoring to refine their manners in the composing room compositors will accomplish more objects than one. Not only will they benefit themselves, but they will exert a wholesome influence upon the younger generation. There is usually a number of young fellows in the composing room who are eager to imitate the ways of their elders. If the older men are inclined to indulge in swearing, gambling, drinking, relating obscene stories, etc., unless the boys are rare exceptions, they not only soon learn to participate, but will be eager to do so. There is no reason why the moral tone of a composing room should not be as high as that of many other places. A responsibility surely rests upon the older men. They, by their example and advice, can do much toward bringing the "kids" to see matters in the right light. A false standard of manhood is sometimes set up. The young fellow, fresh from the village newspaper office, is often given to understand that, unless he drinks, spends his money freely, gambles, and paints the burg a brilliant crimson periodically, he isn't a "square man," and that he can't get work unless he does. This is all wrong. The young man who has for his motto, "Millions for bread, but not one cent for beer," and lives up to it, has a capital not to be estimated in dollars and cents. Have an opinion of your own and don't be afraid to stand by it. Right here is where the better element can do much good. When an inexperienced youth commences to associate with "the gang," frequenting saloons, gambling houses, and the abode of the "free and easy," he is in danger of being rendered of no account for the remainder of his days. Let some one try and draw him away and induce him to seek better company, company that will lift him up and turn his thoughts upon nobler objects than the mere gratification of the baser passions. It is not right to condemn him.

Another thing. It is much easier to turn the younger men away from these evils than it is to reform them after it is once confirmed. Some will say that a person has no right to interfere with the privileges of others, and that it is no one's business whether they go to the bad or not. Even the very boys one is trying to help will sometimes strike

back. Many an "old roadster" today would, no doubt, feel thankful if somebody had made it his business to snatch the "growler" from his hand when he was first tempted to drink; to have told him the dangers that lie hidden in the dice-box and its little white cubes when he first consented to "see who should pay for the cigars," and as a result aroused a slumbering passion for gambling.

Perhaps, instead of being a drunken tramp printer, reviled and avoided by men, he would be the possessor of a happy home, in which, in the company of his wife and children he could forget, for a time, the world and all its cares.

In youth is the time to form the foundation for character; so let every effort be made to influence the boys to aim upward, to a realization of all that is noble and good.

A. S. G.

FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor:

SHEFFIELD, July 21, 1887.

The printers of the British Isles are, generally speaking, now experiencing a state of trade which may be called far from brisk, but as this is the slack season, it was to be anticipated that such a state of things would fall to their lot. London is said to be more than usually quiet for the summer season, a large number of names appearing on the books of the society, but a number of the larger provincial towns are situated more favorably, several departments of the trade being reported busy. The parliamentary and municipal voting lists are now in course of preparation, and will provide a few days' hard work for many country printers.

Newspapers made a strenuous effort to surpass themselves in connection with the jubilee. Big papers seemed to be the order of the day, nearly all our more eminent papers presenting several supplementary sheets.

It must be apparent to any thoughtful mind that the supremacy which England has enjoyed over nations of the world so long is gradually becoming a thing of the past. The inventive genius which characterized our people about three quarters of a century ago was the cause of England's wonderful advancement. The almost simultaneous invention of the locomotive and the steam engine at once placed us far ahead of other nations. These two motive powers necessarily were the incentive for the large amount of labor-saving machinery which rapidly came into use. The progressive stride then made was so rapid, that other countries could not keep pace, and had to content themselves by purchasing from England till such time as similar prosperity should occur to them. That time has come. Englishmen have now to compete with nations whose artisans have had a superior technical education. and quite as competent in the majority of manufactures as themselves, Our continental competitors, Germany, France, and Switzerland, can produce a first-class article at a price that is impossible in England. The competitive failures of this country are becoming more pronounced year by year.

This sea-girt island is rapidly advancing in the education of its people. Educational facilities of today present a marked contrast with those of thirty years ago. At that time thirty per cent of our population could neither hold a pen nor read a book; now the percentage is only seven.

The future prosperity of a nation depends to a very material extent on the learning of its young people. Every effort to increase the intellectual capacities of our people provides work for the printer. The increase in knowledge is already being exhibited in a substantial way by the greater demand for pure and wholesome literature. Many of the trashy publications which used to claim the support of the younger people have had to give way to the advancement of journals of a more satisfactory nature. The taste for reading really good books is ever in the ascendant, and the future prospects for the typographer are consequently all the more promising.

The eighth volume of the Printers' International Specimen Exchange has just been issued, and exhibits a considerable advancement on the previous volumes of this useful work. The English productions show a decided improvement in almost every detail, but the efforts of our German brethren put England in the shade. Most of the German specimens are real gems of typography, and cannot fail to teach a fine lesson on harmony of color and general effect. If it is 'possible for

artistic printing to continue to advance in a similar way to the past ten or twelve years, the future volumes of this exchange will be treasures indeed. Several of England's best color-printers will contribute to the next issue of the American Specimen Exchange.

The various exhibitions throughout the country continue to do good business. The Manchester exhibition is the best show of moving machinery held in England since the International Exhibition of 1851. The printing exhibit is very large, though there is nothing particularly striking. One brilliant idea in machinery cannot fail to attract printers: a calico-printing machine for working ten colors simultaneously, to which is attached a drying apparatus. The machine runs a very intricate design to perfection, and if a material like calico can be printed in this speedy way, there is, at all events, some probability that paper can be treated in a similar manner.

Many English printers are now in the habit of estimating for work at decidedly unremunerative prices. The trade papers contain almost innumerable instances of this cut-throat business, which seems to be on the increase. Great discrepancies can be seen in every contract, and printers who thus work for the sake of doing something are their own enemies.

Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, who, I think, can justly be termed "the printer's friend," has extended his munificence to this country. This wealthy American has created a splendid and useful monument at Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. It serves as a substantial and beautiful memorial of the friendly feeling of the two great nations, by which the fame of the works of Shakespeare are cherished as a common inheritance.

IMPRIMEUR.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER HISTORY.

To the Editor:

SHERBROOKE, P. Q., July 20, 1887.

The following interesting data, compiled from the New York World's Chronological History of the United States, may prove interesting to some of the younger members of the craft who have not the same facilities for acquiring knowledge as some of the older ones:

1661-3.—John Elliott publishes his translation of the Old and New Testaments into the Massachusetts-Indian dialect.

1685.—A printing press is set up at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the population of the city being six hundred.

1686.—No printing press allowed in Virginia.

1689.—Cotton Mather, of Boston, publishes in London, England, his "Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possessions."

1704.—The Boston News-Letter, the first newspaper published in America, appears April 24.

1719.—The first newspaper in Philadelphia started.

1721.—James Franklin (an elder brother of Benjamin) starts the Courant, in Boston.

1725.—The New York Gazette, weekly, the first newspaper in New York, makes its first appearance.

1733.—John Peter Zenger starts a paper in New York.

1740.—Number of newspapers in the English Colonies, 11; Boston, 5; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 3 (one being German); Virginia, 1.

1751.—First printing press in New Jersey set up at Woodbridge,

1754.—First printing press in North Carolina set up.

1755.—The North Carolina Gazette, the first newspaper in that state, makes its first appearance at Newbern, in December. The Connecticut Gazette, the first newspaper in Connecticut, also appears during this year, at New Haven.

1756.—The first newspaper in New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Gazette, is started at Portsmouth, October 7.

1761.—The Wilmington Gazette, the first newspaper in Delaware, is issued at Wilmington.

1762.—The *Providence Gazette*, the first newspaper in Providence, Rhode Island, is published. The first printing press in Georgia is set up at Savannah.

1763.—The Georgia Gazette, the first newspaper in Georgia, is started at Savannah, on the 17th of April.

1764.—The *Connecticut Courant*, the first newspaper published in Hartford, Connecticut, is first issued October 29.

1770.—The Massachusetts Spy is first published at Boston, in July.
1771.—The Albany Gazette, the first newspaper in Albany, is started in November.

1793.—The Maryland Journal, the first newspaper in Baltimore, appears August 20.

1776.—Paine publishes at Philadelphia, the first number of the Crisis, December 19.

1784.—The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser, is changed from a weekly, and becomes the first daily newspaper in the United States.

1785.—The first city directory published in the United States, appears in Philadelphia.

1798.—The *Minerva*, a New York city daily, established in 1794, at about this time changes its name to the *Commercial Advertiser*. It is edited by Noah Webster, subsequently author of Webster's Dictionary.

1798.—Philadelphia has eight dailies, New York, five or six; Boston, five or six semi-weeklies.

1810.—One hundred and eighty paper mills in the United States.

1813.—Stereotyping and printing from electrotype plates first practiced in the United States. The *Daily Advertiser*, Boston's first daily, appears.

1818.—The first Methodist newspaper in the United States is started at Boston.

1819.—The American Farmer, the first agricultural newspaper in the United States, appears at Baltimore April 2. The Watchman and Reflector, the first Baptist newspaper in the United States, appears during the month of May.

1823.—Benthuysen, of Albany, New York, sets up and starts the first steampower printing press in America.

1832.—James Gordon Bennett issues the first number of the New York Globe, October 29.

1833.—The *Knickerbocker Magazine* is started in New York, by Mr. Peabody.

1834.—Horace Greeley, Jonas Winchester, and E. Sibbett, bring out the *New Yorker*, March 22.

1835.—Bennett, Anderson and Smith, bring out the New York Hérald as a 2 cent paper, May 6. James and Erastus Brooks bring out the New York Express.

1839 .- Freeman Hunt establishes the Merchants' Magazine.

1841.—The New York Tribune appears on the 10th of April, as the avowed organ of the Whig party. New Yorker and the Log Cabin merged into the Weekly Tribune, in July.

1849.—The Sun, Herald, Tribune, Journal of Commerce, Courier, and Enquirer, form a syndicate for gathering news under the name of the New York Associated Press.

G. J. M.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: Indianapolis, August 3, 1887.

To say that matters in the printing trade here are somewhat mixed does not express the situation. The long-tailed Protective fraternity still hold the fort in the Journal and Sentinel offices. The Post, the new morning paper started up by the locked-out printers and their friends, is having great success. It has only heen running a little over two weeks yet its circulation is over 5,000 copies per day, and its managers are unable to supply the demand for lack of press facilities. They will be compelled to procure a faster machine than the one now used. The action of both the Journal and Sentinel has placed the two parties they represent in a very embarrassing position, as both have always made great professions of their undying devotion to the interests of the working people; never failing to have a plank in their platforms professing their willingness, if successful at the polls, to procure the passage of such laws as would be to the best interests of working people. Now come these two organs in the face of all these professions, and deliberately turn seventy-eight good, honest workingmen out into the streets. for no other reason (as they claim it was not a matter of wages) than that they belonged to a union whose main object is to encourage better workmen and protect themselves from unprincipled employers, and a class of men who make it a business to displace honest workmen in every dishonorable way possible. In the face of these facts these organs will doubtless have the gall to ask honest workingmen to vote their

tickets at the coming election. Then is the time for them to receive a rebuke that will teach them a lesson they will not soon forget.

Business in the different job offices is only fair with some and dull with others. Prospects for a light fall trade.

Wm. B. Barford is putting in another Campbell four-roller book and job press. This will make six book and job presses and two Campbell lithographing presses in the establishment.

Secretary-Treasurer McClevey is sending out circulars asking unions to assist No. 1 in every way possible in its fight to maintain its principles. I hope all of them will come to the rescue. I noticed a very annoying error in his circular in speaking of the unfair offices. It says Sentinel and Herald, when it should be Sentinel and Journal.

J. M.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor: Buenos Ayres, June 22, 1887.

Trade in this city is excellent, all qualified printers being as busy as they could wish.

Said La Nacion of yesterday (Tuesday) that, "as is the style of many of the principal periodicals of the world," they would from that date insert each day in the paper the circulation of their journal of the preceding day of publication. Referring to the position in which it was said the notice would always be found, a circulation of 15,350 on the Sunday previous (few papers appear Mondays) is observable. For yesterday the figure was 14,800. This idea is a very good one, and it is to be hoped other papers will follow the example. La Nacion is the property of General B. Mitre y Vedia, president from 1861 to 1868. It was established in 1869, and has now splendid offices. Premises and plant cost \$110,000.

Buenos Ayres newspaper men are going in for grand establishments wherein may be conducted their journals. Et Correo Español, as mentoned in last letter, is now running up sumptuous edifices in calle Piedad, which its conductors hope to open on May 2 next. The building will be four stories in height, and is to be crowned with a high observatory, from which magnificent views of the city and river will be obtained. On first floor are to be placed offices of the administration, waiting room, editorial sanctum, library, paper deposits, and other offices. On second floor will be composing room, all brand new type to be put in direct from European manufacturers. Third and fourth floors will be given up for residence of director, to be used also as assembly rooms by the administration. They will be richly adorned in the Spanish-Mosaic style, and contain twelve medallions, each a meter in diameter, of Iberian, political and literary celebrities.

Machine room is to be in basement, which will have a depth below ground of four meters, have a frontage of fifteen feet, and be thirty-two in length. New machinery, of the latest improvements and patterns, shown in the last Barcelona exhibition, will be introduced. Architect, Francisco Erill.

Héctor F. Varela, owner and editor of El Porteño, desiring a trip abroad, applied for, and, of course, received the easy, lucrative post of emigrant agent at Genoa, and departed for Italy on May 5. He appointed as director and editor before he left, the señor Angel Plaza Montero, where offices are now at Corrientes, 289.

El Consor is running with its new machine, one of Alauvret's (Paris). The electric light is working satisfactorily. Perforating and treadle jobber machines are also in operation; one of the latter being a Morfitt's (Nottingham, England) Empress.

A printing office at Rivadavia 69, is owned by the most faithful Catholic Church. It is situated in a building alongside the cathedral. There the religious organ of the archbishop—La Voz de la Iglesia—is issued daily, and small jobwork executed. Newspaper machine is a Marinoni, driven by hand, as also are the two Minervas—one French (Marinoni), and the other English, a London "model" (Squintani). Type French, and a little British. Fifteen printers employed, where wages are \$50 to \$54 per month. Circulation of journal is between eight and nine hundred.

Our dailies are now, one by one, when installing a new dress of type, putting in larger letter—nine or ten instead of seven or eight points (the single point system is the method of count here, and by its sweet, beautiful simplicity is a real boon to the typo, who has been used all his life to an absurd, annoying fardande of arbitrary names. It is well to have more readable type and less news than vice versa. The organ of which Doctor Miguel Laurencena is director—La Razon (Cuyo 108 and 110)—is the last to have put in a big, new font—obtained from Paris, of course. It has likewise assumed a new editorial secretary—Tomás I, Yzurzu.

Visiting, recently, one of the ecclesiastical seminaries in this city, my attention was immediately excited when informed that a printing press lay in one of the side rooms of the sacred edifice. Expressing a printer's curiosity to see it. I was admonished that the machine lay, and had lain for years, under "heaps of dust"; and the way was led to where the press was located. In a small room, upon the top of a whatnot, stowed away among sundry parcels and plentifully covered with the accumulated dust of years, was the press. After some difficulty, it was lugged down and examined, as were also various other packages, which were subsequently found to contain all the appliances of a "do your own printing" concern. The press was a mahogany, strongly-built article, weighing about twenty-five pounds. It creaked and groaned terribly when worked - by means of an upright handle moved up and down. It bore no maker's name; but some of the type and cases did-latter from Hoe, New York, and former from Ullmer's, London. I was informed that all was the property of the church, for whom it had been bought by a previous incumbent, who had hoped to do, in his leisure hours, all the typographical work requisite for and appertaining to his charge. Evidently, judging by the poor results obtained-specimens of bricklayer's work were mixed confusedly with the other printing articles - the reverend gentleman had soon grown disgusted. He had managed badly. However consistent he might have been otherwise, he certainly had been inconsistent in matters typographical with regard to cleanliness being next to godliness, for he had used no abstersive lye to remove the ink after using a form; the substance lay as hard as stone upon half the stamps. The tiny roller was in an equally sorry way. Two tooth brushes and a quill pen had been utilized for spreading the ink on zinc tablets. There was any amount of wooden furniture and several faces of type-greater part of which had never been used.

A good many of the five hundred journals (particularly the dailies) of Argentina lodge their North American advertising business with the noted firm of Washburn Brothers, 290 Broadway, New York. Judging by a paragraph in the Buenos Ayres Herald of the 17th instant, editor Lowe has quarreled with them, for thusly does he write of the firm in the "Notes" column:

Messes. Washburn Brothers, of New York, write us that they relinquish a contract for advertising in the Herald, because they cannot carry it out. The Herald anticipated them, and relinquished them long ago, after learning that the firm and their methods were unworthy of serious attention. Next time they send out a representative we suggest capital enough to pay for board and hats.

"They manage these things better in France." Of course they do. Quite c'rect. The Frenchman, when he has a good thing on hand, doesn't go and brag about it all over the world, but simply works away quietly, and silently and surcly draws in a fortune. Thus have Parisian manufacturers been sending their printing machines, type and material to South America for many years, saying very little, and finding the field an immensely lucrative one, gathering in a rich harvest. Fancy it, a few firms in France's capital having, during the past ten years, supplied the city of Buenos Ayres alone with over \$600,000 worth of the entire estimated \$800,000 worth of printing machinery and type in actual use therein. And it may likewise be assumed that all the other cities of this continent have equally favored Paris houses with their orders. Looking at the matter in this light, then, no wide shot of the mark is made in asserting that since, say 1878, the French capital has exported to South America printing machines and type to the value of \$2,500,000. And what has the United States-the greatest manufacturer of the goods named in the world-been doing all this time? Well, nothing, it may be said. There may be \$5,000 to \$8,000 worth of North American small presses and types in Argentina, but that is all.

The oldest daily in Rosario, a city sometimes called the Chicago of South America (llamanda conjustisima razon la Chicago de la America del Sud, says La Prensa, this city) is La Capital, which first appeared November 15, 1867, commencing with four pages, four columns in each sheet, the whole only fifty centimeters long by thirty wide, it has grown to its present size of eighty centimeters long by sixty wide, with,

though still four pages, nine columns to each sheet. Founder and proprietor, Ovidio Lagos. Offices, Córdoba 193.

In Argentina's second city, Rosario (located in province of Santa Fè—capital Santa Fè, population 12,913, or, according to another account, 13,724, distant, the former, from Buenos Ayres, 186 miles; population, according to census just taken, 51,377), appeared May 25 a blanket sheet diario called El Municipio. Has a very neat appearance; every letter brand new. Price, 8 cents per copy. Proprietor and director, Deolindo Muñoz. Offices, Puerto 18 and 20.

There has been considerable political uproar in the city of Tocuman, a place the population of which is over thirty thousand, and distant 770 miles from Buenos Ayres. An attempt to gag the press had much to do with the affair. Et Deber published something obnoxious to the authorities, who imprisoned all connected with it, from editor to devil. Released them, however, a few days afterward. Now news has arrived that Et Orden printing office has been destroyed; certainly, whatever be the paper's political bias, a destruction of liberty.

Toward the end of last year an illustrated book of six hundred pages, descriptive of this city and provinces, was printed in Berlin, in the language and gothic type of that capital. The work was issued under the caption of Republik Argentinien, by José Greger. This individual has, in picturing the volume, appropriated many cuts from a work published several years ago concerning a west coast republic, and the sketches which he would endeavor to make believe appertain to Argentina, relate to districts a few thousand miles away. The work in question, from which the German has prigged several of the illustrations, first appeared, serially in Harper's Magazine of April, 1868, from the pen of E. George Squier, M.A. It was entitled, "Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia." Harper Brothers republished the matter in one volume in 1877, under name of "Peru; Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas."

ON THE INTERNAL ECONOMY OF PRINTING OFFICES.

To the Editor:

Chicago, August 1, 1887.

The papers of Messrs. Shepard and McNally, read before the Typothete of this city, and published in The INLAND PRINTER, are deservedly worthy the careful attention of every printer. For years it has seemed impossible to render dynamic the latent knowledge and power existing among the intelligent practical printers of this city, and arouse them from the lethargy which had overtaken them. There seems now to be in our sky a bow of promise, that by the methods of the Typothete the whole body of the fraternity will come to learn from the monitions of experience how best they may attain at least some of that measure of success which has crowned the efforts of the wise—a prosperous establishment, a well-conducted printing office. Be this as it may, one can draw many a lesson from the success of the few and the failure of the many.

One cannot but respect the earnest spirit of the advisers, and the ease with which the strong words, must, ought and should, are used in the papers of the contributors referred to; and at the same time wonder why the necessity should exist at all for the free expression and discussion of the sound principles which ought to govern the business conduct or mechanical operation of the printing office. Why is it that abuses still exist, wrong methods go unrighted, necessary reforms remain untouched, and the failure to overcome obstacles result in disaster to so many?

Reminded of Byron's

"Men must serve their time to every trade Save censure—critics all are ready made,"

and observing the undercurrent of good will and zeal existing in the discussion of these facts, we venture to set down some thoughts upon a subject of so great interest to all.

One obstacle to success among printers is a too great conservatism in methods and practice. A stupid, unreasonable clinging to the ways and means of our fathers and grandfathers is a prime characteristic of too many in the present day. One can call to mind no other trade or art which has not made greater progress in the processes of manufacture and adaptation of means to the end. The arrangement of stands, the layout of cases, the relative position of stones, furniture racks, and the

other adjuncts of the printing office, are the same today, in many instances, as obtained fifty years ago. Composing sticks; how utterly useless and inaccurate they are, even when new,-how worthless they become after a few days' use! Quoins, chases, almost all the tools of the printer, are constructed, not with a view to save time, but to waste time in unnecessary labor. It is true many valuable improvements in and interesting attachments to the machinery of the printing office have, in the last few years, been made; and the trade has benefited by the progress in invention among press-builders. But it is that "insatiable whirlpool," the "unprofitable composing room," we are writing about. How well is this unreasoning old fogyism illustrated in the refusal of the average employer to replace the barbaric wooden quoin and shootingstick with the modern metal quoin and key? The writer recalls two or three cases within his knowledge where employers absolutely would have nothing to do with this improvement. Columns might be filled with instances of refusal to adopt what few improvements occasionally offer for facilitating the work of the composing room. A few weeks ago a newly-appointed foreman suggested what seemed to him some practical improvements in the methods of the office in his charge, and was met by an outburst of objections. It would not do, his employer said, because we have followed a different method for twenty-five years. Thus far the old fogies.

A stupid conservatism manifests itself also in the purchase of material. The young employer is too often guided by the flattering tongue of our friends the type founders and material men, or by the pretty illustrations of the price lists. Because some other man has bought an "economic" (?) cabinet and paid \$130 for it, or some other piece of furniture at a price from \$50 to \$85, he must go and commit the same foolish act. For half the money he could buy plain racks, have them inclosed, and be of just as good service as the high-toned, black walnut absurdities of the price lists. In purchasing type he is inclined to order a lot of ray shades, and some of those recent abominably inartistic faces of the specimen books, rather than obtain a good line of gothics, celtics, antiques, or the standard roman faces. His pigheaded following of the blind prevents him from knowing that ninety-nine out of a hundred of his prospective patrons from the factories and counting rooms will spurn his jim-crack faces and demand their work be set up in good plain type. Why should not that good judgment which prevails in his contracting for the necessaries of life, enter also into his dealings with the type founders? Buy only what you actually need. Have nothing to do with the veneered and gilded spread-eagles of the books. The printing office needs no luxuries of any kind.

This brings one to notice the forcible statement of Mr. McNally, that the "printer pays from fifty to one hundred per cent more for his plant than any other manufacturer." How many ever stop to consider the truth contained in that remark? Presses and machinery of some classes are listed much higher than they should be. Type, leads, brass rule, many kinds of printers' material, are priced out of all proportion to actual worth. Take the modern metal quoin for example. You pay \$2.25, net, for a dozen pairs, which ought to be sold for 75 cents, and this figure would yet leave a profitable margin to both maker and dealer. And the list could be extended indefinitely to cover almost everything of practical use in the printing office. Our good friends the type founders and material men, will loudly dispute this statement. Space does not permit further argument on this point just here.

It has been well stated in both papers under notice that one consideration leading to success is the investiture of the foreman (assuming, of course, he is the faithful man he should be), with full authority in his particular department. Go a little further, and give him some insight as to how your business stands; how the volume of the output compares with the cost and expenses of production. Of course it is not advised that the scores of matters and items proper only to the knowledge of the firm should be exposed to him. But just these little confidences in the direction suggested, will prompt him in maintaining a watchful care for your interests. A foreman who is made something more of than a mere automaton for receiving and giving out copy, will, if he has the right qualifications in other directions, stand firmly in the gap of unnecessary expenditure and wasteful misuse of your material. Consult him often, or as occasion may present, and he will consult and confide in you, and be fully alive to every circumstance inuring to your benefit.

One other obstacle to success is the want of appreciation of the dual character of your business. The two-fold nature of the art is seldom considered by some of the printers of today. On the one hand the artistic quality of your work is magnified to the detriment of considerations which ought to be cultivated for the profit of the office. On the other hand, you sacrifice fair and attractive typography for the basest consideration of beating your neighbor in the race for work, or, as some very foolish proprietors claim is a good thing, particularly in dull seasons, make an empty show of noise and clamor, in "keeping things running"—into the ground.

It may appear a mere platitude to say all this. But the whole theory of the internal economy of the printing office is contained in a just regard for the superiority of your business—call it art if you will—above the greater number of other occupations, coupled with a sound and reasonable demand for the full money worth of your wares. A good lawyer, a good physician, can always obtain fair reward. So with the printer—his reward is of right rated higher than the ordinary manufacturer, because his productions demand greater energy, skill, and brain, than the building a house, sewing a coat or pegging a shoe.

At the commencement of this letter the wonder was expressed that a necessity should exist for this discussion. It is almost paradoxical that a body of men so intelligent - in other matters shrewd, painstaking and careful - as are the majority of practical employing printers of today, should need instruction or guidance from their fellow craftsmen in such grave matters as have been presented. "He alone reads history aright who sees in past events a guide to present duties." If this fact can be kept in view, will it not result in this much of good, that before one undertakes the management of a printing office he must admit it demands greater ability than that needed to conduct a mercantile enterprise. The fundamental axioms so ably set out in the papers of the gentlemen above named, must be taken as the guide posts along the road, the guidons of the march toward success. Clearly understood and appreciated, will not these facts prevent at least a part of the ambitious horde from reaching after the unattainable, through their foolish ignorance and misapplied enterprise,-the starting a printing T. D. PARKER.

THE AMATEUR WORK NUISANCE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1887.

The evils inflicted on the trade by the productions of the amateur have long been appreciated by the craft, and have also been ably pointed out from time to time in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. The truth is, however, its efforts have not been seconded as they should have been by the printers, type founders and press manufacturers, and it is doubtful if there are not as many amateurs in business today as there were five years ago. Yet we cannot always see the good that is being accomplished in a quiet way. It is an old saying, "a lean horse for a long chase." Well, THE INLAND PRINTER, we may say, is the "lean horse." It has been exposing the evil referred to for a number of years, and I trust it will before long win the race, succeed in driving these nuisances out of the business, and receive, as it certainly deserves therefor, the thanks not only of the printing fraternity, but of the entire community.

There are business men all over the country who know as much about printing as a number of those engaged in the trade, who can pick out the defects in a job as soon as they put their eyes on it. Well, they sometimes get hold of a miserable piece of work, turned out by a so-called amateur; the result is it is held up to ridicule as a sample of the printer's skill, and the innocent have to suffer for the guilty. Now, it is time, I insist, that effective steps be taken to stop this crying evil. Let each convention of employers or society of employers, type founders or press manufacturers, enter a protest against its continuance, and urge the adoption and enforcement of a proper apprenticeship system, a system which will require that each apprentice, before being acknowledged as a full-fledged journeymen, shall be compelled to pass an examination which will test his proficiency, and if such examination prove satisfactory let him be presented with a certificate which will be recognized all over the United States. If the proper steps are taken, there is no reason why the name of every proficient apprentice who has passed such examination cannot be obtained, on the same principle that we can always find out if such a man is a member of such a local union, by reference to the books kept for that especial purpose. I would go further. If a person who passed an examination did not agree to become a member of the union, I would not only withhold his diploma from him, but have him black-listed, as also an employer who engaged him, because no employer should hire a man who had not his diploma, as an evidence of competency. Further, if any type founder or press maker refused to indorse a system which has for its object the protection of the trade, and the turning out of good workmen, let them be known from one end of the country to the other. This may seem somewhat harsh, but desperate cases require desperate remedies, and we have got to do something to protect our trade, which it has taken so many of us long years to acquire, from the inroad of botches, who are permitted to turn out work that is a disgrace to the printing art.

I would like to hear from some of the western printers on this subject, through the columns of The Inland Printer.

There is another subject upon which I desire to say a few words before closing—that is, the practice of type founders setting up and electrotyping a job for outside parties. Let this be stopped. I hold that no type foundry should set up or electrotype a job for anyone. This is outside of their legitimate business. I know of one foundry in this city which makes a specialty of it, thereby directly robbing the printer; and I know another type foundry which would not set up or electrotype a job at any price, and this is the kind of foundry we want all over the country. Yours truly, PROGRESS.

CURE FOR ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor: Brooklyn, New York, August 1, 1887.

For years printers and users of many kinds of textile or fibrous material have been troubled during cool or windy weather with the electricity manifested in their passage through the machinery used in their preparation. At times the electricity has been so strong that it has been necessary to stop the machinery many times a day, and in printing it has often required two feeders to get the paper down to the grippers. Even then the trouble was only begun, for the paper at times would cling to the cylinder, so that it would be necessary to tear it in pieces from the same; or if it was successful in leaving the cylinders it would cling to the fly, and necessitate another stopping of the press, and consequent loss of time. If the paper succeeded in reaching the fly-table, it seemed ready to leave it for any other object, often requiring a man to hold it down upon the table; or it would lay upon the table in such an irregular and uneven manner that it required a loss of time, patience and labor to straighten it to be "backed up," cut or folded. Nor was this the end of the trouble, for it often clung so tenaciously to the other sheets that the ink would transfer to them. The trouble is not in any particular kind of paper, although some kinds electrize more readily than others.

Some time ago a prominent printer, who is a friend of mine, received a letter from a printer in Iowa, asking him for a remedy for the electric trouble in paper, and to more fully state the difficulty arising from the formation of electrical currents in the pressroom, particularly with cylinder presses. I will copy a part of his letter.

Having once drawn upon you for information, I am encouraged to come again by your freedom in giving same. My difficulty this time is electricity in paper. Were I a Franklin, I might bottle it up and utilize it for power, light, etc., but I am not, hence I should like to know how to control it, when by it the sheet is made to cling to the cylinder or fly of press, or when delivered to table it makes a desperate attempt to get back to the fly, and, finally, settles in the most irregular manner, any attempt to straighten causing a noise not unlike that made in stroking an animal's fur the wrong way. Iron or steel in contact with paper thus active, when touched, gives a slight shock, accompanied by little sparks, creating a sensation just like that from an electric battery.

My friend, although a practical printer and publisher himself, was unable to give any positive means for dissipating the electricity, for although many electricians have made it a study, it has never been successfully dissipated until the last of February of this year, when an attachment was placed upon one of the presses in one of the largest printing houses in New York, that overcame the trouble, no matter what the weather, quality of paper or kind of press.

The company mentioned had at the time over five thousand reams of paper in their basement, which had lain there from three to six months, because they could not print on it during cool weather, but were compelled to buy and use another kind of paper, costing threequarters of a cent per pound more than the paper they had already bought, making an increase in cost of paper of over \$30 a day, as they used over two tons daily.

The day the first trial of the means for dissipating electricity was made, was one of the coldest, blustering days in February, a day when "the electrical demon," as they called it, was in its glory. The inventor applied the attachment, and anxiously, but confidently, awaited the verdict. A ream of the condemned paper was brought from its long resting place in the basement, and a part of it was put upon the feed board of the Cottrell stop-cylinder, where the trial was to be made. The superintendent and men gathered around, and the press was started. One hundred, two hundred, two hundred and fifty sheets of the paper were run through at the rate of fourteen hundred an hour. The sheets lay as smoothly upon the fly-table as if it was midsummer instead of windy, zero weather. The press was stopped, and the sheets just printed were taken from the fly-table and placed upon the feed board, to "back up," or be printed on the other side. Then came the critical test, for, ordinarily, the electrical adhesion of the sheets would make it impossible to separate them and get them down to the grippers in time. The press was again started, and every sheet of the paper was run through without any trouble, and at the usual rate of speed, without a stop or the loss of a single sheet of paper. The attachment was removed from the press in less than a minute, and the press again started. After printing a dozen sheets, "the demon" appeared, fastening the paper to the cylinder, so that, in some instances, it had to be torn in pieces from it. Whatever sheets reached the fly-table would cling to anything within their reach, as "a drowning man clinging to a straw." It was found impossible to back-up the sheets. The press was stopped, the attachment reapplied, and the paper could be run through without the slightest trouble.

A part of another ream, which the superintendent had saved as particularly bad, and, consequently good for this trial, was brought, and printed as readily as the other.

He was delighted, as well as the pressmen and the inventor. The former remarked: "I think you have hit it, for you have done more than any man I ever saw try it. I want it attached to all our presses as soon as possible." It was done, and that house has had no trouble with electricity since, neither does it fear any kind of paper in any kind of weather.

The saving in cost of paper and the decreased number of spoiled sheets is over \$30 a day to that firm during the cool weather, each year.

In a future letter I will write again upon the long neglected subject of electricity in the printing office and in woolen mills, and perhaps explain more fully the means used to accomplish the result referred to.

I should be pleased to hear from printers, pressmen, or anyone who has had trouble with electricity, either through THE INLAND PRINTER or by letter, and will answer any question on the subject that I can.

Yours respectfully, L. E. BATHRICK, Electrician.

1209 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C., St. Catherine's, Ont.—A glycerine roller requires more seasoning than a glue and molasses roller; but when properly seasoned, and proper care taken of it, should not give the trouble you complain of.

T. R., Ottawa, asks: "What is a duck's-bill?"

Answer.—A duck's-bill is a tongue cut in a piece of stout paper, and pasted on the tympan at the bottom of the tympan-sheet, to support the paper when laid on the tympan.

T. W. W., Warsaw, Indiana, asks: Oblige me, through your answers to correspondents columns, by telling me (I) how to make bookbinders' paste (good); (2) how to make the preparation for marbling the edges of books.

Answer.—1. A strong white glue is made by dissolving 2½ ounces of gum-arabic in two quarts of water, and stir it into one pound of wheat flour until the whole becomes of a pasty consistency. It is then

to be heated, and 1½ ounces of sugar of lead and alum dissolved in a little water added thereto, and the composition well stirred until it shows signs of boiling, when it must be removed from the fire. Add, while hot, six drops of carbolic acid. 2. It would simply be a waste of time to attempt to instruct our inquirer on this point. In a future issue we shall give the modus operand in full.

J. B. S., Cleveland, will find a description of a new style of embossing, page 756, Volume III, September issue of The Inland Printer,

 $P.\ W., Cleveland, Ohio, asks:\ What is a safe speed to run a quarter Gordon (O. S.)?\ I ran the inclosed railroad job at the rate of 1,920 per hour, two to each impression. Do you think this too fast for the good of the press?$

Answer.-I. We should say 1,500 or 1,600. 2. Yes.

J. B. P., Newark, N. J., asks: Will you inform me how celluloid stereotype plates are made?

Answer.—The celluloid process is a modification of the paper process, but instead of that material being used this composition of gun-cotton and camphor is employed instead. Celluloid is a hard, smooth and even material, and apparently is a very desirable substance for this operation. The form being made ready in the customary way, a mixture of papier-maché and chemicals is laid on top, and both are placed in a heated press. This mixture is very hard, and will stand pressure without crumbling. Again, it goes in the press with the celluloid, which is softened by the heat. The plate thus procured is very thin-not more than half the thickness of an ordinary stereotype-and is always blocked for use, being held by cement, and not by nails and screws. There is consequently no need for any hollow place to be left where these can be inserted, nor is there any apprehension that they will get loose after a long run. Blocks are made half a nonpareil higher than for other work. It is stated by the patentees that there is no danger of the plates working off, no matter how large the edition, nor of their breaking, which has been for many years the reason why printers did not desire to use plates on cylinder presses, and which still keeps some of them using Adams presses. The block thus mounted is very light, weighing less than one-half the other style of mounted block, and octavo pages are sent through the mails without even a wrapper, a label on the back being regarded as sufficient.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin II. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

Issue of July 5, 1887.
365,952.—Printing Machines. Sheet-delivery for. S. D. Tucker, New York, N. Y.
365,931.—Printing Machine. Tripping Mechanism for Cylinder, R, Miehle, Chi-

cago, Ill.

Issue of July 12, 1887.

366,388.—Printing Machine. J. L. Firm, Jersey City, N. J.
ISSUE OF JULY 10, 1887.

366,751.—Printing in colors. T. D. Worrall, Washington, D. C.
ISSUE OF JULY 26, 1887.

367,213.—Printing and adding machine. Check. W. Koch, New York, N. Y. 367,345.—Printing and adding machine. Check. W. Koch, New York, N. Y.

367,123.—Printing and delivery mechanism. Web. S. D. Tucker, New York. 367,024.—Printing Machine. Chromatic. D. S. Clark & W. C. Wendte, Boston,

367,117.—Printing cigar tags. Machine for. O. L. Parmeter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MATTERS IN AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent in Melbourne, under date of June 7, writes as follows: "Business generally has been very depressed in this city of late. Printers have suffered with others. Large public works are in hand, and a big loan was floated in England quite recently, which, with money fairly cheap and a fair season, makes dullness hard to understand. It is not expected to last, and in any case the Centennial International Exposition (the largest held in the colonies), which will be held in Melbourne in twelve months' time, will, no doubt, enliven the printing trade a long while before it opens."

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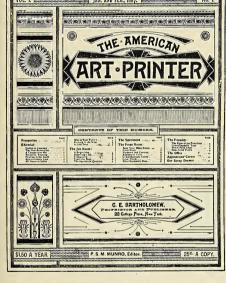
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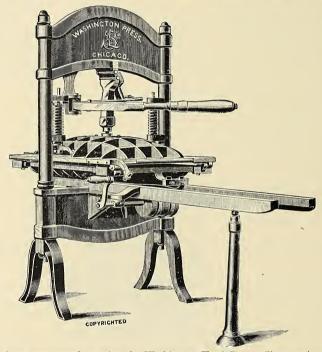
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66	7	66		66	23	x 35	66	27	x 39	 "	1,850	"	66	225.00	
"	8	"		66	25	x 38	66	29	$\times 42$	 "	2,275	"	"	250.00	
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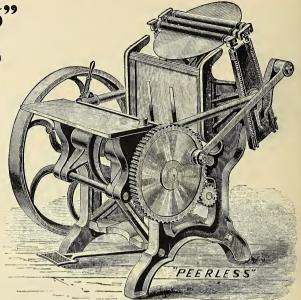
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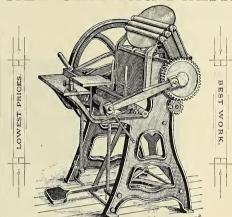
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" Brass Arms, 12 x 19	Sanbor
(Franklin style)	Champ
	"
(Latest Franklin Style) o X 12	11 T
" (Franklin style) 7 x 11	Hoe D

W OHELL		
Gem Lever Cutter	20 ir	,
Printers' Lever Cutter	20 ir	
Peerless End Lever Cutter	20 ir	1
Cranston Under-cut Lever Cutter.	25 ir	1.
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A PAPER READ BEFORE THE POLYTECHNIC TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIA-TION BY MR. THOMAS FISHER, NOVEMBER, 1886.

(Concluded.)

Another attempt at the acceleration of composition was introduced in 1882, under the title of "Porter's" type-composing machine. The apparatus is simple, and consists of a collection of troughs in which the types to be composed stand upright with the nicks all one way. The composing is done in the ordinary manner. The invention consists of the ready way in which the compositor can get his types into the "stick," When the operator requires a letter, he places his foot on a small lever near the ground, and this action causes the letter required to move slightly forward, ready for the compositor's hand; this letter is taken by him with the finger and thumb as in ordinary composition, with the difference of taking a single letter to his "stick," he can gather up several to make a complete word or words. Another method is that of justifying the matter in a double-sided galley with setting-rule and guide, without taking it to the stick. The distribution is slow, and consists in filling up the troughs with a supply of type. In estimating the cost of production with the aid of this apparatus, 3/d. per thousand is calculated for distribution, but I think there are very few children even, who would place each letter in the respective troughs with their faces upward and the nick one way for such a sum. They have been tried in various provincial news offices.

Dr. Alexander Mackie has introduced an apparatus in order to supply duplicate columns for newspapers, and for the headings of books. It is called "The Manifold Typesetting Machine," and although it only sets at half the speed of ordinary composition, it actually performs about twenty times the work. Upon thin brass rules are placed twenty letters, all alike on the flat. When ready for setting, one brass after another is empticd into a common setting stick, with the following result: Suppose you want to set the words "Polytechnic Typographical Association," you empty one brass of cap P's into the "stick," the narrow way, then one of O's, one of L's, and so on. When the stick is full you will have twenty lines of thirty-five letters each, set by thirty-seven movements of the hand, emptying the same number of brasses. The distributing is done by reversing the operation, and a slicing machine puts each row upon its own brasses.

The "Kastenbein" machine has been made famous by the assistance it rendered in the unique system of late news supply adopted by the *Times*. The compositor is in direct telephonic communication with the reporter at the houses of parliament, who speaks to the compositor, who puts the words into type with the machine, ringing a bell to indicate that he is ready for the next instalment. The machine has been much modified and improved since its introduction soon after the termination of the Franco-German war, until it has now reached a state of great efficiency.

The "Colts" machine has a very novel arrangement, enabling it to distribute while it sets; the work of distribution being more rapid than the composition, the cases are always full. The distributer is regulated in such a way that the instant the lower case "e" box is full the work of distribution stops. Each letter goes to its appropriate case as regularly as a key fits its own lock.

Those who visited the exhibition of 1880 will doubtless remember the stir caused by the working of the "Hooker" machine. This machine has neither keys nor buttons, and a speed of 22,000 per hour is claimed for it. It contains forty-eight letters, points and spaces, the remainder being conveniently placed in a case at the operator's left hand. As in most other machines, the types are contained in a series of troughs, and are abstracted from these receptacles in the order desired, by the opening of a small trap, which allows the stamps to fall upon endless moving tapes, carrying them forward to a collector which builds them into a continuous line to be justified by hand. The discharge of the letters from the troughs is effected by means of an electric current passing through a series of electro-magnets corresponding to the troughs. A wire from the battery brings the electric current to the metal stylus in the hand of the compositor, who touches the contact plates (arranged like an ordinary lower-case) with this

stylus and completes the circuit, which sends a current through the electro-magnet corresponding to the letter required. Despite the simplicity of this machine, in one establishment of which I am cognizant it was discarded, as it could not be made to pay, as the types twisted on the tapes, and when the proof came from the reader the compositor had very often to perform that disagreeable and unprofitable operation sometimes known as "making ready for Spike Island." Its ease in manipulation is one of its especial features and chief recommendations.

A machine introduced very recently to compose, justify and distribute is the "Tagerman." The types are placed in a series of upright tubes. Attached to the composing apparatus is a gripper, by which the types required are taken from these tubes and placed in the composing stick letter by letter. Two thick spaces are inserted between each word as the line is composed, and by a very ingenious contrivance the spacing out of the line is altered as required, and the line is then placed on a galley, and so on; each line is deposited till the column is composed. The compositor, by keeping his first three right-hand fingers in the hollow thimbles attached to the composing apparatus touches a string as it passes under the tube containing the type required, and the gripper then catches the letter from the bottom of the tube and deposits it in the composing stick. The alleged rate of composition is about 5,000 per hour, and the machine can be worked by treadle or power.

In the "Winder" machine the composing and distributing machines are separate and it does not justify, but it works with precision and takes up very little room. In the distributer the types are driven along singly until they reach their own siding, when they are shunted into it out of the way. These, when full, are cleared into other slips and hung on nails or hooks waiting till the composing machine wants them, when they are emptied into the case, and wait there until the operator touches the key that shoots them out to a leather band. The action of this band is not continuous, for it stops when the letters are falling on it, and then carries them to a metal landing place, where they are collected by means of an iron finger and launched on to another band on which they ride safely for a few inches, lying on their flat side. Another contrivance takes every stamp as tenderly as though it loved it, and puts it on its back, nick uppermost. Presently the line reaches a stick which is part of a galley, and the matter is justified as if set by hand.

From these brief and incomplete notes it will be seen that great progress is being made toward a perfect machine, more so, perhaps, for composition than for distribution. We cannot take up a technical magazine without seeing recorded some advance in mechanical ingenuity. In one only issued last Saturday, a machine is announced which not only sets type by electricity, but also (paradoxical as it may seem) corrects all the errors before the type is composed. A tape is prepared which is run through the machine and passed over a steel roller and under a row of ten steel fingers, and by the rows of holes prepared in the tape electro-magnetic communication is set up. The corrections can be made in the tapes. It is remarked that it only needs the appearance of some genius to endow a machine of this kind with brains, and the jobbing compositor and the table hand will have to take a back seat.

Even when the purely automatic compositor is produced shall we have anything to fear? I think not, for as in the case of steam printing, there will always be certain work upon which it cannot be profitably employed, and cheap production will cause more work to be required-cacoethes scribendi will increase to an enormous extent; the only difference will be that a greater degree of efficiency will be required of the artisans employed, the "botches" will be deleted, with a consequent raising of the status of the art. When our solid matter is composed like lightning, and our jobbing compositor takes a walk round the office with an automaton for company, the artisans then occupying the positions at present filled by compositors will be required to possess a more perfect, general, technical and artistic education, and great as is the necessity at the present time for such a society as this, greater still will be the scope and usefulness of the then existing descendants of the Polytechnic Typographical Association.

PERSONALS.

WE acknowledge a call from Mr. A. W. Brookes, the well-known book and job printer of Detroit.

MR. ROBERT O. BOYD, the energetic representative of the Denver branch of the Queen City Printing Inks Company, recently paid us a pleasant visit on his way to the Pacific coast.

Mr. H. O. Shepard, president of the Inland Printer Company, has returned home after a successful business tour, extending over seven weeks, and returns thanks for the many courtesies extended to its representative, and the substantial manner in which they were manifested.

MR. O. A. DEARING, for a number of years connected with the firm of Palmer & Rey, Son Francisco, and editor of the *Pacific Printer*, is at present on a visit to the eastern states, whence he has gone to make arrangements for the manufacture of a number of his specialties, for which he expects an extensive sale.

We are requested to announce that Mr. Walter Lodia King, well-known to readers of The Inland Printer as a regular contributor on typographical affairs in South America, whose postoffice address is Casilla del Correo 63, Buenos Ayres, discontinued, July 1, last, his surname of King, assuming in place thereof second Christian name of Lodia. So, in future, please, Walter Lodia.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Union Type Foundry, of this city, has opened a branch house in Omaha, under the management of S. P. Rounds, Jr.

THE Inter-State Publishing Company, of Chicago, has been organized to do a general publishing business, with a capital stock of \$40,000.

WORK on the addition to Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler's building, on Fifth avenue, is progressing, which it is expected will be finished by the 15th of October next.

THE handsome dress which the *Inter-Ocean* has recently donned, was furnished through Mr. Frank E. Powell, of the Illinois Type Founding Company, 200 and 202 Clark street.

MR. JOHN N. VIVIAN, for four years Canadian agent of the Campbell Press Company, with headquarters at Toronto, has recently assumed the Chicago agency in place of A. P. N. Brower, resigned.

THE Baker's Helper is the name of a new monthly journal, for bakers and confectioners, published by Chapman & Smith, 244 Lake street, Chicago, H. R. Chissold, editor. Price, \$1 per year.

C. JURGENS & Bros., the well-known firm of electrotypers at 12, 14 and 16 Calhoun Place, have recently opened a branch foundry at Grand Rapids, Michigan, which they have determined to make a model one in every respect.

THE International Typographical Union having advanced the per capita upon its membership from 10 cents per quarter to 10 cents per month, Chicago union has increased its monthly dues from 50 cents to 60 cents, in order to meet the demand upon it.

Business during the past month has been as brisk as could rationally have been expected at this time of the year, and the outlook for an excellent fall trade is all that could be desired. A hopeful feeling prevails, and growlers for once are at a discount.

THE Photographie Eye states that Judge Bradwell, of Chicago, publisher of the Legal News, has succeeded in making very fine electros from relief gelatine films made by him, and will probably succeed in making blocks to be used with type.

The summer edition of the *Type Founder*, published by Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, has just been issued. It contains a number of pages of latest styles, novelties and page ornaments, the product of this firm, several of which appear in the present issue of The INLAND PRINTER.

SINCE our last issue the well-known W. O. Tyler Paper Company, of this city, has made an assignment to J. L. Rubel. Its liabilities are supposed to be between \$350,000 and \$400,000, and its assets about two-thirds of that amount. A meeting of its creditors has been called in New York for the 17th instant, when it is anticipated arrangements will be perfected by which the firm will resume business, as the majority of

them seem inclined to give the firm a reasonable settlement. Over \$15,0000, it is claimed, has been lost to the company, during the past six months, in the shape of bad debts. The stock in store inventories at or about \$250,000.

THE P. L. Hanscom Printing Company, 186 Monroe street, has made an assignment to Charles H. Philbrick for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at \$25,000, the assets, it is claimed, being nearly twice this amount. The assignee was foreman of the concern.

A NEW FIRM, under the name of Wylie & Jamieson, has commenced business at 166 East Washington street. Mr. Wylie is a well-known printer from Pittsburgh, and Mr. Jamieson has for some time past been recognized as the business manager of the Canadian-American. We wish them success.

THE New Improved Washington Hand Press, advertised in the present issue, and manufactured by the Shniedewend & Lee Company, 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago, is an indispensable in every well-regulated job office. It is strong, durable and possesses a number of advantages over those heretofore turned out.

Mr. A. T. Hodge, the popular secretary of the Chicago Paper Company, is about to take a much needed and merited vacation, extending to the 1st of October. He sailed from New York for Glasgow, on the 1th of August, on the State of Georgia. He intends to spend his time principally in Edinburgh, London and Paris. Bon voyage.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co., through their efficient and indefatigable western representative, Mr. Chas. E. Ross, have just furnished the Chicago Herald with a new dress. In this connection we can only repeat what we have previously stated, that, in our opinion, this sheet is the handsomest daily newspaper published in the United States.

THE Otto Gas Engine, manufactured by Messrs. Schleicher & Schumm, Philadelphia, with branch office 130 Washington street, Chicago, is increasing in popularity, and needs only to be introduced in a locality to secure a permanent footing. The printers and publishers throughout the country have discovered a fine thing in the Otto engine, and as a result the demand for it is steadily increasing. See advertisement.

The page of specimens in the present issue, from the establishment of A. Zeese & Co., map and photo-engravers and photo-zinc etchers, 119 Monroe street, show to what absolute perfection work of this character has been brought by this firm. A comparison of the samples shown with those which have heretofore appeared in our columns will illustrate better than words can the scope and various subjects to which this process can be successfully applied.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 16, at its regular meeting, held July 31, heartily indorsed the action of the Buffalo Convention, International Typographical Union, declaring that nine hours should constitute the printers' working day after November 1, 1887. The scale to be paid, and what particular nine hours of the day will be established for labor, are details which will doubtless be amicably settled through a conference with the employing printers.

A New York paper is responsible for the statement that the Japanese government had asked and secured the services of twenty employes of the government printing office at Washington, on a contract for five years, at a salary of \$2,000 per year each, for the purpose of establishing a government printing office in Japan. What the Japanese need American printers for is beyond our ken, and if The Inland Printer published a fish and snake-story column we should have inserted this item there.

Orts P. MARTIN, a well-known western printer, and for many years foreman of the office of Knight & Leonard, Chicago, died in this city July 19, 1887, of paralysis of the heart, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Martin wore the blue during the civil war, and upon the occupation of Vicksburg by General Grant, was the printer who issued the noted "wall paper" edition of the sheet, announcing the capture of that city. At the funeral of the lamented Lincoln, Mr. Martin acted as marshal for the Typographical Union, which organization formed part of the funeral cortege in Chicago. He was a man of rare qualities as a workman, while his kindness of heart was a constant drag upon his worldly

advancement. He was buried, July 20, in the Typographical Union lot, at Rosehill, No. 16, Mulligan Post, G. A. R., and the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago taking charge of the arrangements. Mr. Martin left a widow but no children to mourn his loss.

AT Bainbridge, Ireland, on the 23d of June, Mr. James White, of the Friend & Fox Paper Company, Chicago, was united in wedlock, at the residence of Mrs. Freyer, to Miss Jane Freyer, of the former place. After a pleasant jaunt through various sections the happy couple sailed from Liverpool by the Cunarder, Catalonia, July 12, arriving at Boston, Saturday, July 23 and Chicago, July 25. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them many years of married bliss, and trusts a dark cloud may never cross their pathway.

A contract has recently been closed between R. S. Peale & Co., of Chicago, and the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for the publication of the latter gentleman's forthcoming work on his claim that Bacon, instead of Shakespeare, was the author of what is known as Shakespeare's plays. The title of the work will be: "The Great Cryptogram; or, Lord Bacon's Cipher in the So-called Shakespeare Plays." Whether he will make a spoon or spoil a horn, the publication referred to will decide. We opine, however, the verdict will be: the mountain labored, and brought forth — a mouse.

On the occasion of the marriage of George Dole Forrest, which occurred recently, at Chicago, the bridegroom was the recipient of the following set of resolutions, passed by the directors of the Chicago Paper Company, of which Mr. Forrest is a member:

Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. George D. Forrest, who has for several years been associated with us in business, a gentleman of rare business tact, ability, and of sterling integrity, prompt and courteous in his intercourse with all alike, desirous of serving the company and its patrons.

Resolved, That we extend to him our hearty congratulations on his approaching marriage, accompanied with our best wishes for continued happiness and prosperity in all the realities of life.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, the employés of Geo. E. Marshall & Co. enjoyed their regular annual picnic. Special cars over the L. N. A. & C. R'y conveyed the happy party to Cedar Lake, Indiana, where the usual frolicsome pleasure and quiet enjoyment of a picnic were indulged in. A day's outing now and then, to offset the wearisome monotony of the regulation cooped-up day of the printing-house folk, is certainly an enjoyable treat. The employés of Geo. E. Marshall & Co. thoroughly appreciate the good fortune of working for such a liberal firm, inasmuch as they were not only paid regular wages for the picnic day, but also furnished transportation for themselves and a reasonable number of their friends. This firm seems to have adopted the annual picnic as a regular institution, this being the third they have given.

MR. SAMUEL G. SLOANE, who for a number of years past, has been in the printers' supply business in St. Louis, and who, during the time, was manager of the establishment in which he was interested, has sold out his interests in that city, and located in Chicago. Mr. Sloane has recently concluded an engagement with Marder, Luse & Co., to take charge of their city business. Having been formerly connected with another house in Chicago, he is not a stranger to the trade here, and we predict for him a cordial welcome from those with whom his duties will bring him in contact. We congratulate Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., for having secured his services, and The Inland Printer extends to him a hearty welcome as a citizen of our busy, booming city, the metropolis of the great, illimitable Northwest.

MR. D. WILKINS, pressman of the Chicago Mail, has recently patented a device, the practical workings of which, we are credibly informed, has increased the extra edition of that journal containing the result of the base ball matches, from 1,200 to 24,000 copies. A few evenings since, on invitation, we visited its pressroom, in which are located two Presto presses, about half-past five o'clock. The plates were already on the cylinder, containing a detailed description of the match up to the sixth inning. In these plates were inserted a number of square black blocks, with the names of the contesting clubs, preceding them. At the telephone, near the presses, was seated a teller, who announced the results of each inning, received directly from the ground, to the pressman standing ready, die in hand, to impress on the respective blocks, the required figures. As soon as the result of the ninth

inning was received and the totals inserted, the machines were set in motion, and in *reverly-rivo *seconds* from the announcement of the result a paper containing an account of the game was placed in our hands; in less than a minute the newsboys were selling them on the street, and before the crowds at the grounds had dispersed, the *Mail* wagon was on hand to supply the demand for the "Extra." This is what we call a sample of American enterprise.

THE many friends of Mr. Frank M. Powell, president of the Illinois Type Foundry, will be sorry to hear of the death of his wife, which took place at her home in Austin a short time ago. The deceased lady was a woman of rare excellence, and her many virtues and accomplishments had endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral occurred Friday afternoon, June 24. After impressive services at the family residence, by the Rev. Frank W. Warne of the M. E. Church, the remains were interred at Forest Home cemetery. The attendance was very large, and the floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, among them being two very elaborate pieces—"Gates Ajar," from the employés of the Illinois Type Founding Co., of which Mr. Powell is president, and a pillow, "At Rest," from the Franklin Typographical Club; also pieces from the Odd Fellows, G. A. R., Young Peoples' Social Club, the Alpha Club, etc. The deceased had been a resident of Austin for over fifteen years.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GIRARD PRINTING HOUSE, Girard, Kansas. Directory of Girard, Crawford county, Kansas.

CURTIS PRINTING Co., St. Paul. A number of neatly-printed letter and noteheads, statements, etc.

T. A. RAY & Co., Lansing, Michigan. Business card in gold, on black bristol board. Neat and unpretentious.

Press Company, Albany, New York. A diamond-shaped showcard, which displays taste and good judgment.

F. H. Jackson, Angelica, New York. Business circulars and card, in which the material possessed is evidently used to the best advantage.

WM. MAYER, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Notehead and card in colors. The designs of both are creditable, but the presswork and bronzing are below par.

COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Detroit. Several commendable specimens of pamphlet and card printing. "Neat but not gaudy" may be applied to all of them.

LENA (III.) STAR OFFICE. Samples of what may be termed every-day printing, all of which are clean and meritorious, as an evidence of which we have retained them for distribution.

JOHNSON BROS., San Antonio, Texas. Billhead in colors, which displays the taste, ingenuity and faultless execution characteristic of the productions emanating from the office of the *Neat Printer*.

KANKAKEE (III.) GAZETTE OFFICE. Quite a number of creditable samples—prominent among which may be named the programme of the fourteenth annual commencement exercises of the high school.

Lon Hardman, St. Joseph, Missouri. An elegant programme for the reception of the Missouri Brigade, U. R. K. of P., by the St. Joseph Lodge, K. P. Like all Mr. Hardman's work, it is a first-class production.

James McMillan, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. An illustrated catalogue of sixty-four pages. The composition and presswork are excellent, while the register is absolutely perfect. This production would be a credit to any printing establishment in the United States.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM, Philadelphia. An artistically designed and executed circular, blue, green and gold, in striking contrast to a number of specimens we daily receive. Also a handsome business card, harmonious in colors, distinct, symmetrical and neatly arranged.

H. N. Clemens & Co., Wooster, Ohio. Large business card in gold and colors. Though somewhat pretentious and not devoid of merit, there is altogether too much straining after effects. The border is too deep for the size and character of the job and the material employed, detracts from instead of adding to its appearance; in fact,

it possesses no positive feature, and the results obtained do not furnish an equivalent for the time and labor expended.

HUME BROS., Chilton, Wisconsin. A number of specimens, which, coming from a country office, with limited materials and facilities, are certainly worthy of commendation. Candor compels us to say, however, that in some of them the ornamental racket is played for all it is worth.

TRIBUNE JOB OFFICE, Knoxville, Tennessee. An announcement card forwarded by its manager, Frank Seaman. It is a neatly executed specimen of typography, which is especially gratifying to us from the fact that heretofore Knoxville has furnished some very indifferent specimens.

D. W. LERCH, Bradford, Pennsylvania. A large assortment of general work, mostly of merit; presswork good. The firm's business card, however, is a labored production, costing time and money without adequate results. The colors are badly arranged, giving a bizarre appearance.

FOSTER, ROE & CRONE, Chicago. A number of specimens of ornaments, which they term art fakes, slobs, curlicues and beauts, of unique and original design. Also several specimens of rule work. The several sheets and cover present an excellent appearance, both in regard to presswork and composition.

J. L. Berg, Columbia, South Carolina. Business card, which we are informed is his third attempt at color work, in which we notice a marked improvement over the previous specimens received. The tint, however, is still too positive, and the name and location are much too weak for the center line.

BROUGH & CASWELL, Toronto. Letter business circular in photobrown and gold. A very neatly executed and attractive job, the presswork of which is No. I. If printers only realized the important part good presswork plays in the appearance of a job, we think they would devote a little more attention to it.

GEO. G. CHAMPLIN, Westerly, Rhode Island. A large assortment of general commercial work, consisting of circulars, cards, statements, programmes, billheads, pamphlets, etc. We consider it a compliment to be able to truthfully state that there is not a sample sent that does not reflect credit on the establishment referred to.

HENRY B. MYERS, New Orleans, Louisiana. Business card in colors. The *curved* line is in very bad taste, as it occupies more than a third of the space, while three prominent lines are necessarily crowded together below the center line, "Commercial Job Printer," whereas the exercise of a little common sense would have made a passable production.

LIVERMORE & TRUAX, Bellows Falls, Vermont. A large assortment of general, everyday work, a goodly proportion of which is deserving of words of praise. In a number of instances, however, the proneness or indulge in useless ornamentation cannot be overlooked. Brother Livermore, there are jobs where the use of "Arboret" is justifiable and advantageous, but remember it is quite possible to overshoot the mark.

Specimens of abortions have been received from Chambersburg, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Toronto, Ont.; Fort Atkinson, Wis., St Louis, Mo., and Warsaw, Ind. If our friends, in future, who send them will give the name and address of the blacksmith who executed them, we will appreciate the favor.

A LARGE number of specimens have been received too late for notice in our present issue, but will be referred to in due season.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

One Cincinnati compositor lost \$900 by the failure of the Fidelity Bank.

The membership of the Empire City Printing Pressmen's Union is over four hundred.

SIXTY-SIX unions cast of the Mississippi have contributed to the Childs-Drexel fund.

A FIRST-CLASS matrix-fitter can find a permanent position with Jas. Conners' Sons, New York.

The St. Louis Printers' Cabinet has changed its name to that of the St. Louis Printers' Journal.

THE total membership of Boston Union, in good standing, at the end of the last quarter, was 1,074.

SAN FRANCISCO Union, with a membership of nearly six hundred, has but six members in arrears.

THE New York Type Founders' Union has been successful in its demand for a ten per cent increase.

MISS KATE FARRELL, a lady member of No. 3, was the first lady to become a member of the Union Printers' Benefit Society.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to get President Aimison to allow his name to be used as a candidate for mayor of Nashville, Tennessee.

THE total contributions to the Childs-Drexel fund by the members of unions east of the Mississippi river to date amounts to \$2,997.96.

THE number of pressmen's unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union has doubled during the past two

THE pressmen of Topeka, Kansas, are taking steps to form a pressmen's union, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

MR. GEO. A. STEVENS, of Troy Union, No. 52, has been reappointed state deputy for New York by Chief Organizer Boyer. His address is *Troy Press* office.

THE Salt Lake Evening Democrat published its last edition on Saturday, July 16, having been bought in and absorbed by the Salt Lake Tribune Company.

DAVENPORT Typographical Union has passed a resolution declaring the office of the *Iowa Messenger* unfair, for the reason that the proprietors refuse to pay the scale of wages.

THE application has been sent to the proper authorities for a charter for the new pressmen's union in New York City. They will start off with a membership of over three hundred.

WOODWORMS can be destroyed in books and woodwork by benzine. Books are locked up in a cupboard with a saucer of benzine. The insects, as well as the larvæ and eggs, soon die off.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Pittsburgh Pressmen's Union, No. 13, to attend their second annual picnic, at Windsor Park, on Saturday, August 20. We trust our friends will have an enjoyable time.

To take creases out of engravings, lay the engraving face downward on a sheet of smooth, unsized, white paper; cover it with another sheet of the same, very slightly damped, and iron with a moderately warm flatiron.

NEVER use rubber or other soft packing, except for old type. Hard packing for new type should be the rule, and don't pack deeper than will be level with the bearings of the cylinder. Use a couple of sheets of book paper for the outside.

THE Malvern Leader, published at Malvern, Mills County, Iowa, by S. C. Hunter & Co., is one of the neatest country papers which reaches our table, and is a credit alike to its editor and publishers. Would that there were more like it.

L. H. ASCHERFIELD, of the Republican, Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, has changed the sphere of his labors to Detroit, Michigan, and started on August 3, for a bicycle ride to the big Wolverine city, about seven hundred miles; a pretty good whirl for a typesticker.

The printers of Montreal have decided to make a general demand for an increase to 30 cents per thousand ems for daywork, and 33½ cents per thousand ems for nightwork. Nine hours a day is also demanded, and a general increase in present wages.

THE newspapers of the country maintain about one hundred and twenty-five regular correspondents at Washington. The salaries of chiefs of bureaus range from \$2,000 upward. Chas. Nordhoff, of the New York Herald, is the best paid, at \$12,000 per year.

THE American Art Printer, a bi-monthly journal of which Mr. C. E. Bartholomew is proprietor, and P. S. M. Munro, editor, is one of the most attractive and ably edited journals, devoted to the "art preservative of arts," published in the United States. Each number contains

handsome illustrations in black and colors, and unique designs in brass rule work, as also specimens of art illustrations. Subscription rates \$1.50 per annum. Sample copies 25 cents. It is issued at 22 College Place, New York.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Wilkesbarre Union, No. 187, to participate in its picnic, held at Farview Park, over the Delaware and Hudson Gravity railroad, on Monday, August 1. As a matter of course a good time was enjoyed by all present.

A LETTER has been received from Messrs. W. and B. Cowan, of London, Manchester and Edinburgh, stating that five tons of the New Zealand antimony from Endeavor Inlet had been carefully tested in their works at Edinburgh, and was reported to be superior to any antimony they had yet tried.

PAFER and ink is one of the desideratums to the advancement of the Salvation Army, a religious movement which has spread almost all over the world. The army has now absolute control over twenty-five editions of the War Cry, printed in eight different languages, with a total annual circulation of nearly thirty millions.

It is a singular fact that one of the leading county parers in South Carolina, Abbeville Press and Banner, always a fierce enemy of negro education, is printed exclusively by negroes, while the Baptist Tribune, the chief colored organ of the state, edited by two colored men, is printed wholly by white compositors.

MR. W. C. BLELOCH, having purchased from the executors all the right, title, interest and good will of the printers' supplies business carried on by the late R. S. Menamin, at 517 and 519 Minor street, Philadelphia, will continue the same at the old stand. He will also continue the publication of the *Printers' Circular*.

The Printers' Circular says; "As showing the confidence of Mr. Childs in his attachés, it may be mentioned that he goes on the bond of James J. Dailey, foreman of the Public Ledger, as trustee of the Childs-Drexel Fund, for \$10,000. This is not only a compliment to Mr. Dailey, but without any risk, as all who know Mr. Dailey will say."

It is said that a solution of powdered alum in cold water is very good for sponging up rollers after the ink has been washed from them, and when they are hung up for the night, in warm weather. A damped blanket, wet sand, soaked sawdust are also very good things in which to place rollers after use in hot weather, provided they be clean at starting.

THE Toronto Specimen is the name of a quarterly journal, recently established, devoted to the interests of Canadian printers. From it we learn that a type foundry has recently been established in Toronto, which has adopted the "American system of interchangeable type bodies, known as the 'point' system, by which each size of type is in exact proportion to pica."

SAN FRANCISCO printers have organized the San Francisco Benevolent Society, which guarantees to members \$10 for sick benefits. The following are the conditions upon which members are accepted: Recognizing the jurisdiction of the International and subordinate unions; \$15 to be paid in thirteen consecutive weeks; \$1 per month dues; good health and under fifty-five years of age.

WILLIAM McDiarmid, who claims to be the "oldest living printer and newspaper writer in the United States," lives in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, California. He was born in Edinburgh in 1792, was apprenticed to a printing firm when he was fourteen years of age, came to this country in 1836, worked on the principal dailies in the eastern and western cities until 1879, when he went to California, where, until a few years ago, he used to write for the press, his favorite topic being an improved social life.—The Union Printer.

PRESIDENT AIMISON has issued the following appeal in behalf of Indianapolis Union, to the various subordinate unions throughout the country:

I appeal to the local bodies of our organization to send to Indianapolis Union, No. 1, such contributions to aid them in their fight against the "Protectives" as they feel able so to do. This is a fight of the greatest importance to the craft within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and one that few realize When it is remembered that the proprietors of the Sentinel and Journal, without the Whowledge of the men employed in their offices, secretly made arrangements with a

number of men, styling themselves "Protectives," exhibiting a spirit of unfairness, and a disposition to stop at nothing, whether honorable or dishonorable, to achieve their ends, it is necessary that it should be met by the united action of the whole craft. This being the commencement of the fiscal year, means have not accumulated by which the International Typographical Union can help them to any extent. Through the kindness of Chicago Union, No. 6, the Executive Council have received a loan of \$1,000. This has been applied to their benefit. We now have to rely upon local unions, whose interests are at stake as much as Indianapolis', to immediately aid said union. In this case it can be truthfully said "the injury of one is the concern of all." It will not do for us to give up this fight without a determined effort.

Secretary W. S. McClevey has issued the following circular to the several local unions:

Upon request for ruling as to the date when Article IX of the Constitution, adopted at the Buffalo convention, went into effect, and also as to the question whether subordinate unions were responsible for dues for all members on their books, President Aimison decided that Article IX went into effect on the date of its passage, and that subordinate unions were responsible for dues to the International Typographical Union for all members on their books. Yours fraternally,

W. S. McClevey, Sec.- Treas.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Los Angeles under date of July 25, says: "This is a booming town; has been booming since I came, fourteen months ago. At that time there were two morning papers and one evening paper, and several small job offices. Now we have three morning and two evening papers, and from a membership of sixty we have increased to one hundred and sixty in our union. Newspaper scale is 45 and 50 cents; job printers, \$21; compositors on straight matter, \$18. No piecework on weekly newspapers.

FOREIGN.

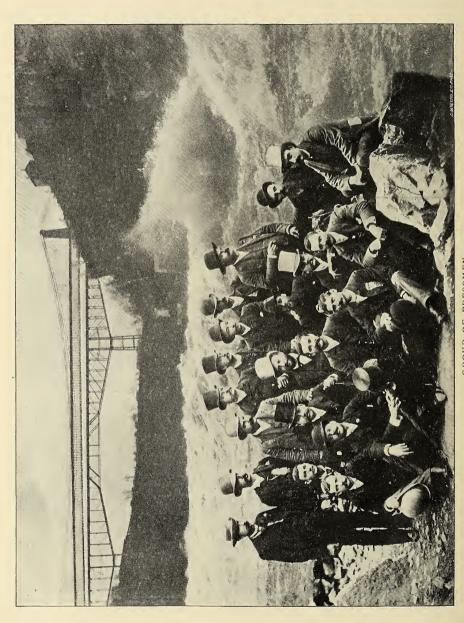
A PRINTER in Hungary is said to have discovered a treatment of paper enabling him to make a paper stereotype, which is capable of printing eight to ten thousand impressions.

A RECENT issue of the Edinburgh Scotsman was probably the largest 2-cent paper that has ever been printed. Its one hundred and wenty-eight columns contained at least as much 'printed matter as is contained in a couple of three volume novels of the regulation size. This single paper, the product and record of a single day's work, contained about 37,000 lines and 300,000 printed words; and somewhere about 2,200,000 letters.

The July issue of the London Printers' Register says: "The other day the Illustrated News issued a reproduction of Von Angeli's portate of the queen. The number of copies printed was over 250,000. Each copy was printed twenty times over, hence the number of impressions necessary for this one print was 5,000,000. The colored jubilee number of the Graphic had at least as large a circulation, and it entailed twenty-three different printings."

THE London Press News says: "The American style of printing is rapidly extending in this country, and a corresponding demand is increasing for high-surfaced paper. American printing paper is well-surfaced, highly polished, and has a lustrous sheen that shines through the printers' ink, and gives it a better effect. The only notion our paper makers possess at the present time of the imitation of such paper is to soft-size it and roll as heavily as possible. They destroy its bulking properties altogether. The general run of American printing paper is not soft-sized or heavily-rolled. It is nearly all calendered on the machine. The glossy finish and silky texture which characterizes it are not due to calendering it at all. Those of our paper makers who are endeavoring to make this class of paper would do well to bear this in mind."

The imperial printing office of Berlin employs no fewer than 95 superintendents, besides 770 male and female workers and apprentices. The quantity of printed matter supplied yearly to the various authorities amounts to 120,000,000 sheets, of which the post and telegraph offices alone take 13,000,000, and 60,000,000 distinct articles in the form of books, etc. Postage and revenue, etc., stamps are dispatched to their various destinations during the year in 20,000 boxes, having a total weight of nearly 1,000,000 kilograms. Post-cards and official forms are annually prepared to the number of 12,000,000. Altogether, the establishment turned out last year over 1,173,500,000 pieces of the different sorts of paper money, having a nominal value of nearly 1,060,000,000 marks, equivalent to an average daily production of 3,500,000 pieces, to the value of nearly 7,750,000 marks.



NEW YORK AGENCY.

F. Wesel & Co., the well-known manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of printers' materials, No. 11 Spruce street, New York, have been appointed agents for THE INLAND PRINTER in that city and vicinity. All moneys paid to them will be duly acknowledged.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, D. C., August 5, 1887.

To Pressmen and Printing Pressmen's Unions :

Numerous requests having been made of the required action of subordinate unions in reference to receiving feeders, paper-wetters and brakemen to their membership, to conform with resolutions adopted at the late session of the International Typographical Union, the following ruling is given to agree with that and all other sections of laws of International Typographical Union, relative to qualifications necessary for membership in printing pressmen's unions:

An applicant for membership must have served the required term of apprenticeship, and be skilled as a journeyman to receive the scale of awages. A member engaging himself as a feeder, paper-wetter, brakeman or other branch of the business, will not affect his standing in the union to which he is attached; but such persons as are feeders and paper-wetters only, are not eligible to active membership in printing pressmen's unions. Acquiring competency and filling the position of pressman is necessary for such persons to become members, and their applications may be received by unions and accepted or rejected for causes same as other applications for membership.

CHAS. GAMEWELL, Second Vice-President, I. T. U.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE OLD-TIME PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular quarterly meeting of "The Old-Time Printers' Association," of Chicago, was held in the club rooms of the Tremont House, on Wednesday evening, August 3, the president, A. C. Cameron, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

After the death of Mr. O. P. Martin, a member of the organization, had been announced, Messrs. Cameron, Van Duzer and Rastall were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions to his memory, to have them published in the city papers, and present a copy of the same to the widow of the deceased.

The resolutions read as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death Otis P. Martin, an old, honored and respected member of the organization; there-

Resolved, That in the removal of our brother the Old-Time Printers' Association recognize the loss of one who, as a citizen, was universally esteemed for his many true and sterling traits of character, whose generous, manly impulses endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and whose preëminent abilities as a printer were universally recognized.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the widow of the deceased our sincere condolence, accompanied with the hope that he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb may enable her to endure with Christian resignation and fortitude the irreparable loss she has sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Martin, entered on journal of record, and published along with our proceedings in The Inland Printer.

On motion, the secretary was requested to issue a circular accompanied with a bill of dues to delinquent members, informing them that unless their arrearages are promptly paid after such notification has been received, their names will be dropped from the roll of the association

On motion, the action taken at the last meeting, making the annual dues \$2, was reconsidered.

Mr. H. Streat then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the dues of the Old-Time Printers' Association shall be \$1 per year, and that the initiation fee shall be \$1, which sum must accompany all applications for membership.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership, and elected: J. M. Edson, John T. Carroll, Albert Auer, W. H. L. Owens, T. C. S. Brown, Otto J. Carqueville and Theo. Tillotson.

Mr. H. Streat stated that Mrs. Kercheval, mother of an old-time printer, deceased some years ago, was in straitened circumstances, and

asked that the officers of the association use their utmost endeavors to secure her admission into the Old Ladies' Home.

The request was unanimously granted.

M. George P. Upton, of the *Tribune*, was elected an honorary number.

On motion, the president was requested to confer with the president of the Typographical Union in regard to the members of the association occupying a position in the procession on Labor's National Holiday.

S. E. PINTA, Secretary,

DEATH OF STEPHEN S. HOE.

Stephen Smith Hoe, junior member of the well-known firm of printing press manufacturers, died at the home of his father, Peter S. Hoe, at Tarrytown, New York, on Friday, July 29, in the forty-first year of his age. He was born in the city of New York, in 1846, was a grandson of Robert Hoe, the founder of the firm who came to this country from England in 1802, and had been engaged during most of his life in the business of the firm, which he entered as a junior partner about six years ago. He was generous to a fault, quiet and unostentatious, and had little if any taste for the attractions of society. A little over two years ago, he took charge of the Chicago branch of the business, and in a short time had built it up to twice its former size. His father, Peter S. Hoe, is the only survivor of the first Robert Hoe's three sons, and, in fact, the only member of the family now belonging to the firm.

SENSIBLE REQUEST FROM MR. GAMEWELL.

From a circular recently issued by Mr. Chas. Gamewell, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, to pressmen and printing pressmen's unions, we clip the following, and hope those to whom it is specially addressed will profit by the advice given:

Directly in connection with the above suggestions. I desire to refer to the almost entire indifference of our branch to circulate items of interest from cities where printing pressmen's unions are organized. At the Pittsburgh convention the pressmen's delegation indorsed THE INLAND PRINTER for that purpose, and the Craftsman was decided upon as the organ of the International Typographical Union. Although the managers of these journals have repeatedly encouraged us to contribute, and have published such items and articles as were furnished, not one-half our unions have been heard from in any manner on any subject. The report now to be forwarded quarterly, which you will understand is compulsory, will to a great extent remove this defect, and furnish material to be copied in any trade or labor paper to our credit. But I would request that such other subjects be considered, relative to our progress and interests, in addition to the formal report, a copy of which is inclosed. I assure you, if we are earnest in our efforts, this method is not to be slighted, as our trade journals are received and read in many cities where at present we are not organized, and the extent and success of our organization is unknown

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

The Atlas Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin, will be in full operation about the middle of this month.

THE assignees of the Denison Paper Manufacturing Company, intimate that they will pay a dividend of 25 per cent.

THE Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company will soon erect a paper mill at Corinth, Pennsylvania, the cost of which will be about \$300,000.

- J. H. SEITERLING, of Akron, Ohio, is building a strawboard mill at Kokomo, Indiana, which will be run by steam, using natural gas for fuel.
- C. B. ROBERTSON, La Fayette, Indiana, is manufacturing a wrapping paper which is said to be impervious to liquids, and he can make thirteen thousand pounds of it daily.
- J. & T. Outterson have completed and started up their new paper mill and wood-pulp mill at Brownville, New York. They will make book, news, colored and manila papers.

A COMPANY has been organized at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of making ramie fiber into yarns. It is called the Pittsburgh Ramie Manufacturing Company, and boasts a capital stock of \$130,000.

The contract for the paper for the state printing of Massachusetts for the ensuing year has been awarded to Rice, Kendall & Co., of Boston, who were the lowest bidders. Their bid was as follows: Machine finish, 5 cents per pound; super-calendered, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound;

colored cover, 7 cents per pound; Weston's ledger list less 25 and 5 per cent; Crane's ledger list less 30 and 5 per cent; Ravelstone, 15 cents per pound; Westlock, 14 cents per pound; Itasca, 11 cents per pound; discount 1 per cent, 30 days.

It is suggested in some quarters that this being the age of paper, an exhibition of paper objects and manufacture would be in order, as an adjunct to the bi-centenary of the creation of the first paper mill in this country, to be held at Philadelphia next year. The idea is a good one.

THE superintendent of public printing in Pennsylvania has just completed a contract for white paper for the state, the next two years, at lower rates than ever before furnished. Book paper, 6 4-10 cents; plate paper, 9 2-10; white tissue, \$1.65 per ream; ledger and record paper, thirty-eight per cent off.

A NUMBER of straw paper manufacturers in the vicinity of Albany, New York, have formed an association for mutual protection, and selected J. D. Tompkins, of Brainerds, president, and H. S. Vandecar, of Stockport, secretary and treasurer. The organization is to be perfected later, when a name will be assumed and the objects and aims fully settled upon.

THE water in Lake Winnebago, despite the efforts put forth to husband it, has reached a pretty low stage so that last week it failed by some inches to run over the crest of the Menasha dam. It is thought that the recent heavy rains may have a temporarily beneficial effect in raising the stage of water. Unless considerable rain is yet in store, however, the water will be very low by the time the fall rains may be expected.—Appleton Post, July 14.

THE publishers of the Paper Mill intend shortly to issue a book containing a complete record of the growth and progress of the rag and paper stock trade, from its infancy to the present day, with biographical sketches of the different dealers in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada, giving full information as to whether they gather, assort, bale and ship; also the number of tons one handles each year. The price of the work will be \$5.

The following are the officers elect of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association for the ensuing term: President—Hon. Byron Weston, Dalton, Mass. Vice-Presidents—Writing: John S. McElwain, Holyoke, Mass.; C. H. Harding, Franklin, Ohio. Book: Edward C. Taft, Holyoke, Mass.; M. B. Mason, Boston, Mass. News: George W. Russell, Boston, Mass, Hiram Allen, Sandy Hill, N. J. Manila: Hon. George West, Ballston, N. Y.; Moses Newton, Holyoke, Mass. Straw Wrapping: H. S. Vandecar, Stockport, N. Y.; C. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill. Boards: C. D. Brown, Portland, Maine; J. F. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio. Secretary and Treasurer—E. C. Rogers, Holyoke, Mass.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To keep postage stamps in the pocket or memorandum-book without sticking, a New Orleans postoffice clerk advises people to rub the sticky side over the hair two or three times, the oil of the hair coats the mucilage and prevents it from sticking.

A NEW style of address on envelopes seems likely to become quite popular. The name and address of the firm are printed in the right hand upper corner in the shape of a large postage stamp, the center of which is intended for whatever stamp may be required. This new style is neat and original.

To separate the leaves of charred books or deeds, a French official has devised the following means: "Cut off the back of the charred book os as to render the leaves absolutely independent from one another, then soak them, and dry them rapidly by a current of hot air. The leaves will then separate, but must, of course, be handled with extreme care."

TRANSPARENT coverings and permanent glossy appearances may be imparted to prints, photographic or otherwise, by mounting them on wet cardboard and applying an emulsion composed of three ounces of white glue, eight ounces of soft water, half the white of an egg, ten drops of glycerine, and three grains of French chalk heated until thoroughly dissolved.

An automatic perforator for printing presses has been patented by Messrs. George and Robert Kennedy, of New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada. The invention provides a hollow rule containing a serrated cutter mounted on links to give it parallel motion, in combination with an angled lever pivoted in the hollow rule and arranged to be engaged by the yielding contact carried by the platen of the press, for perforating paper in the operation of printing.

THE Paper Industry, at Vienna, says, that to make good filter paper and blotting paper, one must use stuff with short and somewhat coarse fiber, which gives a porous, rough texture, and yet supplies the needed thickness and strength. If the short-fibered stuff should not contain enough "felt-like" qualities, a little fine stuff can be added. The paper should be made thick, else the cohesion of the stuff will be weakened and the filtering qualities destroyed.

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, have forwarded to the American Exhibition, London, what is reported as the largest map ever made, representing the United States of America. The scale is five miles to an inch, and measures 47 feet 4 inches by 28 feet 8 inches. It is very clearly printed on prepared canvas, in solid oil colors. The same firm will exhibit, at the Liverpool Exhibition, a still larger map, representing the two hemispheres, and measuring 60 by 30 feet.

THE troubles of an editor may be a little better understood after reading and comparing a few letters which a continental contemporary publishes as specimens of its daily budget. One writer asks for more details about the laying out of the Hofgarten, and another asks, "When are you going to stop this eternal subject of the Hofgarten?" One wants local gossip and less political news; another wants polities, and says nobody cares about local gossip. One says the paper is too soft to wrap anything in, and another asks if it could not be made softer, as his wife cleans the windows with it. I have heard of a correspondent who wrote to the editor, saying, "You need not send me any more of your papers, as my housemaid says they won't burn, they are so bad." What is a poor editor to do?—City Press.

Type made from paper is the latest novelty. A process has been patented by which large type, used for printing placards, can be made from pulp. Such letters are at present cut on wood. The pulp is desicated and reduced to a powdered or comminuted state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a waterproofing liquid or material, such as parafine oil or a drying linseed oil, for instance; the mixture is then dried and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it, and heat, to render tacky or adhesive the waterproofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in the mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.—Publishers' Bulletin.

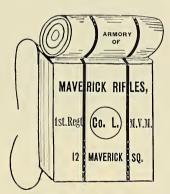
CHAOS-TYPE.—We see, by a contemporary, that the American "Chaos-type" process has been improved upon by a German printer named Halauska. "Selenography" is the name of the new process, and it is highly spoken of. The Freie Künste remarks that, while Herr Halauska's process is kept secret, it may interest the trade to know that very satisfactory results in the same direction can be obtained by the following simple method: Some transfer ink is applied to a sponge, and the latter is then dabbed indiscriminately over a zinc plate, which is subsequently etched. A plate is thus obtained that will yield effects equal to Chaos-type. It is advisable to treat large zinc plates rather than small ones in the manner described above, since they can then be cut up as desired.—Effective Advertiser.

MR. P. REITZ has devised a bronze composition which is not attackable by acids and alkalies. This alloy is adapted for use in all those cases where recourse is had to ebonite, porcelain, and other materials, which, while proof against acids, are exposed to wear, and are for the most part very costly. The alloy consists of a mixture of copper, lead, zinc and antimony, and consequently of materials already employed in the composition of bronzes; and so it is to the judicious proportions of the mixture that Mr. Reitz attributes the new results obtained. He melts in a crucible 15 parts of copper, 2.34 of zinc, 1.82 of lead, and 1 of antimony. This alloy is worked as usual. It is adapted for use in the manufacture of chemical products, for washing apparatus and various utensils.—Rezue Industrielle.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



HENRY DE WITT, COMPOSITOR, WITH POOLE BROTHERS, CHICAGO.



GEO. C. THAYER, COMPOSITOR, BOSTON.



ORLANDO B. HASTINGS, PRESIDENT.
CHAS. W. COX, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
FRED C. LOUNSBURY, TREASURER.

188...

E, Baker, Compositor, 300 and 302 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A NEW WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE MACHINE COMPANY FOR THE MANU-FACTURE OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The phenomenal growth of Chicago is a thrice-told tale. That the man is yet living who has seen it develop from a comparatively insignificant village to the matchless metropolis of the great Northwest, with its teeming population of 800,000 souls, seems incredible, though absolutely true; while its future, from present indications, is likely to even overshadow the record of the past. Possessing all essential elements required to make her a manufacturing, as well as a commercial center, it is simply a question of time when her supremacy as such, will be universally conceded.

In no branch of trade has this remarkable growth been more marked than in that pertaining to the art of printing. It seems like but yesterday, that almost everything connected therewith had to be ordered in and transported from the "East," when an accident to, or breakage of a press entailed almost endless delay and annoyance, and when the best aid which could frequently be secured in such an emergency, were the services of a machinist, who

knew as much about its mechanism as the average whitewasher did about the merits of a painting. Now, this state of affairs is happily changed. Everything required in or connected with the furnishing of a printing establishment can today be secured in Chicago, the requirements of the West - always increasing-furnishing ample justification for the establishment of manufacturing enterprises connected therewith, as well as a market for their products. Placed in direct communication with the growing and thrifty towns of the western states -peopled by an intelligent, progressive and enterprising element - being, in fact, their supply depot - where

the newspaper and the printing office are considered indispensables, it would be strange indeed if men of foresight, means and enterprise did not take advantage of the opportunities thus presented.

A very good example of this growth may be found in a summary of the business of the western branch of the well-known press manufacturers, C. B. Cottrell & Sons, from the time the office was opened in Chicago until the separation of the electrotype and stereotype machinery from the rest of the business, and its organization under the name of the Empire Machine Company, on the first of July, 1887.

Finding some years ago that their business in the West required the almost constant presence of some of their representatives here, they opened a branch office in order to be more convenient to the western trade. Business increased rapidly, as the printers grew familiar with the merits of the presses which had attained such a reputation in the East, and the firm soon found all they could do in supplying the demand for these popular machines. Being thrown so much among the trade in this city, Mr. Blake, the western manager of the firm, became strongly impressed with the need of a good machine shop, fitted especially for the work, and having a corps of men who thoroughly understood the repairing of all kinds of printing machinery and the overhauling of second-hand presses, and upon consulting with the firm at the East, they immediately decided to establish a shop in Chicago for that purpose. As this business requires costly tools, large floor space, and a large force of skilled workmen at certain seasons of the year (who must

be kept busy all the time in order to be at hand when needed), it was resolved to build electrotype and stereotype machinery in the Chicago shop, as there seemed to be a great deal of room for improvement in that field, and it seemed pretty certain that the trade would eagerly welcome any advances in this class of machines. Commencing with but one machine, they built it according to the most advanced ideas of the time, without regard to what had been customary with others in the same line, and then subjected it to every possible test, changing as often as any improvement could be suggested in that machine. When it was found to stand the test of use, they took up another in the same manner and perfected it by the same method of patient and often costly experiment, until they now have one of the finest lines of thoroughly modern machinery to be found in the market. Of course, business increased rapidly, and the firm was often pushed to its utmost in filling orders, it being impossible to keep the machines in stock, but they never for an instant abandoned their search for improvements; and though they have today a line of machinery of which any firm might well be proud, they are still unsatisfied, and searching for still further improvement. Last year the business was found to have grown so large that it seemed best to separate it entirely from the press department, and it was

> accordingly organized into a stock company, under the title of the "Empire Machine Company," as announced to our readers last month, C. B. Cottrell, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, is president, and E. A. Blake. who has been the western manager since the establishment of their business here. is assistant-treasurer and manager of the new company. Thus it will be seen that while a closer organization is obtained the men who have made the business so successful are retained. Mr. Blake, one of the best mechanics in the Northwest, is the patentee of a number of the most improved, serviceable and popular electrotyping and stereotyping machines in the market, the benefit of

CBCOTTRELL & SONS SONS PRINTING PRESSES

THE EMPIRE MACHINE CO

ELECTROTYPE MICHINERY

PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURERS

PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURERS

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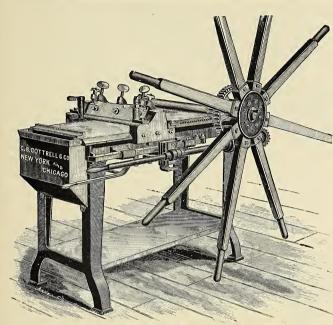
which will be secured by the company just formed.

The office of the new company will be with C. B. Cottrell & Sons, at 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, and 8 Spruce street, New York.

The company has one of the largest, best lighted and most conveniently located workshops in the city, occupying the large building on Fourth avenue, Van Buren and Dearborn streets, as shown in the cut, with offices at 292 Dearborn street. The shops are well fitted with the most approved machinery, handled by skilled workmen, and the company are ready to guarantee that all work turned out of the establishment will not only be of the latest and most improved design, but for strength, accuracy and durability will be absolutely unsurpassed.

The handling and repairing of printing presses will remain a feature of the business as heretofore, and with their greatly improved facilities and a corps of men thoroughly familiar with the work, they feel justified in saying that they can do any work of this nature better than any other establishment in the West.

We show on the opposite page a Power Shaving Machine, as also a Combined Jig Saw and Drill made by this company, which possess many features of interest to electrotypers and stereotypers. The first-named machine can be run by either hand or steam power, and is self-operating and labor-saving. This and the automatic machine, made by the same company, are the only ones having a quick power-return motion, making it possible for the operator to turn out at least one-third more work than by the old way. While a spider wheel is sent



QUICK RETURN POWER SHAVING MACHINE.

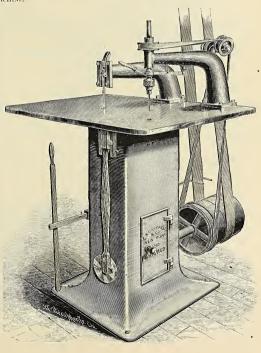
with the machine to be used for hand work, it is entirely unnecessary when using power, and it may be taken off and set out of the way, as the machine is at all times under the control of the operator, by means of the patent reversing and drop action, and can be stopped, started or reversed at any point, and backed out of the heaviest cuts with the greatest ease. This is an important advantage over all other machines where space is an object, as the spider wheel is necessary on all other machines, to assist in making heavy cuts and for backing, etc., while the perfection of the power attachment on this machine allows it to be discarded entirely. By means of the worm and worm-wheel, a steady, even and powerful motion is given to the cutter head, insuring perfect plates, free from waves, ridges or other imperfections. The stroke of cutter head is adjustable to any desired length within the range of the machine, and it may be set so as to return automatically, saving time on small work. The ways are of extra length, with large bearing surfaces, the head is extra heavy and the knife much thicker than usual, so that any springing of either is impossible. The head is fitted with our patent lifting screws for quick and accurate adjustments of the knife. The bed is extra heavy, and is planed and scraped perfectly true to the head. The return speed is one and one-half times the cutting speed. It is stated by those who have them in use that at least one-third more work can be done with this machine than with any other in the market.

The Combined Jig Saw and Drill is mounted on our standard pedestal, and so arranged that either the Jig Saw or Drill may be operated alone or together. It runs easy, and is free in its actions for both operations. The special device for adjusting the tension of the saw is perfect and simple, and can be regulated to overcome all vibration. The drill and spindle are of forged steel, and the bearings are all ground to run smooth and true. The best quality of metal is used for the screws, bearings, guides and arms, and the best workmanship is engaged on their construction.

The company would also invite a careful examination of the Wood Planer, with patent adjustable head; Trimmer with patent Hinge Nut and Micrometer Adjustment; Automatic Shaving Machine with Oscillating Head; Roughing Machine with patent Shield; Casting Box with improved Locking Cams; and many other patented improvements. All of this machinery is built from new and improved designs, and in accordance with the latest practice in machine building, combining strength, accuracy, durability and superior finish. As far as possible the machines are mounted on pedestal bases, insuring perfect alignment of the working parts at all times, and absolute freedom from tremor or jar.

In addition to a full line of machinery company will carry a complete stock of electrotypers' and stereotypers' tools and supplies, so that they may furnish promptly anything that may be required in either branch of the business. They are now preparing a new and complete illustrated catalogue of machinery, tools and supplies, a copy of which will be forwarded to any address, upon its completion.

THE INLAND PRINTER congratulates the trade upon the successful establishment of such an institution, which it has every reason to believe will be an honor to Chicago, the Northwest, and to all connected with it.



BUSINESS NOTICES.

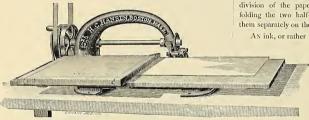
PARTICULAR attention is called to the advertisement of the New Mammoth Cutting and Creasing Press, invented and manufactured by M. Gally, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. Its cutting capacity is 22½ by 30 inches, and it is claimed to be the largest and best machine for cutting and creasing ever made. Price, \$750.

THE stock of Christmas, New Years and holiday cards, issued by the well-known art publishing house of Raphael, Tuck & Sons, London and New York, exceeds in design, attractiveness and execution anything of the kind heretore officed to the trade. Many of them are gems of the first water, and intending purchasers would do well to examine their specimens and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

THE PRINTERS' FRIEND.

Grover's Printers' Detergent is the only reliable substitute for potash, benzine and concentrated lye. It being perfectly harmless, anyone can use it. It contains no acid, or other corrosive ingredient injurious to either hands, type or rollers. Rollers washed with it will last twice as long as those washed with lye. Testimonials by the hundred prove that it has given the utmost satisfaction whenever and wherever used. C. L. Patch & Co., sole manufacturers, 280 State street, Boston. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, carry a stock on hand.

AN IMPROVED PIN-HOLE PERFORATING MACHINE.



The above cut represents the new Pin-Hole Perforating Machine, manufactured by H. C. Hansen, 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts, which, for strength, durability, and general adaptability to the purposes for which it is intended, stands second to none, having many advantages over all other machines. It will perforate a sheet twenty-six inches wide and any desired length.

It consists of two die wheels placed in such a position as to register perfectly, with no gearing to get out of order. It has a nicely finished table with gauge on side, which can be quickly and accurately set at any desired distance from point of perforation.

An excellent feature of this machine, and one that will be appreciated, is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time consumed by any other machine, being run by either hand or steampower. It is sold at the low price of \$60, so that it will come within the means of anyone who may have perforating to do. THE INLAND PRINTER speaks a good word for this machine.

Manufactured and for sale by H. C. HANSEN,
26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts.

A PROGRESSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Liberty Machine Works, New York, have just been granted letters patent for several new appliances for their Liberty job printing presses in the United States and representative European countries, such as England, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, etc.

The principal feature of these new patented improvements is a noiseless gripper-motion, that does away with the last spring used on the Liberty, making this press the only one in existence that does not rely on springs for its movement. There has also been a change in the ink-distribution, by means of a new movement of the ink-disk, which revolves a little more than onesixth of its circumference at each move.

The addition of a patented throw-off, the introduction of a new fountain, decidedly the best now in the market; the arrangement for multi-color printing, the execution of the highest class color-work, by introduction of three rider-rollers, making seven working rollers; also the invention of a combination brake and shifter, are all improvements only recently made, and are all due to the unceasing zeal and restless ingenuity of the secretary, Mr. Frederick Van Wyck.

We are informed that the extension of the business requires the addition of another floor to their already large facilities to take in several new machines that the Liberty Machine Works are about to put in.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A process of manufacturing colored relief impressions on sheet metal has been patented by Messrs. Priester & Weidemann, of Berlin, Germany. It consists in coating the sheet metal with a specified isolating solution, on which is painted an elastic background, capable of absorbing colors, on which the desired pattern is placed. The metal plates are pressed into reliefs without displacing the coloring matters, and the colors will not be afterward affected by chemical action of their constituents with the metal.

A NEW series of automatic folding machines have made their appearance in Wurzburg, Germany, possessing some valuable and novel features. The mechanism is, if practicable, highly ingenious. The arrangement and construction cnable the machine to fold the sheet of paper both longitudinally and transversely, and then to effect the division of the paper longitudinally when required, simultaneously folding the two half-width sheets transversely, and finally delivering them separately on the opposite sides of the apparatus.

An ink, or rather varnish, for writing labels which are intended to

resist the action of acids, etc., may be prepared as follows: Twenty parts of shellac are dissolved in a solution of 30 parts of borax in 300 to 400 parts of water, with the aid of heat, and the solution is filtered hot. To the filtrate are added 15 parts of water-soluble nigrosin, 0.3 parts of tannic acid, 0.1 part of picric acid, 15 parts of water of ammonia, and enough water to produce the proper degree of

dilution. The ink should be of such consistency that it will readily flow from the pen.

WILLIAM D. McPHERSON, a reporter on the Farmington (Massachusetts) Tribune, has for several seasons used, with great success, a Columbia bicycle in gathering news, and has become from mere ordinary practice so expert as to be able to guide and propel his machine with his feet, while using both hands in writing notes or holding papers which he is reading. The bicycle has proved so valuable to his paper that the bookkeeper and collector are now learning to ride, and are about to purchase a Columbia, which is to be used on general office errands and collecting.



A LONG-NEEDED WANT has recently been supplied by Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, by their improved method of casting the letters A, F, L, P, V, W, Y and T with a mortise, a specimen of which is herewith presented. Its advantages can be seen at a glance, securing, as it does, uniformity of spacing between letters,

a result which could only heretofore be attained by the compositor cutting away the body of the letter. This firm casts these mortised letters in the larger sizes of all series of medium and extended letters.

PLATES of zinc such as are used in lithographic and zincographic establishments may be spoiled by a single drop of water being left on them by inadvertence. Mutton fat is an excellent means of preventing oxidation and the influence of humidity. Before using it, the plate must be rubbed perfectly dry with a smooth and clean linen rag; then the fat is lightly rubbed over the surface. When the plate is to be used again, the grease may be easily washed off with spirits of turpentine.

A BARGAIN—Official and only democratic newspaper in fine agri-sacrifice at little more than half its value, \$500 cash, balance on time to suit pur-chaser, at little more selling. Address "AMERICA," care INLAMD PRINTER.

PRASS GALLEYS,—Printers, Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Material will see that no further orders for Brass Galleys are given till they have examined the new



Galley, which is destined to supersede every other galley in the trade. It is all brass, without serve or rivet, and positively indeatmenthe. The lightest phandiest, nearest, best and what is more to the point, the cheapest. Wait for it. Patent is now pending, and before September 1, every type founder and dealer in printers' supplies in the country will have them on sale. Ask your nearest dealer to let you see it. DEARING, 16 Tribune Building, New York.

FOR SALE—A one-third interest in a large printing and stationery establishment, centrally located in a city of 90,000, doing a large and prosperous business. The property includes the three-story building and real estate of same. For particulars address "BARGAIN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE CHEAP—An Adams Press in good working order; size of bed, 291/2 by 44; four form rollers. Apply "G," INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—260 lb. Bourgeois, 31 lb. Pica Old Style, pair half chases, with cross bars, all new. Johnson Foundry. Address "G," INLAND

FOR SALE—800 pounds of small pica old style, in good condition, at 25 cents per pound; 1,400 pounds of long primer modern, at 20 cents per pound; 600 pounds of long primer old style, at 18 cents per pound; 400 pounds of herevier old style, at 20 cents per pound; 400 pounds of monuarell modern, at 25 cents per pound. Address, THE CLARK & LONGLEY COMPANY, 208-316 Dearborn street, Chicago, III.

OB OFFICE FOR SALE—Located in central New York (county seat), machinery and material new, steam power; business averages over per month. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address "BUSINESS," care of \$400 per month. INLAND PRINTER.

MATERIAL for a complete newspaper and job printing office for sale.

Price \$400. Less than half cost. C. D. HATCH, 3º South Water street Cleveland, Ohio.

MOORE'S SPECIMEN OF FINE PRINTING—Balance of edition LYI reduced to 25 cents, formerly 50 cents. GOLDING & CO., 29 Purchase street, Boston, Mass.

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 50 Cents.

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PECIMENS—A few copies of "Fassett's Book of Specimens, No. 2,"
for sale. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Address CHAS. W. FASSETT, St. Joseph,

THIRD EDITION READY—" Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization." No other work on these subjects has ever been half so weld appreciated by printers, and it is conceded to be the only one that does not leave its readers befogged. Every craftsman should study it. Mailed for 25 cents. J. B. HULING, Chicago.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Two first-class job compositors, accustomed to railroad work, especially ticket work. Qualified, sober and industrious men will find this a first-class opportunity to secure a permanent situation, at good wages. None others need apply. Union office. Applications should be addressed to "RAIL-ROAD," in care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—The whole or part interest in some W first-class republican county newspaper. Address, CHAS. J. THOMPSON, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—By a practical printer, acquainted with job book or newspaper work, an interest in a job office or newspaper with job office, in a thriving western town. Parties having such to dispose of should address "J. T.," 239 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.



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I am now making and delivering my new mammoth Paper-Box

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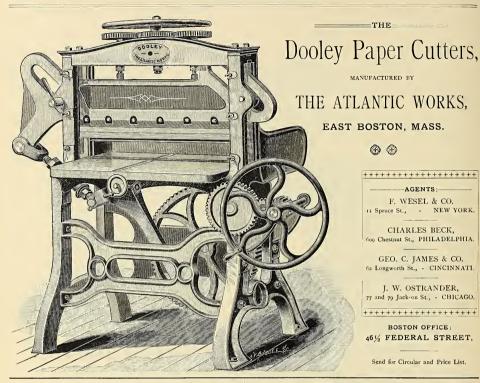
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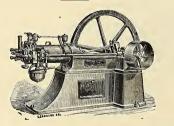


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Only two adjustments—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

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Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

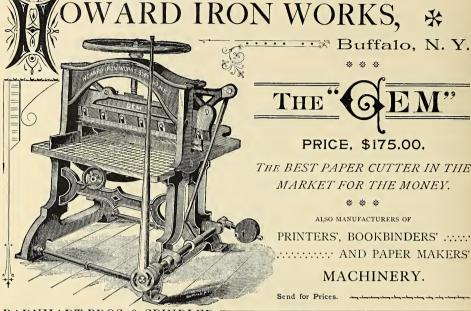
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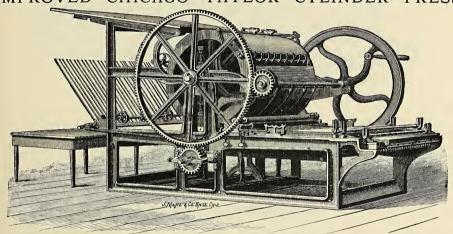
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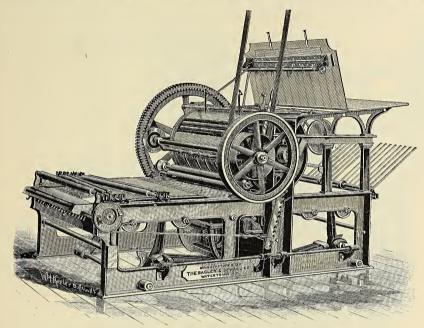
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The COMPLETE PRESS is built in the same size as the Country. The form rollers cover the entire form. It has our new combination screw distributor, four angle rollers with riders, color back fountain, taplets delivery, extra card delivery, new gripper mechanism, springs adjustable at each end, and spring trip. We furnish with this press one set compo rollers, roller mold, cylinder packing, steam fixtures, wrenches, etc.

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BUILT IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

No.	T Bed.	28 x 54.	Form.	22 X 50	No. 4 Bed,	22 x 48.	Form.	28 X 44
No.	2 "	38 x 54, 35 x 52,	"	20 X 48	No. 5 "	20 X 42.	"	24 X 38
NY-	- "	33 3-,	66	3	No 6 11	00 4 00	46	00 W 00

This press can be run at a higher rate of speed without springs and with *tess noise* than any other Country Press. We furnish with it two full sets of roller stocks, *tapeless delivery*, new gripper mechanism, rubber blanket or hard packing, wreuches, etc.

Compo rollers, \$15.00 per set. Steam fixtures, \$50.00 extra.

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FRONT DELIVERY.

This press is extra heavy, and is designed to do good work at high speeds. They have all the advantages of the "Complete," with the addition of withdrawing underguides which effectually prevents

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No. 1 Bed,	38 X 54	Form,	33 X 50	Speed.	1800	per hour.
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This press is simple in construction, and has great strength and rigidity of impression; the rollers cover the entire form. It delivers the sheet in front, printed side up, in full view of both feeder and pressman; it has cylinder trip, spring throw-off, retreating front and underguides, new gripper mechanism, removable fountain knife, adjustable feed gauges, perfect register, shifting angle rollers, distribution unequaled except by our Book Series; the form rollers can be put in or out of contact with both form and distributor by a single movement of a lever; the new bed motion permits the press to be run at a speed limited only to the ability of the feeder.

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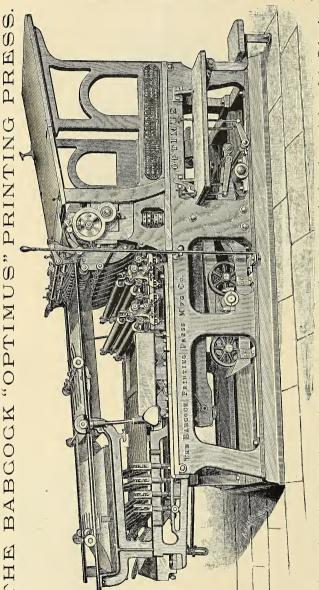
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Business Pares Mes. Co. New London Come. Ordinarion. It is now a little cover its mention since I received from your works No. 9 (sp. 348). "Octation." It is the machine is the best I have seen put into the definition of the control of the contro

ием гоирои, соииестісит.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G

BARNMART BROOM, & SINNDARN:

CHARLES AND A SINNDARN:

A SINNDARN SO Ofers asked us. "How do you like your OFTHMS?" never having been answered to the Confident mainstacked he language of its merits.

The real can now, with a year's acquisitance with the press, speck in unstackable hasing yes of its merits.

There is not a part or particle bawing "wear or tear," and for adoptibility on all classes of work, it holds second place to no press. The real feature is the front delivery, and manner of laying the selects, which is an ingenious and place to no press, a press of the selects which is an ingenious and place and the placeds with our press, and commend it to all in quest of a first-class machine in every particular. To be briefy, we not only recommend the "Optanus", but the gatheriant yagantee for the additional particular. CHICAGO, July 19, 1887.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1887.

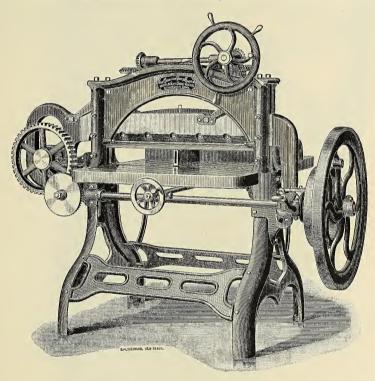
BARMARY BOS SERNDLES: "OFFICIAL" PERS WHICH WE received in April, has been in constant use and has given Configurates. The Fourier, and need only be superiorised in the precision of the state of the configuration. It has easily additionable from our other presses, but our pressums, after a short time to grating used to it, declares that he would rather put show on the "Operators" press than anyother we have, if the in getting used to it, declares that he would rather put show on the "Operators" press than anyother we have.

RUBLIN 180. CHICAGO, July 21, 1887.

BARHMAT Bros. & Strinders.
Gentin,—The Baboolet "Octunity" press we purchased from you we have had in constant use for about fifteen months, and full it a insteading the true of months, and full it a instead so a hardware expression. The size is 39 x 55, and we are mining it at the rate of months, and full it a instead so a hardware commend trace the companied trace of the trace

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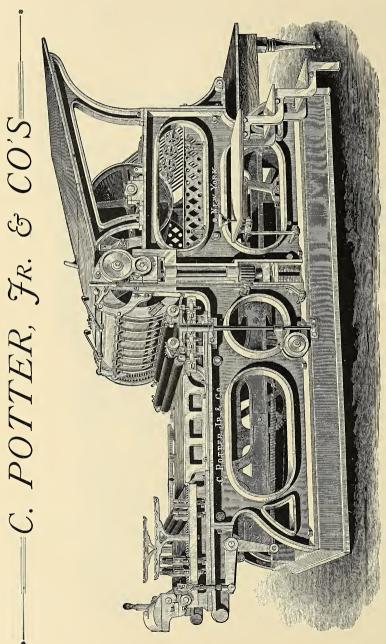
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. IV.-No. 12.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EARLY PRINTING.

BY F. S. BURRELL.

N article appeared in these pages some little time since, A and seems to be still going the rounds, concerning the recent discovery of a document, which it is claimed, sets at rest the question, where and by whom was printing invented? This document consists of a letter by Guillaume Fichet to Robert Gaguin, written and printed in 1470, and found prefixed, so far as hitherto known, to a single copy of a work by Gaspar Barzizius, called "Liber Orthographiæ," the second book printed in Paris. With not the least desire to discuss the question, but simply to supplement the article referred to, I have condensed the following from M. Aug. Bernard's "De l'Origin et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe," concerning the first book printed in Paris, and the printers thereof. Paris seems to have been tardy in receiving the art, many places of comparative insignificance in literary, political and commercial affairs leading the French capital in availing themselves of the advantages secured by the introduction of printing. In October, 1458, as appears from documents preserved in the arsenal library at Paris, Nicolas Jensen, an engraver of coins and medals, was sent by Charles VII to Mayence for the purpose of learning the newly discovered art of printing, in order that France might enjoy the benefits thereof. On Jensen's return, in 1461, he found Charles VII was dead, and his son Louis XI on the throne. This monarch signalized the commencement of his reign by dismissing the appointees of his father and substituting others in their places. After soliciting in vain, for some years, recompense for his labor Jensen sought his reward elsewhere, and it was not until nine or ten years later that Paris became indebted to two professors of the University of Paris for the introduction of printing into that city. It so happened, however, that these illustrious scholars were both foreigners by birth: one being Savoyard and the other German. The first of these, Guillaume Fichet, was born under French jurisdiction, and had been educated at the University of Paris, and in 1464 still held a foundation scholarship in the Sorbonne College; but the second, Jean Heynlin, was born at Stein in Switzerland, from which circumstance he was called, in French, Jean de

la Pierre, and Lapideus, in Latin. It was he who, at the solicitation of Fichet, proceeded to Germany to procure persons skilled in the art of printing, and returned with Ulric Gering, of Constance, who might almost be termed a fellow-countryman of La Pierre, Constance being but a few leagues from Stein; Michel Friburger, or Friburgier, of Colmar, and Martin Crantz, or Grantz, who was doubtless German like Friburger and Gering. It is not improbable that he was a relative of Pierre Grantz, who figured as witness in the case of Faust vs. Gutenberg, in 1455, and who, following the example of Bechtermuntze and Neumeister, pupils of Gutenberg, had left Mayence and established himself elsewhere. These first printers of Paris arrived in the city toward the end of 1469, or the beginning of 1470, and were installed in suitable apartments in the Sorbonne buildings, where also dwelt Fichet and La Pierre. Thus it happened, as has often been remarked, that the art in Paris had its birth in the bosom of a society with whom, sooner or later, it was certain to find itself at war, and which, in the end, was fated to fall under its strokes.

The first book printed by Gering and his associates appears to have been the "Recueil des Lettres de Gasparin de Bergame," otherwise called Barzizio, from the place of his birth. It is a small quarto of 236 pages of twenty-two lines each, in what might be called roman type, about the size of modern english, somewhat inclining to the gothic in appearance, but still different from the Mayence or Strasbourg shape. It is divided into twelve signatures of twenty pages each, except the last, which has only sixteen. It is without signatures, catchwords, folios, or any printers' marks whatever. The book commences with a letter from Guillaume Fichet, doctor of theology, to Jean de la Pierre, prior of Sorbonne, setting forth that De la Pierre was editor of the work; that it was the first book printed in France; that it was executed by Gering and his associates, whom he (De la Pierre) had brought from Germany; that the work was altogether creditable, and that he could say, as Plato said to Aristotle, he wished with all his heart he might have the felicity to dwell with him whose work he had read with so much satisfaction. It is this letter of Fichet which determines the date of the book, as by the records it appears that De la Pierre was twice prior of

Sorbonne, in 1467 and in 1470; but as Fichet was not doctor of theology in 1467, it follows that the book was printed in 1470. The work ends with an inscription commemorating the fact that it is the first book printed in Paris. M. Bernard gives a descriptive catalogue of the books printed by Gering and his associates, to the number of fifteen, the fourth title reading as follows: "Guilletmi Ficheti Alnetani Rhetoricorum libri tres." At the end of the work is a panegyric of the author by his friend Robert Gaguin, librarian in chief at the Louvre. It was probably finished in June, 1471, as the letters accompanying the presentation copies are all dated prior to this, save one, which carries, by mistake, probably, July instead of June.

M. Fichet caused several copies of this work to be printed on vellum, as presents to some of the celebrated personages of the time, five copies of which are still preserved. That addressed to the Pope, which is now in the British Museum, is ornamented in gold and colors, and, like the most sumptuous manuscripts of the time, is enriched by a beautiful miniature representing Fichet in the act of presenting his book to the sovereign pontiff. A second copy, addressed to the Cardinal Bessarion, is also accompanied by a letter of presentation, and ornamented by a miniature which represents the cardinal seated on a dais, and M. Fichet kneeling before him in the act of presenting his book. This copy is in the Library of St. Mark, at Venice. A third copy, enriched by a letter and miniature, addressed to Charles, Comte du Maine, is in the library at Gotha. There is also a copy in the National Library at Paris, and one in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

The fifth title reads thus: "Gasparina Pergamensis Orthographiæ pars prima et secunda," and may be the work referred to in The Inland Printer.

The fourteenth on the list is the "Tusculanæ Questiones" of Cicero, in folio, eighty-seven leaves. The unique copy in the National Library, says M. Bernard, is incomplete by three leaves, the first and two others, which Van Praet, librarian at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and a confirmed bibliomamiac, to satisfy his well-known monomania, had the courage to tear out and give to M. Renoreard in exchange for a copy of the "Merits of Women," in 32mo, on vellum. At least it is so stated by Van Praet himself, in a note in his handwriting, bound up with the volume, and dated September, 1826.

These books are all printed on the same type, which is of a handsome round face. Like all first attempts, they are by no means perfect; some of the letters are barely half-formed, and even words are sometimes finished by hand. The first letters of the chapters are omitted, sufficient space being left for the illuminator to insert ornamental capitals with the pen. There are, as in all early impressions, many abbreviations. The paper is not very white, but is well sized; and the ink is of a beautiful black. The last book on the list commences with a letter from Fichet to De la Pierre, which is dated March, 1472 (N. S.), by which it would seem that Gering and his associates kept their little office tolerably busy to have got out fifteen books in about two years. They found it necessary, how-

ever, to employ several assistants, two of whom, Pierre Cesaris and Jean Stoll, afterward established a rival office. This event proved stimulating to Gering & Co., and they removed from their quarters in Sorbonne, and located in the same street as their rivals, where a brisk competition seems to have sprung up, lasting until 1476, when Paquier Bonhomme established still another office, and printed the "Grand Chroniques de France," the first book printed in French in Paris. In 1477, Martin Crantz and Michel Friburger retired from the business, which Gering conducted alone for some years, when he took Bertholde Rembolt as an associate, who remained until the death of Gering, in 1510. Gering was never married, but was so closely identified with the society of Sorbonne that he received, in 1494, a certificate de hospitalité, and where, notwithstanding his age, he was treated as a student of the University of Paris. He lived to see more than twenty printing offices in successful operation in Paris, where he had not only introduced the art, but practiced it for forty years. At his death he bequeathed nearly all his fortune, which was considerable, to the colleges of Sorbonne and Montaigu.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER,

AMATEUR PRINTERS.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

THE May number of The Inland Printer contained an article headed, "A Blind Leader of the Blind," in which two excellent examples were given of amateur productions. Every now and then this subject is taken up and ventilated, but still the evil exists without any apparent diminution. Those who travel round much hear many complaints made by printers in every town, who suffer from the evils produced by boys and young men who start in business with an amateur outfit, and take work at about one half its value. It is true their work is full of the most glaring errors, and has the manifest stamp of incapacity and ignorance, but many customers will waive these points for the sake of saving a few dollars, and so the legitimate printer has real cause for complaint.

It is, therefore, a subject which calls for more than a passing notice, and one which deserves earnest and careful consideration, with a view to finding a remedy for the evil. It may be said that as long as the public is willing to have inferior work, at low prices, there will be the temptation for amateurs to try their hands at the business, and so long as there are amateurs to buy, there will be firms ready and willing to supply amateurs with outfits, and to help them by supplying materials in the smallest possible quantities, and even by giving them credit for part of their purchases.

Well, granted that this is so, it ought to be possible, nevertheless, to find some means of crippling the practice, and ridding the market of what is undoubtedly illegitimate business.

One very important step might be taken by printers uniting in a general boycott of all type founders and material dealers who supply such amateur outfits or amateur presses, or amateur fonts of type. The writer has been buying printing materials for many years past, but has never

knowingly purchased a dollar's worth from such firms. It might, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect that firms should not supply amateurs with presses, type and materials, provided they bought them in the usual quantities and of regular makes, but it is perfectly right to object to the supplying of outfits specially made for amateurs—such as regular amateur presses, and assortments of type and materials made up at ridiculously small prices.

If amateurs had to pay the same prices for their plants that regular printers do, there would be fewer of them. As it is now, if a young fellow has about a hundred dollars he can get a press and outfit of type and materials, and start in business. Or he might even do it on less "capital" by the kindness of some of the firms who lay themselves out to help such enterprising young interlopers. But all such trading is illegitimate, and ought to be recognized as such, and fought against as a dangerous evil. Stop the amateur supplies, and the number of amateurs will soon be diminished.

Another means to the same end would be the discontinuance of the bad practice of allowing young men to enter printing houses to learn the business without being apprenticed or bound in any way, for a given time. Very often this leads to the commencement of an amateur office, and the only object the party has in entering a printing office is to get some idea of the business that he may turn to account in a few weeks or months. Moreover, this practice also tends to introduce to the trade incompetent men, who are a fraud upon their employers and a disgrace to the craft. A case which came under the writer's notice will serve to illustrate this point. A young man of twenty years of age, who had been employed around a counting room at a small salary, asked to be allowed to learn to set type. He was told that he could only do this by entering into an agreement to work for at least three years at a moderate salary, which would be fixed low at first, and be gradually increased as time went on. This he agreed to, but it was thought that perhaps before signing definitely it might be well for him to go into the composing room for a few weeks to see whether he had any aptitude for the business, and whether he would like it or not. He worked thus for four weeks, and then failed to put in an appearance. On inquiries being made, he stated in a letter that he had changed his mind, and did not intend to follow the business. A few weeks after this the foreman had occasion to go into the composing room of another firm, and was surprised to see that young man working among a number of compositors at the same salary as the others were receiving. He had learned his boxes, and could set reprint matter, and so passed muster in the crowd.

Now for this last named evil a rigid apprenticeship system is perhaps the best remedy. Let no one enter a printing office without being properly indentured for a given number of years, and let no one be recognized as a journeyman who cannot show his indentures as a proof of such service. This is alike due to employers and employed, and both would be greatly benefited thereby.

For the first named evil let there be a united action on the part of printers against the firms which supply amateur outfits, so that they will at least have to make the choice between doing a legitimate and an illegitimate business. Also let it be understood that any type founder who supplies type or materials to a dealer, who afterward divides the same into amateur fonts, will be treated as though he dealt directly with the amateur.

There should be no desire to deal arbitrarily or unjustly with any branch of the business; but here is an evil which calls for decided and prompt action, and every lawful means should be employed to wipe it out. If those who feel the bad effects of amateur printing will make known their ideas through the pages of The Inland Printer, some plan for united action may be formulated that will remedy the evil.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A NEW TYPE METAL.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

A GERMAN type foundry at Lahr, Germany, has placed in the market a new type metal, which, on account of its many advantages, will soon be generally employed, if the price of one of the metals used in the alloy will get cheaper, which is expected, as materials generally do when they are extensively used.

If the metal has all the properties claimed for it, and those who claim to know argue that it has, it will save electrotyping in a good many instances.

It is well known that some of the rarer metals, like bismuth, cadmium and others, if mixed with lead or tin or other metals, form alloys which fuse at a very low temperature, some almost in boiling water. Lately, it has been found that metallic chrome, if mixed with tin, zinc and antimony, form an alloy which fuses or melts at about 240 degrees, which is little over the heat of boiling water. The metal when cut into types, is then treated by a chemical process, which gives it a hardness equal to that of copper.

According to a technical journal the alloy consists of the following metals: Five parts of tin, one-half part antimony, four parts of lead, one part of zinc, three-quarter part chrome.

Metallic chrome is a soft material, yellow like brass, but almost as soft as tin. The type metal, therefore, has a yellowish tint when it is hard, but is not as hard as the common type metal.

Before the types are ready to be printed from, they are put into a solution, which contains two hundred parts of water, thirty parts ferrocyanide of potassium, one-half part sulphuric acid, and boiled in it for fifteen minutes. This gives the metal a hardness which makes it fit for taking as many impressions from as can well be taken from an electrotype.

Chrome is by no means a rare metal; on the contrary, it is found in great masses all over the world, in combination with iron and other elements. Its salts are used extensively for dyeing and many technical purposes, and bichromate of potassium is manufactured and used in large quantities. It can be obtained if this salt is heated with carbon for several hours, whereby carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas are formed, while the metallic chrome separates.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CAN IT BE DONE?

IS THE PRINTERS' TRADE NOT A PAYING ONE?—INCLINATION OF MAN TO WISH FOR SOMETHING HE DOES NOT POSSESS—SEEK AND YOU WILL FIND—THE HOPOTERS' CASE—THE CAUSES OF THE EVIL: INEXPERIENCE, RECKLESSNESS, ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES, COMPETITION—HOW PRICES ARE RUINED—RECKLESS VILLAINS—UNCONSCIOUS SINNERS—A DEVICE FOR A REMEDY—MANNER OF PROCEEDING—A GOLDEN PRINCIPLE—WHY HAVE WE NO STANDARD RATES?—GATHER!—LIVE AND LET LIVE—THE REAL BREEDING PLACES OF LABOR TROUBLES—ABOLISH THE EVIL—CAN IT BE DONE?—TRY.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

"THERE isn't salt any more in the printing business," is a phrase one is apt to meet with every day in the week, nay, every hour of the day, if occasion, business or inclination brings one in contact with the "fellows of the black art." And it is not only the journeyman who begrudges his life's vocation of the reputation to be well able to support him who has chosen it as a means of support, it is also the man who has accumulated wealth and honor, and worldly property, so to say, "at the stone," who endeavors to belittle it. Now, as an excuse for such hearing, it may be mentioned that the general inclination of the masterpiece of creation, man, is dissatisfaction with any situation he may be in at the time being. He always wishes for things he does not possess. If his is a white horse, he wants a black one; if he is brought up as a carpenter he craves to be a locksmith; and the man who admits that he is satisfied with what he owns and what he is, may be counted a rara avis - a very rare bird indeed. But, setting aside this general craving for strange property, it must be admitted that in our case the man who deplores the low prices paid for printed matter in many instances, we may frankly admit, in most cases, is not quite in the wrong. But is it manly to cry, and hallo, and grumble, merely to be heard, without any attempt at relief? Certainly not. If it is actually true that many people do not pay the printer the full amount for value received, then there must be a screw loose some place, and I should think it would pay to look for it and tighten it.

I remember to have heard of a case in the mercantile line which may somewhat serve as an example, and is well worth repeating here: One of our largest importing houses imported some article through the custom house, and paid duty on it, selling the article again at a small profit in the United States. Shortly after this they found the same article on the market offered at a price which would not have covered the purchasing price and importing expenses. They were at once on the alert, and after satisfying themselves that the opposition firm bought in Europe at almost higher rates than their own buyer, and hardly believing that the former would consent to sell at a heavy loss without any apparent reason, they investigated the matter, and soon found that the article imported by the opposition firm was undervalued, or the cases containing the goods represented as inclosing some other material on which the duty was considerably lower. This discovery was made without the least noise, so quiet actually that the other firm found itself suddenly and unwarned in the dilemma to abandon the business or go to states' prison.

Our case is not exactly the same, but it may be accepted that something is wrong in Denmark. This, I believe, can be easily remedied as soon as the source of the evil is discovered.

Now, where are we to look for it! Ouite a number. the largest of the parties interested, as far as the master printers are concerned, have been accustomed during the last period to blame the volcanic state of the labor question for the deficiency in prosperity. They claim that the prices paid by customers are being reduced from day to day, while labor is at its highest. Looking at it from this point they are partly right. The prices paid for printed matter are in many cases ridiculously low. Quantity for nothing, is almost the demand the public makes upon the printer, and the printer who has no system takes the bait, and keeps busy without getting paid for it. If one would ask a printer to sell a piece of land he owns at a loss, he would turn a cold shoulder, while he is every day prepared to throw his labor, interest of capital invested and time away for nothing. When we look for the causes of ill-success in the printing business, we find, as a rule, one or more of the following named:

- 1. Lack of business knowledge and consequent miscalculation.
 - Recklessness.
 - 3. Adverse circumstances.

To these causes we may add the present overcrowding of small offices which flood the country, and the proprietors of which are satisfied to earn a scant living, in many cases hardly as much as they would earn as ordinary journeymen.

The first-named is pardonable, as the committant unconsciously deprives himself and those interested in his welfare of the advantages which are due to those who trusted in his capacity as a business man.

The second comes under the head of criminal actions. It is practiced by persons who establish themselves under circumstances and undersell in a manner which is evidently against all common sense, and visibly must bring ruin to them and all others interested in the concern. They live from their credit, and shut down as soon as this is cut off by indignant business friends. As a rule they go back to the rank of wage-workers, with as light a heart as they joined the ranks of the boss printers, not caring a "continental" for the ruin of a reputation, well satisfied with the opportunity they had to be for some time a "free man," as they are want to call him, who ofter labors under the most heart-aching, brain-straining circumstances, the conscious head of a printing office. It takes but little time for such irresponsible persons to show their true face value, a year at the utmost, perhaps, but still too long for the trade they are undermining, by recklessly offering goods at a price for which the honest printer cannot work. Luckily this disreputable class is not very numerous, and it is generally the pitiable knownothingism about office business of the newly-fledged boss printer to whom the underselling of goods and ruin of prices must be ascribed. Would these men understand what they are doing they would cease to do it. They have not yet the experience to calculate every expense item when estimating, and they find often to their

surprise that while they believe to be doing a prosperous business their bank account has considerably decreased at the end of the month.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the experience comes too late to do any practical good. It has been bought at the price of their hard-earned and carefully guarded savings (their personal loss), and what is worse, become far-reaching—has had its evil influence upon the entire branch of business, as it has made the public believe that they can buy at a rate which is actually not possible without entailing ruin, and it will demand still more failures before this public can be convinced that they have been paying less value than they received, and have ruined the dealers.

It is this class of unconscious sinners which calls for pity and help. To such I would suggest the following manner of bookkeeping. With the aid of such blanks they could see daily plain and clear what they were doing, and could at the end of one week reach the understanding that they are going down hill (if so), and could alter their system, and mend the weak spot.

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Rt	Light.	40	i	:	i	:		
	Rent	\$1 So	:	i		:		
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STATEMENT FOR AUGUST 22, 1887

The result of the above figures will at once show, even the most inexperienced in office work, if and where his business management fails to fulfill the conditions necessary

to insure success, and will also warn him in time from continuing on the path first chosen. It is unnecessary to give any further directions as to the way, for instance, how to obtain the true figures for the different sections of the blank. Date, name, and sales price can be drawn from the order book; cost of stock from the purchase book; all other expenses from the scrap journal, in which the entry is made as soon as the expense occurs; the cost of labor from the tickets which go with every job to the composing and pressroom, and which the foreman returns filled out at a specified time. The best manner is to fill the blank every evening after all other business is done, to add the column figures, and to the expense list that part of the monthly running expenses, such as pay of job compositors, foreman, and other workmen who are not working by the piece, bills for light, amount of fuel, rent, and such sundries as find no place under a special head, and belong to the day's expenses. Deducting the total sum of expenses from the gross amount of sales will show the true earnings of the day. If a loss is evident, it can be soon traced to its source by comparing the income section of the individual jobs with their respective expense columns. It is, as a rule, the time of the foreman, the office help and incidental expense sections which prove to be ruinous to the earnings of the firm. They are generally put in at too low a rate by the green man, or set aside altogether, in estimating and calculating. With the prescribed blanks before one's eye such errors are hardly possible. They will soon teach as a first principle that it is better to remain idle than to work below cost. The man whose presses run all day, and who, at the end of the ten hours, has earned nothing for himself, is worse off than the man who has worked one hour out of ten with some profit to himself.

Another drawback to success in our business is the unsteadiness of the prices in the different offices. If there are four lofts in one building, and in every loft a printing office, you may be sure to get in each office a different price on the same job.

Why not gather together, ye printers, appoint a committee, work out a tariff, and stick to it, and induce your paper dealers to refuse to sell any stock to parties who are not in the combination or who undersell the price. In making the tariff, take the average expense, and make the standard as low as possible and admissible, but don't forget that you want to make a living and a little more, and that your employés wish to do the same.

Many employing printers have met with cases in their business experience where customers have freely admitted, after being explained how much it costs to produce a certain job, that they are not paying the value, but that they can get the work from this or that firm at such a price, and don't intend to pay any more, respectively; that they are determined to rob you knowingly out of your earnings, and are entitled to it. Could such be the case if we had a general tariff, a tariff which allows us to earn a satisfactory living and pay satisfactory wages? The low prices asked for merchandise are, I believe, very often the original source of disagreement between capital and labor; and that the office and sales books of the firm are as frequently the breeding places of the troubles which occur as the

factory room and chapel meetings. Let us stamp the plague of competition an impossibility in a healthy country like ours; let the States lead the march of nations to heavenly satisfaction, and the members of the art preservative be in the foremost ranks of liberators from this social evil.

Can it be done? Let us try!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXXIV .-- BY S. W. FALLIS.

SIR E. J. BULWER commits a slight mistake in his edition of "England and the English," page 205, published in 1833, where he says, "This country may boast of having in Bewick of Newcastle brought wood engraving to perfection, and his pupil Harvey continues the profession with reputation."

The fact is, when this book was published, Harvey, though originally a wood engraver and pupil of Bewick, had for about eight years abandoned the profession, and devoted himself entirely to painting and drawing for copperplate and wood engravers.

Bernard Solomon whether a designer or engraver on wood, or both, is justly entitled to be ranked among the "Little Masters" in this branch of art. The cuts ascribed to him are usually of small size, and delicately executed but deficient in effect. He evidently did not comprehend the capabilities of the art of wood engraving, for in none of his cuts do we find well-contrasted blacks and whites, which, when judiciously handled, materially contribute to the excellence of a well-executed wood engraving, and the production of strong effective contrasts, as well as delicate graduations, is one of the great advantages of the art of wood engraving, and the engraver who neglects this advantage and labors to cut with mechanical niceness numerous delicate but meaningless lines may be, perhaps, a good mechanic, but not an artistic engraver.

In Solomon's cuts, and in fact most of the cuts engraved at Lyons about this period, are the meaningless results of this ineffective and injudicious labor. We see in them evidence of painstaking workmen but not of talented engravers.

From the time that a taste for these laboriously executed and meaningless ineffective little cuts began to prevail, the decline of wood engraving may find a date.

Instead of confining themselves to the legitimate boundaries of their own art, the wood engravers seem to have been desirous of imitating the delicacy of copperplate engraving, but fatally failed.

The scope and capabilities of wood engraving are vast, but, as in everything else, there is a limit, and impossibilities cannot be attained.

The book buyers of the period became tired of these tasteless and meaningless pretenses to pictorial illustration, and, as a consequence, wood engraving began to decline, as it had lost its supporters.

Large, well executed wood cuts engraved between 1580 and 1600 are comparatively scarce.

Bernard Solomon, or, as he is sometimes called, "Little Solomon," from the small size of his works, is said to have

been born in 1512, and the majority of cuts ascribed to him appear in works printed at Lyons between 1545 and 1580, and undoubtedly more books containing small cuts were printed in Lyons between the above years than in any town in Europe at the same period. Lyons seems to have been the headquarters for Scripture cuts, emblems and devices, but very few of the cuts of the period can be considered excellent either in execution or design. One of the principal publishers of the time was Jean de Tournes, and the excellence of his typographic display is worthy of special note. Most of the cuts published by him are engraved with neatness and precision.

The work entitled, "Quadrins Historiques de la Bible," with wood cuts, ascribed to Solomon, and printed at Lyons by Jean de Tournes, was undoubtedly suggested by "Holbein's Bible Cuts," first published by the brothers Frellon, in 1538. The first edition of the "Ouadrins" was published in octavo size, in 1550, and was reprinted several times in the succeeding twenty years. The edition of 1560 contained two hundred and twenty-nine cuts, with one hundred and seventy devoted to illustrating Exodus and Genesis. At the top of each is printed the reference to the chapter to which it relates. The composition of the cuts is exceptionally good, and most of them are engraved with neatness, but are devoid of effect. A smaller work, entitled "Figures du Nouveau Testament," with cuts evidently designed by the same person who designed the cuts for the "Quadrins," was also published by Jean de Tournes, about 1553. There are one hundred and four cuts in this work, but smaller in size than those in the "Quadrins." Several editions of this work were subsequently published.

Old engravings and paintings, illustrating manners and customs, are generally interesting, and on this account a set of large wood cuts designed by Peter Coeck, of Alost, in Flanders, is deserving of notice. The subject of these cuts is the manners and customs of the Turks, and the drawings were made on the spot by Coeck himself, who visited Turkey in 1533. These cuts, however, were not printed until 1553, three years after Coeck's decease. The set consists of seven cuts, oblong in shape, and folio in size; and are intended to be joined together, thus forming a continuous subject of illustration. The figures both on foot and horseback are designed with great spirit, but lack effect in contrasting relief, and the engraving is coarsely and indifferently executed. As the Turks in the sixteenth century were a formidable and secluded nation, their manners and customs were objects of great curiosity with other nations, and illustrations on the subject appear to have been in considerable demand at that period, for both in books and as single cuts they are comparatively numerous, and succeeding artists have availed themselves liberally of these early illustrations on the subject.

(To be continued.)

AN international exhibition is to be held in Brussels in 1888, bearing the somewhat comprehensive title of "Grand Concours International des Sciences et de l'Industrie." It will be worked on similar lines to the French exhibition to be held the following year.

DAVID BRUCE.

INVENTOR OF THE TYPE-CASTING MACHINE.

A TRUE benefactor to his race, a man to whom every printer and type founder of the present time is immeasurably indebted, is living, at the advanced age of eighty six years, in modest retirement at 182 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, New York. It is with great pleasure that we present to our readers a very satisfactory portrait of the venerable inventor of the type-casting machine, and record our opinion that among all men now living connected with the art preservative, as an art or industry, there is none so worthy of honor as Mr. David Bruce.

A patent for a type-casting machine was issued to David Bruce in 1836, again on March 17, 1838, and for a more perfect machine on November 6, 1846. Although previous to this there had been attempts to cast type by machines,

they had been unsuccessful, and type was still made in hand molds, the speed of which was twelve to fifteen a minute. The machine patented in 1834 is now used (with later improvements) by all American and nearly all foreign type founders, and is run by steampower as well as by hand, producing on an average one hundred types per minute. It is not our purpose to describe the machine, as the process of making type is or ought to be familiar to every intelligent printer, but the indisputable fact that but for this invention the type founders of the present day could not produce type in its present

perfection should be known and appreciated by all.

Its silent influence on mankind has been marvelous, but on this point we will quote from a letter from the inventor to the late Mr. Jas. M. Connor, of New York:

Of the machine—well, what of it? The mere renown of the invention has only this effect with me, as I trust with other inventors, the consciousness of having contributed something toward the advancement of the world's progress. The term "progress" was at one time as repulsive and unfamiliar to the ear as that of evolution is now, and yet they are both so well recognized by their trails that it would betray childishness to ignore them.

The world is apt to be forgetful of the past, and yet the world is replete with familiarized miracles. It is to be hoped that there are few so obtuse, so dull, so idiotically refined in intellect, as to ask, book in hand, Well, what has all this greasy, plebeian workshop business to do with the enjoyment of life? The pleasure-seeking lady or gentleman in their summer rambles, the millionaire, the traveler, the politician, the statesman, the historian, in short any searcher after education, cannot but be interested in any advance in those arts tending to the spread of knowledge. The reading public is rejoiced at the rapid multiplication of papers, books and periodicals through the agency of the modern primting press; but from whence came their type—these twenty-six

little symbols of our language? At the present day speed in the manufacture of type is as essential as speed in printing.

Mr. Bruce is a thoroughly practical type founder, having been a mold-maker, a justifier of matrices, and letter-cutter. In the latter capacity we owe to him the well-known series of Rimmed Shade, Title Expanded, Roman Extended, Ionic, Title, Secretary, and many others. The following highly interesting communication from the venerable inventor will, we are sure, be regarded by our readers with more interest than any words we can pen, although it is to be regretted that no fuller account of Mr. Bruce's career is at present obtainable:

MR. BRUCE'S LETTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1887.

Gentlemen,—I am now in my eighty-sixth year, and as modesty is the chief ornament of youth I must decline your invitation to write a synopsis of my life. In short it might be said my life differs very little from the routine of other inventors and projectors—always poising

between inflated hopes and blasting disappointments. But let me confine myself more particularly to the times about and preceding my invention.

In the year 1834 I cut myself loose from the firm of George Bruce & Co., of New York, of whom I had been one of the partners for two years, and retired to reside on my father's farm in New Jersey, on which I continued five years. It was my idea to construct, if possible, a machine capable of producing a more perfect type than was then being offered to the printer. The only machine type then being sold to them by Mr. Elihu White, was too porous and light to be satisfactory, ranging from twenty to twenty-five per cent lighter than hand-cast type, and which was urged as an inducement to the purchaser. (See Mr. White's specimens of those dates, 1834, 1840.)

Let it be fairly understood I was

by no means a pioneer in facilitating the casting of type by machinery. Mr. Edwin Starr, of Boston; Mr. George B. Lothian; my father; Messrs. Mann and Sturtevant; Mr. Wm. M. Johnson, and Mr. George F. Peterson, had all preceded me, but with little success.

My uncle, Mr. George Bruce, became purchaser of my No. 1 patent of 1836, and knowing my inventive idiosyncrasy he requested me, as a favor, that I should make him the first offer of purchase of any improvement I might subsequently invent. Hence the present machine was spurred into existence by his encouragement, and I might almost say for him. When finished, he was invited over to Brooklyn to give it an examination. Unfortunately he sent over his machinist, who saw it, but to suit his own views totally misrepresented its manifest superiority over all former machines, inasmuch as it had the capability of being driven, as now, by steam or other power, and with greater speed. Hence he rejected it without seeing it.

I assure you, gentlemen, that I was mortified and disappointed; but rallying, took the first opportunity to find for it a purchaser. Hence its first introduction in that very cautious, venerable and tasty type foundry in Boston—the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.

It is pleasant to look back upon the past fifty-three years and review my conflict with artists, type metal and type founders, and I may truly say that with one nameless exception my intercourse with these old typos has always been agreeable. Many have manifested their friend-



ship in various kindly ways, and Mr. Lawrence Johnson, type founder, of Philadelphia, in the procurement, without my knowledge, of a costly medal from the Franklin Institute of that place.

Truly yours, DAVID BRUCE.

Long may our venerable and talented friend live to enjoy his honors is the sincere desire of The Inland, PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NINE-HOUR LAW.

BY AUGUST DONATH.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the law passed at the late session of the International Typographical Union, the working day of members of the craft will soon consist of nine hours. The law is mandatory in those jurisdictions where sixty or more members are employed; so it will affect about all the cities of the land where unions exist. How best to carry into effect the beneficent law is now a subject of earnest debate with those who prefer to look before they leap, and it remains to be seen what the outcome will be. In some cities little opposition is expected, while in others smooth sailing is not so confidently looked for. The stumbling block, of course, will be the proposition to work the new schedule for the old wages, which is virtually an increase of one-ninth. And right here is the opportunity to show whether the alleged motives for the reduction of working hours is a sincere one. We have insisted for a number of years that the supply of craftsmen was larger than the need for their services, and the reduction of working hours was urged as the only means of meeting this issue. Thence, according to our statement, it is not an increase of pay that we desire, but our aim is to provide employment for those who now have none. If this is carried out as faithfully as it has been urged persistently, we believe there will be no serious difficulty encountered in enforcing the new law. Nine hours and eventually eight hours will become the standard, just as the days of old, from "sunrise to sunset," shrunk to the ten hours of the present. But if the demand is made to be paid the sum now stipulated for ten hours, for the shorter day of nine, all may not be smooth sailing.

I write these lines, then, for the purpose of urging upon our members the duty they owe to the unemployed - to find work for those willing hands that are now involuntarily idle. Remove this idle contingent, now standing on the street corners of our large cities, gazing wistfully at their more fortunate comrades, who enjoy the "boon" to toil hard and for many hours for just about as much as will keep an average-sized family, provided it has no extravagant habits. Remove these members from the street to the composing room, to the pressroom, to the foundry, and you will do yourself the greatest possible service, though it be for the present at the cost of one-tenth of your earnings. Self-denial is nothing new to the union printer. Neither has he yet to learn the satisfaction of sharing what he has with his less favored brother. And self-denial in this instance means, I believe it religiously, not only work for a larger number, but increased wages, as well as shorter hours, for all. This lesson is so old that it is hardly worth while to repeat it, and yet we have too many proofs that it is not generally remembered. Superabundance of a given

commodity depresses the price, while demand for it is sure to appreciate its value. It is certainly so with labor. conceed in employing the idle hundreds, and the one great menace to the success of every movement looking to the securing of higher wages or to the reduction of the hours of work, will be removed. I hope, then, that those of my brothers who will be engaged in this effort to secure nine hours as a day's work will be wise enough and unselfish enough to make a temporary sacrifice if the emergency seems to require it.

PRINTING DRY FROM ZINC.

In a recent issue, the Lithographische Rundschau has an important article on "Printing dry from Zinc." In the introduction the editor says that there are very few branches indeed which have so many secrets, recipes, and miraculous appliances as lithography and its allies. Many of them are offered for sale; when, however, the money is paid to the "inventor," it is found quite frequently that such recipes, etc., were known long ago. This has reference also to secret fluids and tinctures-"infallible," of course! - for which it is claimed that when a portion is mixed with the lithographic printing ink we are enabled to print dry from lithographic stone. It is well known that such fluids consist only of glycerine, and the "secret" certainly does enable one to print for some time without damping the stone, but with the result that it spoils the ink and makes the inking rollers slip. To print from stone without damping certainly has great advantages, provided it can be practically carried out. In 1885 there was a great deal said in reference to a new kind of lithographic composition roller, for which it was claimed that, by the use of a specially prepared kind of lithographic printing ink, one could print dry from stone. After a while, however, it was found that these composition rollers got out of order and out of shape; they became uneven, the inking could no longer be done in a solid manner, and it was not long before the rollers were out of order altogether. "It was strange," says the Lithographische Rundschau, "that this method of printing dry without damping was of more practical use in printing from a zinc plate than from stone. The uncertainty of the process kept us for a while from further experimenting, but we did not lose sight of it. Recently we had to print autographs which, being in editions of two hundred copies only, would not have been profitable had we printed them on a steam press. Hence, we printed them from zinc on the hand press without damping the zinc plate, and we succeeded wonderfully. This encouraged us to apply the same to better work, and our own practical experience convinced us that this method of printing dry from a zinc plate without damping is of a value which should by no means be underestimated." In order to give a practical proof of his experience in this matter Mr. Schlotke inserts in his paper a page printed (without damping) from zinc on the hand press. It is, indeed, a well printed page, in blue-black ink. In explanation he says: "We added to the blue-black ink some glycerine and a trifle of lard. Every practical printer will soon ascertain the correct proportion. We have no doubt that the same method of printing (without damping) from zinc will work also on a zincographic press."-The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal.

PIANO MADE FROM PAPER.

A piano is the latest article to be made out of paper. Says Chambers' Journal: "A beautiful musical instrument of this kind has latebeen an object of great curiosity to the connoisseurs and musical savants of Paris. The entire case is made of compressed paper, to which is given a hard surface and a cream-white, brilliant polish. The legs and sides are ornamented with arabesque and floral designs. The exterior, and as much of the interior as can be seen when the instrument is open, are covered with wreaths and medallions, painted in miniature by some of the leading artists of Paris. The tone of this instrument is said to be of excellent quality, though not loud. The broken, alternating character of piano music is replaced by a rich, full, continuous roll of sound, resembling that of the organ. Only two of these instruments have been made. One is still on exhibition; the other has been sold to the Duke of Devonshire,"



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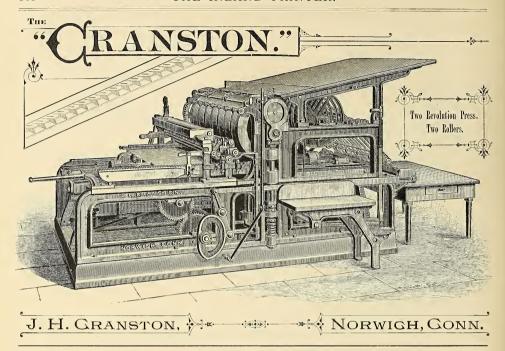
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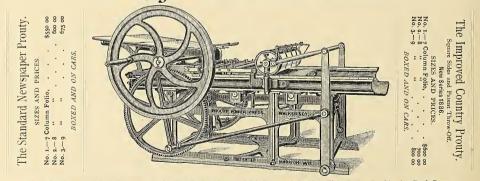
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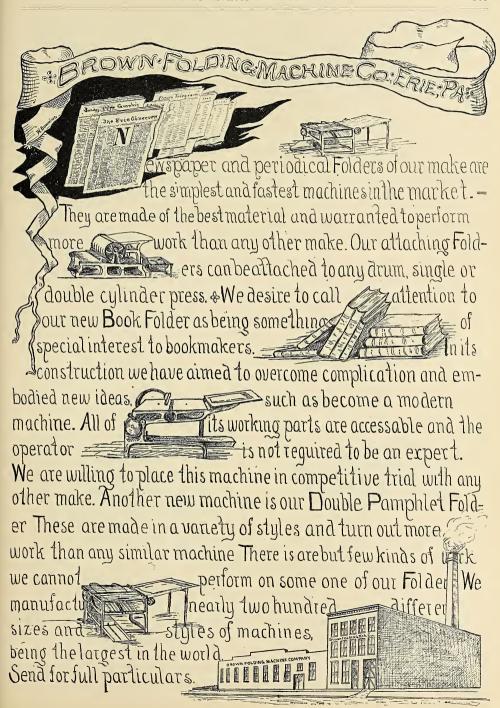


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THE INLAND PRINTER.

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column must be accompanied by cash.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

THERE is a case which will shortly come before the law courts of Great Britain, which may possess some interest to the publishers of the United States. The Edin burgh Scotsman reports that the proprietor of a certain journal has incurred a liability of many millions of pounds, according to the decision of the Inland Revenue Office. For some time past he has offered to pay \$500 to the heirs of any person killed in a railway accident who had a copy of the paper in his possession, and in one case the money was paid. This promise should mean a duty of one penny on every copy of the paper sold containing it. It is described as the issue of insurance policies without paying the duties. As stated, the case has been transferred to the courts of law.

IS THERE DANGER OF FOREST DEPLETION?

CINCE the utilization of wood for paper-making purposes, the question of the danger of ultimate denudation of our forests, unless prompt measures to prevent are at once initiated, is again commanding attention. The Boston Commercial Bulletin, which claims to have made a special study of the question, arrives at the complacent conclusion that the forest capacity of this country is too vast to yield to the ax, and thereupon attempts to read a lecture to those cranks and croakers who take a different view of the question, or refuse to accept its dictum as

Now, it strikes us we have read similar comforting assurances on other problems, which, unfortunately, did not pan out as predicted. A few years ago we were assured by the wiseacres, that the supply of whitefish and trout in our chain of inland seas was too vast to be materially affected by any efforts the fishermen might put forth. Yet what is the result today? The supply is one-half less than it was ten years ago, and steadily diminishing. On the Columbia river our salmon catchers, disregarding the warning and advice of those who knew, discarded the old, tried methods, and adopted the paddle, in the mistaken belief that the supply of salmon was too vast to be materially affected thereby, with what results? Runs in which, before its use, they were countless, are now comparatively deserted. We were told that the buffalo, which covered our prairies, were too vast in numbers to be decimated by the rifle of the hunter for many years to come, and yet today they are practically extinct. So with our small game, and this, too, the inevitable result of disregarding the plainest law of nature essential to their continued propagation. These examples could be multiplied by the score, but we have cited enough to answer our purpose.

Let the writer referred to, who takes such a roseate view of the situation, ascertain from those qualified to give the desired information, how long, even at the present rate of destruction -independent of our increasing demands and population—will it require to secure the practical annihilation of our wood supply, for, be it remembered, the utilization of wood fiber in paper making is only one demand, and a small one, too, among a score made on our resources - resources, too, which have taken centuries to accumulate. In other words, what is the ratio of increase to the ratio of destruction? A Michigan or any other well-informed lumberman would laugh at the individual who would repeat in his presence the statement that its pineries are comparatively inexhausted. On the contrary, he would tell you that their disappearance under present circumstances is simply a question of a few years at furthest, and that the striplings of the plains, upon which so much stress is laid, cannot take the place of the products of the primeval forest. A reference to the undeveloped resources of Alaska reminds us of a general calling on his reserves before the action has fairly commenced. Besides, a dependence on these resources for the purposes referred to is just as chimerical as is a dependence on Hudson Bay to furnish a channel of communication between Europe and America, these products being valuable just in proportion as they are available, accessible to market, or to transportation or manufacturing facilities. Besides, these exorbitant claims, even for Alaska, are fathered by rumor rather than by reliable testimony. It is true the mahogany of Honduras, the teak of India, and even the live oak of Canada are shipped to the uttermost ends of the earth, because each of them are specially adapted to a certain class of work, but the exorbitant cost of transportation precludes their use except for special purposes, for national use, or to be enjoyed by a comparatively favored few.

The truth is, and there is no use to disguise it, instead of husbanding our timber supply, as we should have done, we have proceeded on the principle that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Criminal carelessness and reckless extravagance have characterized our action in dealing with this, as they have in dealing with many other of our natural resources. We hold it is far better to take time by the forelock, and in season to adopt methods which will secure a supply equal to our growing demands, than, under a mantle of self-complacency, trust to a broken reed, and hug the delusion that "the forest capacity of this country is too vast to yield to the ax."

Since the foregoing was written, our attention has been called to a letter written by the Hon. Carter Harrison, recently on a visit to the Pacific coast. In referring to the vastness of its timber supply, he says:

Unfortunately, the people, while proud of their grand timber, seem to think it inexhaustible, and are each year burning, in sheer wantonness, a half century's supply. It is calculated that over a hundred square miles of forest will be burnt this year.

The lumbermen, who ought to regard the forests as their great wealth-producers, do not seem at all distressed at this terrible destruction, for they say the forest fires do not destroy the timber, but simply kill the trees; and that, after being killed, they make good timber for several years' consumption, while the loggers get the logs out much easier after the undergrowth has been burnt than before. This is a most selfish feeling, especially as it is known that if a forest is thoroughly burnt, young pines and cedars do not spring up for future forests. This is, at least I am told, the fact generally on the coast. It is the exception when young forests follow a fire.

DO NOT OVERDO IT.

THE recent awakening among the employing printers in many cities of the United States, and the discussions and expressions of opinion obtained at a number of the conferences held in regard to securing cooperative effort in adopting effective methods to put a stop to the senseless and suicidal competition which has too long prevailed, promises to be productive of beneficial results. We have justifiable grounds for asserting that a number of culprits who have heretofore indulged in this reprehensible practice—let us charitably suppose more from ignorance than design—have seen the error of their ways, have resolved to turn over a new leaf, and that henceforth it will be their endeavor at least to transact business on business principles. This is as it should be, and we are glad to be enabled to authentically chronicle the fact.

So far, so good; and while, as stated, in a large majority of cases the results will doubtless prove beneficial both to customer and printer, we fear there is a minority of no mean proportions, who, failing to recognize the true significance of the movement—the substitution of an

intelligent and methodical for a haphazard system, and that estimates should be based on and justified by positive data — will continue to stumble along in the same old rut, who will, in increasing prices, simply jump from Scylla to Charybdis. In the one instance the change shows the development of a healthy business feeling, in the other a blind acquiescence in others' requests. Men who simply raise their rates because Messrs. So and So have raised theirs, without comprehending the reason why, show both their incapacity and moral cowardice — and remind us of the antics of a flock of sheep which jump simply because the bell-wether leads the way.

Our attention has been called to this subject on account of several exorbitant estimates which have recently been furnished in this city, in which the stereotyped catchpenny "insurance-tax-rent" argument has been run into the ground. "My dear sir," said an indignant customer to a printer who had given him an estimate which he could neither justify nor explain, "this is the third or fourth time I have heard you make use of the same expression during the past week, and I tell you candidly that if the reckless estimates you have given your other customers, under the same plea, correspond with those you have given me, you would be enabled in less than twelve months to pay the taxes and insurance on every printing office in the city of Chicago." And what is true of this city is doubtless equally true of other cities.

Moral: Estimate; don't guess. By doing so you will neither wrong yourself nor your patrons.

THE PLAINT OF A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

THE following unique communication from a printer's devil explains itself. We publish it because our correspondent is the mouthpiece of a certain class who feel similarly aggrieved; and also because we desire to make even the "devil" feel that The Inland Printer is his friend—always willing to listen to his plaint, and advise him for his best interests:

August 3, 1887.

Dear Sir,—Last year I entered an office to learn the printing trade. At all other places where I had been working at different things, I was always learned how to do the thing I was to do before I was set to do it. But I find it is not so in a printing office, and the compositor here told me when he learned he was set doing most the same thing all the time, as I do here. I am learning my trade in a country office, where one is supposed to learn all the details of the business; but all the details I have learned so far, and I have been learning most a year now, is how to feed a press most of the time, and sweep floors and sift the ashes when the steam has been got up, and once in a very great while set up a job or distribute a little.

Now why cannot a devil be put on different kinds of work, especially in a country office, and not be kept on one kind of work all the time, for the benefit of the owner and not for the devil. Please put this in one of your columns and publish answer there if you think it worth while and can spare the room.

Now that we have given our young friend the privilege of stating his grievance or series of grievances, in his own way, let us briefly investigate their merits. According to his own confession although he has been at the business less than a year, he has in that time learned to feed a press, to distribute and even to set up a job, and consequently knows more than most city apprentices in printing offices do in

the same length of time. He seems to forget it is a part of a boy's business to do the menial work that he has been required to do - in fact, that he was hired for that purpose. How, for example, would it look to see the proprietor sweeping out, the pressman sifting the ashes, the compositor playing errand boy, and the apprentice setting up a job? We are afraid he is like a good many other youths of the period, a little too premature, too impatient of restraint. The fact that he has already been "working at different things," and abandoned all of them, seems to confirm this suspicion.

As it will require four or five years to complete his apprenticeship, that is if he intends to become a proficient in his trade, even after which he can continue to learn something every day of his life, it would be a rather irksome task to attempt to teach him the printing business before he commenced it. Experience, the best teacher, will convince him that he must ultimately depend in a great measure on his own exertions, and that the desired information can only be acquired by years of patient study and attention.

As he grows older, his services will become more valuable, his opportunities to learn his trade multiplied, his recompense correspondingly increased, and someone else will be required to take his place as ashes sifter, press feeder or errand boy; and when he gets to be a man, and becomes proprietor of a printing office - as we trust he will some day - he will look back with complacency on the year he served as printer's devil, as well-spent time, and strenuously insist, when complaints similar to his own are made, that employers have some rights which even an apprentice is bound to respect.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOOK COMPOSITOR.

PHERE is no class of men connected with the printing business whose interests are so frequently overlooked by their fellow craftsmen as the book compositors. Although occupying a responsible, representative position, in which good work is invariably expected and, in wellconducted offices, exacted, it is seldom that their claims are taken into consideration. No matter whether an increase or reduction in wages, or change of hours is contemplated, neither their views nor their interests, as a rule, are consulted. This is applicable to the action of news and job compositors alike, who seem to regard them as hybrids, though we have never been able to furnish or to learn that others can furnish a rational excuse for such assumption or neglect.

We have lately heard so much about the deterioration of book composition, and the difficulty to secure thoroughly qualified printers for this class of work, that it may not be amiss to inquire into the reasons which have brought such a state of affairs about.

1. Let us briefly glance at the rules governing the employés in other branches of the business. The job compositor has his regular hours and his remuneration. Ten hours, at present, constitute a day's work, and he is paid accordingly. The newspaper compositor commences like clockwork, and stops operations at an hour established by law or custom. No such privilege, however, is the book compositor's. In many establishments, and in many cities, he is frequently bolstered with hope, until hope deferred makes the heart sick. He is told to wait, till forbearance ceases to be a virtue. He is requested to be on hand at a certain time, yet he has no guarantee that copy, type or proofs will be in waiting for him. He may hang around an hour, five hours, or a day, and go home as wise as he came, but he has waited at his own expense, and no one is expected to reimburse him therefor.

2. The character of the work should also be taken into consideration. In the bookroom obligations are imposed to which the news compositor is a stranger. In fact, spacing, which in the newspaper would be deemed not only admissible but proper, would not be tolerated an hour on book or magazine work, and if it were attempted, the result would be, the man to whom was assigned the task of correcting would prefer to reset it, and yet in nine cases out of ten the painstaking compositor receives from five to ten cents less per thousand ems than the rusher on a morning or afternoon paper. Again, the work in a bookroom is frequently of a technical character, requiring as much intelligence as that possessed by a proofreader, engaged at which the slouch or ignoramus feels like a fish out of water. Yet there is little incentive for the printer possessing the necessary qualifications to engage therein, as leaded agate or nonpareil at fifty cents per thousand is certainly a more enticing bait than solid long primer at forty. In the one case, quality not quantity is the desideratum. In the other, no such requirement is demanded. Is it any wonder then that under these circumstances a majority of the most skilled compositors forsake the book for the news room, preferring recompense to honor. Of course we are referring to the average office and the average union, and not to some particular locations where bookwork is a specialty. We have omitted to refer to the qualifications of a "make-up," because in the larger offices this is now considered a "specialty," rather than an essential, as formerly.

In conclusion, we ask if it is not time that the rights and interests of this body of men should be recognized; that qualification should be rewarded, and that some one should say a good word for the "under dog in the fight."

AN AMATEUR'S CLAIM,

WE were somewhat amused on receiving a few days ago a marked copy of the Para Co at Adams, Massachusetts, containing the following modest pretension:

As we have watched with some curiosity the progress of the discussion between Messrs. Heislein and Carter in regard to the ridicule of the work of amateur printers, by the Inland Printer, we are tempted to make a few remarks. Mr. Heislein says: "Of 100 papers printed by amateurs, 90 are barely readable." We beg to differ from him in that opinion. The majority of amateur papers present a typographical appearance equal to that of the average professional newspaper-which however is not saying much-and a number of amateur papers printed by amateurs, present a typographical appearance equal to the Inland Printer or the Century. Among the latter, we cite: The Palladium, Boy's Herald, Dowagiac News, Juvens Vade Mecum, Microgram and a number of others. Deny that if you can, Mr. Heislein? It cannot be gainsaid that some of the work turned out by amateur printers is

botchy, but these few specimens should not be shown up as specimens of the work done by amateur printers in general. The Inland Printer is blinded by prejudice ditto Mr. Heislein. The amateur printer can compete successfully with the professional, and that is the reason, and the only reason, that the latter is desirous of stamping out the amateur. Now the Inland Printer has got such a valuable ally as Mr. Heislein, we expect every amateur printer will soon give up the ghost—and the printing business.

The punctuation and uniformity which characterize the above will convince every printer, of course, that this youthful genius is correct in his assertions. But if the above is not sufficient, the following lines, clipped from his journal, and given verbatim et literatim, will probably be accepted as corroborative testimony:

W. E. BALDWIN, - EDITOR

& PRINTER. ADAMS, MASS.

Subscription: 25 cents per year. Advertisments: 30 cents per inch Will exchange with all.

Entered at the post office at Adams, Mass. a second class mail matter.

In the above seven lines, it will be observed, there are twelve gross and inexcusable blunders, for making which even an apprentice would be very apt to get his ears pulled, and yet this senseless little ninny has the ignorant audacity to compare a class of amateur abortions, of which his so-called journal is a type, and which bear the same relationship to a newspaper proper as Barnum's "What Is It" does to the human race - with such a model publication as the Century. Bah! Now, sonny, let us ask you what is your opinion worth, who cares for it or who accepts it? You are talking about something vou know nothing at all about, and remind us of a little anecdote told of an oldtime Chicago justice, in rendering his first decision. "The opinion of this coort is," said his honor, "there is no law, human or divine, to prevent a man or boy making a d-d fool of himself, if he wants to." In the face of these statements, the following claim-printed in a prominent position, will, perhaps, be accepted with a good deal of misgiving:

165 Send for Estimates. Special attention paid to proof-reading and general make-up.

Та, Та.

WANTED-A PAPER MILL.

UNDER this caption, the *Neat Printer*, published at San Antonio, Texas, calls attention to the splendid opening which Texas affords for the establishment of a paper mill. It has five hundred daily and weekly newspapers, and yet not a pound of paper is manufactured within its limits. The raw material for paper making (ijitle, arborescent yucca, and the fiber of the prickly-pear cactus) abounds, and the only expense necessary to secure it is the gathering. It says:

Show the Mexican moosey what you want, tell him the number of tons you require, and he will pile an odorous pyramid of material in your yard the sight of which will banish from your memory the vile Palermo rags which you were wont to handle. Through our city flows a water-power—the San Antonio river—equal to that of Fall river, twenty-five miles west, another, the Medina river, and a little farther

east still another, the Comal and Guadalupe—all three in the center of a country where the raw material grows spontaneously. Coal and wood are abundant and cheap, in fact if there is money in any southern investment today, it is in a paper mill here in San Antonio. Should a stock company be formed there will be no trouble in disposing of shares to scores of newspapers in our state, and orders from here which are now divided among a score or more mills in the North would be sent to support the local enterprise.

It also well says that if all the American capital invested outside this country in wild cat mining schemes was invested in *bona fide* industries, such as referred to, the investment would prove a much more profitable one. We join in the hope that some manufacturer who reads this will make due inquiries regarding the advantages of this location for such an industry, as we are fully satisfied such investigation, by the proper party, will result in the establishment of the desired enterprise.

A GOOD TIME TO COMMENCE.

THE present issue concludes the fourth volume of The Inland Printer. To those who intend adding their names to its subscription list the present is an excellent time to forward them, affording as it does an excellent opportunity to begin at the commencement of a new volume; and, certain it is, no printer, employer or employé can invest \$2\$ to better advantage, as each issue is alone well worth the price of a year's subscription.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

WE return our sincere thanks to the secretaries of the various local unions who have promptly furnished us with the state of trade in their several localities, accompanied with items of special interest, which will be found under the above heading. In future we propose to make these reports one of the special features of The Inland Printer.

T is stated on what will be considered good authority, the London *Printers' Register*, that Miller & Richards, British type founders, recently declined to execute an order to be cast to the American point system. So much the worse for Miller & Richards. A few more such refusals, and English printers will be very apt to give their patronage to those who can and will fill their orders.

A NEW invention called the Telantograph is being exhibited in Paris, by means of which copy can be reproduced by telegraph on any kind of document in the hand-writing of the sender. The first experiments have given most satisfactory results.

AN IMPROVED PASTE.

The following is a German formula for making a liquid paste or glue from starch and acid: Place five pounds of potato starch in six pounds of water, and add a quarter of a pound of pure nitric acid. Keep it in a warm place, stirring frequently for forty-eight hours. Then boil the mixture until it forms a thick and translucent substance. Dilute with water, if necessary, and filter through a thick cloth. Another paste is made from sugar and gum arabic. Dissolve five pounds of gum arabic and one pound of sugar in five pounds of water, add one ounce of nitric acid and heat to boiling; then mix the above with the starch paste. The resultant paste is liquid, does not mold, and dries on paper with a gloss. It is useful for labels, wrappers, and fine bookbinders' use.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WORK AND WORRY.

BY HUGH WALLACE.

TERE we have two distinct terms, but presenting very different significations, and yet, no doubt for some palpable reason, they are always to be found in each other's company, and would therefore appear indissoluble. To some, in the logic of events, this incongruity may appear somewhat marvelous, and certain it is strange indeed, at first sight, that two such opposing elements, having such different bearings, should present such an intimate relationship. Still the reason is obvious. Work is but to exert one's self for a purpose, and, at best, the effort to an end. Worry, again, resolves itself into many phases, but results in a great measure from that work not being faithfully and accurately carried out. The one term is thus almost contingent upon the existence of the other. Truth and falsehood, the one the embodiment of the veracity of man and the other the counterfeit of that veracity, have always existed; so has work and worry, with all of the ennobling tendencies of the one and the harassing results of the other.

Work is elevating in its tendency and character, and is the promoter and grand ideal of the human race. It forms the true and only basis on which all commerce should be conducted, for it always and justly renders value for value received, and beyond that principle, under no conditions, should any man travel. Work in itself is alike honorable and beneficial. It produces a healthy and vigorous state of society, and renders a people conspicuous for their industry, integrity, and honesty of purpose. The mechanic at his anvil, the accountant at his ledger, the merchant at his desk, and the manufacturer in the whirl of his daily life, as well as the solicitor in the judicial calm of his library, the statesman in the discharge of his important functions to the people, the banker in control of his money bags, and the preacher of revelation in his fervent and earnest exhortations, are all indicative of the perseverance and character of the American people. They are indeed a nation of workers, and hard workers, too. They were born in the harness, and stick to it with the resolution of free men. Hard work has never hurt one of them, but rather on the contrary prompts them to renewed vigor, and the consequent attainment of higher objects in life.

Indeed, it is argued that hard work, and brain work at that, provided that a proper equilibrium be maintained between mind and body, can hurt no man, and we believe it. The brain is the toughest organ in the human system, and work under favorable conditions seldom hurts, and indeed it is almost impossible for a man in the prime of life to work too hard. This is no random assertion, but is based upon history and experience. Hard work is the keynote to longevity and good health. The English and American judges live longer than any other class of men. We have not the statistics before us, but if we remember aright, the race for longevity lies between them and the clergy, and as a rule they live to a ripe old age, and they are, and have been all their lives long, the hardest brain workers on the face of the earth. It is so with the merchant and every other class who earn their bread by their thinking powers. They work on an average fourteen hours a day, and succeed, and they grow healthier and stronger all the time. Hard work, therefore, is their hope and strength.

Worry again wears another aspect, and has quite a different tendency. Work builds up. Worry pulls down. It is disintegrating in its effect, and does not possess one single quality that would recommend it to even the most charitable. And yet it is peculiar what a charm so many people have for the little word in all its tormenting details and groveling results. If things are going smoothly and well, these people will make a fuss over some fancied wrong, and worry and excite themselves to sickness over matters that can be of no earthly benefit to either themselves or anybody else. Opposition is imbedded in their nature, and would seem to be part and parcel of their existence. If it is not the hot weather, it is something else. Worry with them is chronic, and there is positively no hope for the incessant grumbler; no human agency can help him. He must either be wiped out or permitted to descend the stream of life as best he can. It may be just as well for him to expend his venom on the weather as anything else. If he were not criticising the actions of the Great Architect, he might be worrying over his poor country cousins on their extreme poverty. Let him growl, and perhaps the heavy, hot weather may sweat the venom out of him.

Worrying, though, is peculiar to the human character, and evinces itself in many ways. For example: On a late occasion the great scientist, Sir William Thompson, stated in a lecture delivered before the Royal Institute of London, "that the time would come when the sun would not emit enough heat to maintain life on this globe." The excitable Londoners were dumbfounded! Numerous were their queries, and great their consternation as to what they were going to do when the sun went out of the heating business. Sir William had said so, and that was enough. They were impatient, and could not wait for the context. Later on. but not before any amount of worry had been occasioned, they were informed "that the cooling process would not take place for at least ten millions of years." There was no question here for the people to worry about, and yet it is not any more absurd to anticipate evils that are ten millions of years distant than to anticipate those that have no existence at all.

Worry yet is of evil effect, and is answerable for many grave consequences. It is a canker worm that forever gnaws at the vitals of the human system, and in a single year fills more graves than ever any pestilence has done since the days of the flood. It has used up men of letters and distinction in every land, and in every department of life. The astute diplomat, the brilliant educationist, the pure-minded patriot, the wily politician, the silver-tongued orator, the skilled mechanic, the enterprising manufacturer and the princely merchant, have all fallen a prey to its deadly snares. Few men, indeed, can defy worry, and escape from the grasp of this unerring strategist. It is ever on the alert, and never fails in its mark to strike at the weakest points. It has, however, not been entirely successful. Some few men have withstood its withering blasts, and have escaped unscathed from the vials of its wrath. Gladstone has, and the man who tries to worry him often regrets he has done so; and Henry Ward Beecher went through an ordeal that would have killed almost any man but himself.

The history of our country, and even of our own city, in the very trades that we represent, abounds with signal illustrations of men who have successfully defied worry, and who have, as a consequence, been of immense service to the state, by their quiet plodding methods, in building up and consolidating large mercantile and manufacturing industries that have commanded the homage and respect of the civilized world.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ALLEN ROTARY PRESS.

PATENTED 1867-68.

ABOUT twenty years ago, Edwin Allen, to whom by some has erroneously been attributed the invention of wood type, owing to the fact that he made improvements

in the construction of the machinery employed in its manufacture, perfected, patented and introduced the printing press bearing his name. His object was the construction of a printing press intended more particularly for the printing of envelopes, business tags and labels at a high rate of speed, say from four thousand to five thousand per hour, and this he accomplished by a radical change in the construction of a cylinder press and the substitution of a lower cylinder to carry the form for a flat bed usually employed.

The machine consisted of an impression cylinder provided with nippers to receive the sheet to be printed from the feed-table, below which was placed a cylinder having a portion of its periphery planed down flat to form a bed for the reception of the form, and a second portion of its periphery likewise flattened to form an ink-distributing surface. These cylinders were geared together by a series of racks, E and F, and traveled in harmony, the cylinders

racks, E and F, and traveled in harmony, the cylinders being so positioned relatively to each other in the frame of the machine that the concave portion of cylinder A should, at the proper time, be brought opposite the flattened portion of cylinder B upon

which the form was placed, and thus the sheet carried into the machine upon this cylinder A should receive its impression from the form secured upon cylinder B.

The smallest cylinders in accordance with the size of

the job to be printed were chosen, and the reader will observe how, under these circumstances, it was possible to turn out printing at a high rate of speed.

The cut below gives a fair view of the construction and combination of these cylinders. The inking apparatus consisted of a fountain placed at the rear of the machine, from which a composition roller received a supply of ink and imparted it to the flattened portion of cylinder B, intended to receive it as it revolved, and this in turn supplied three rollers, placed at the forward end of the machine, with ink, to be by them supplied to the form.

The machine at the time of its introduction excited considerable attention from its peculiarity of construction, and provoked some discussion among press builders of twenty years ago, as to the correctness of the mechanical principles involved in its construction. A large sale of this particular machine followed its introduction, and why its manufacture was discontinued is not known, for, at the present writing, the machine is highly esteemed for

the purposes for which it was intended, and there would probably be little difficulty in finding a purchaser for a second-hand "Allen Rotary" in fair working order.

The machine was built in three sizes, 4 by 6, 6 by 9 and 9 by 14, inside chase. In the two former sizes, the printed sheet was delivered from the impression cylinder to a series of supplemental nippers placed above the ink fountain, and in the larger size a fly and fly-board were employed, placed also above the ink fountain.

Lately, we understand, an attempt has been made to revive the machine, by building it with an automatic feed, but the price asked is considered too high, in view of the fact that the envelope makers have to print the "return address" at a low figure, in competition with the government prepaid envelopes: fifteen cents a thousand, in lots of

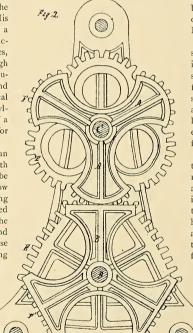
two thousand, being about the price charged, subject, of course,

to a reduction if larger lots of envelopes are called for.

Mr. Allen is still living at Norwich, Connecticut, and is carrying on there a large business in the printing of labels for cotton and silk spools.

His machine is here

referred to by us on account of the elements of originality it presented, and also as being the first machine for the purpose intended, capable of doing the work at a high rate of speed.



PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS.

ADDRESS OF MR. C. W. CRUTSINGER BEFORE THE MISSOURI PRESS

(Concluded.)

Rollers which have been properly cared for will never require sponging, and they only require it when, from want of care, the moisture or suction has been allowed to dry out from the surface. As all the other materials of which rollers are compounded are much more soluble in water than the glue, sponging, while it wets the glue and makes it sticky, thus giving the roller suction, dissolves out the glycerine, saccharine matter, etc., and leaves a surface of glue alone, which, when dried, becomes smooth, hard and glossy, with no suction whatever. Should rollers be found to be dry upon their surface, if they are put in a tight closet or box, and a pan of boiling water be set below them some distance and left over night, the rollers will absorb sufficient moisture from the steam-laden air to give them the requisite amount of suction, without the certainty of dissolving out any of the other materials of which they are made, as would be the case if sponging were resorted to. The rollers having acquired the proper suction by this treatment, it would be well to cover them with the coating of ink and oil, to prevent further

The temperature of a pressroom should never be allowed to go below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, day or night, and seventy degrees is a better working temperature. If allowed to go much below this the rollers become hard, the ink is stiff and impossible to distribute properly, and type and presses become chilled, and a rousing good fire fails to put things in good working order in less than two or three hours; all of which time is a dead loss if machinery is stopped, and more still if attempts are made to run, as good work cannot then be done, and materials are bound to be destroyed and wasted.

There are many more points upon which I could touch did time permit, such as setting of rollers, inks, make-ready, packing, makeshifts, etc., and if there are any points upon which you gentlemen desire information, and which you suspect me of being possessed, I would be glad to give it you right now, unless it would occupy too much time; and if so would be glad to meet as many of you as choose, privately, and give you such information as I possess, to the best of my ability.

[The appended questions and answers will be found of as much interest as the matter contained in the address proper.]

- Q. Suppose rollers have been neglected and have become sticky and refuse to take ink, what can be done with them?
- A. If rollers are fairly solid, clean them with oil, as per directions given before. Let down or reduce your ink with a mixture of about six parts turpentine and one part Japan dryer, till it is thin enough for the rollers to carry it. If, in order to accomplish this result, the ink has been reduced low enough to lose color, rub up a little steel or bronzeblue with it, to bring up the color.

For colored inks I would use more dryer and less turpentine for a reducer.

If you are using machine rollers which are very soft and rotten upon the surface, I would, after cleaning them with oil, absorb the moisture out of their surface with powdered talc, or French chalk, to which a small quantity of powdered boracic acid has been added; the latter is used as an antiseptic to stop the rotting of the glue in the surface of the rollers. An alcoholic solution of shellac, to which some oil has been added, is said to be a good coating for sticky or green rollers. Mr. Worthage, of St. Louis, also manufactures an article for the purpose, which is highly recommended. Having neither tried the article practically, nor having analyzed it, I cannot say anything, authoritatively, in relation to its merits.

- Q. How about using inkoleum for that purpose?
- A. Petroleum would have been a more proper name for it. My analysis of inkoleum tells me it is a good grade of kerosene oil, the odor of which is masked with a little ether and oil of peppergrass.

Fifty cents is a good paying price at which to sell three or four ounces of coal oil, but then you get a good bottle with a cork in it, a nice label, and a beautiful name thrown in.

- Q. How can I get dry ink off of a roller?
- A. Linseed oil varnish is the foundation of inks, and any solvent of linseed oil varnish will take off the dry ink, but I do not know of any rapid solvent. You may be able to scrape it off. Hot lye will dissolve the varnish and probably injure the roller. The best thing to do is not to let the ink dry upon your roller. Follow the advice given you in relation to loosening up ink with oil.
- Q. You told us about the principal materials used in making roller composition, but you did not tell us how to make rollers?
- A. It was not my intention to tell you how to make rollers, but if any of you want such information, to the end of enabling you to better use and care for your rollers, I will willingly and gladly impart such information, and take you to my kettles, show you how my compositions are made, and explain the reasons for using the materials. The greatest secret, if such it be called, is to know what is required for the different classes of work, and for different sections and how to make it; and I hold that to be a good roller-maker requires that the person be a good printer. A bare formula does not impart such information. A machinist might give me the most minute written directions how to center and turn up a pulley, but the probabilities are I would make a complete failure of it, if I went to the lathe and undertook to follow his directions, until practice had made me intimate with the materials and took.
 - Q. What causes rollers to run down or melt on the press?
- A. Friction. If they run down over the form, they are set down too hard upon it. If they let go all along their length, they are set too hard on the distributing cylinder, and if you find a pair of new rollers give way on the end it is evidence that you have forgotten to loosen the brackets on that side of the press, and that side of the press is usually against the wall and invariably on the other side from the feeder. I have never seen a case of run-down rollers the cause of which could be traced to the quality of the composition of which they were made.
 - Q. How long should rollers last?
- A. The life of a roller depends greatly upon the time of year it is made, the amount of work it is required to do, and the care taken of it; which gives a range of from a week to five or six years as the life of a roller.
- Q. The rollers that came with my press have cracked from one end to the other. Is it the fault of the treatment I have given them?
- A. Not likely. The press builders do not usually send out a first-class article of rollers with their presses, and it is more than likely that your trouble is owing to the inferior quality of composition used in the construction of the roller. Remember that low-priced composition is not generally the cheapest.
- Q. I have a trouble with my Cottrell press. When printing my paper, there is a blurred streak clear across the sheet. How can I overcome this?
- A. You will probably find upon examination that there is too much packing upon your cylinder, in consequence of which you have raised so that its gear-wheel does not mesh solidly with the intermediate gear wheel. Take off as much of the packing as necessary, and lower your cylinder, then set your bearers right; possibly the cylinder gear and intermediate are worn; then have an eccentric pin made for the intermediate, and throw it further in till it meshes solidly with the gear-wheel on the cylinder. When the blur is on the edge of the sheet it is probable that the springs which assist in reversing the motion of the bed are too weak, and need renewing or tightening up.
- Q. I sometimes have trouble in distributing ink on the disk of my Gordon press; the rollers seem to run over it without taking hold.
- A. Your press has not sufficient distributing surface to enable it to break up the ink properly. Heavy ink should always be broken or rubbed up with a spatula or brayer before putting on a disk-distributing press.
- Q. The distributing rollers on my Campbell press pull to pieces badly on the ends. How can I remedy this?
- A. Your distributing, or angle rollers, as they are usually called, require very accurate setting, especially when new and tender. When the corner of the plate strikes the end of the roller, if it is not set exceedingly light, the whole roller is lifted and rotated by the power applied to possibly less than six inches of the composition—a strain

which it cannot stand. Again, some persons in running a small form which does not cover the whole length of the bed of the press, only turn on the ink along the line of the form, thus allowing the rollers to run dry at the ends on the plate, creating considerable heat, weakening the composition and rendering it less able to stand the strain. If you do not wish to run ink on the plate, put a little oil on it.

Q. Which is the best and cheapest material for blocking billheads and letter-heads?

A. Were it not for the suggestion of a polecat's funeral and the overripeness of the corpse, I would prefer the Eureka Tablet Composition. It is liquid and makes a good elastic tablet. It is made of one part gutta-percha dissolved in from four to six parts of carbon bi-sulphide, the vapor of which is both offensive and unhealthy. There is no good liquid elastic compound in the market. The elastic tablet glue which I manufacture is made something like roller composition, and makes the best tablet of anything I have ever seen, but the objection to it is that it must be melted and flowed on with a brush while hot. I have some large customers who have tried everything, and give mine the preference, while others prefer to put up with the disagreeable odor and unhealthy vapor of the carbon bi-sulphide.

IN THE JOB COMPOSING ROOM.

Artists are proverbially a difficult class of people to manage, with little regard for the commercial aspect of their calling, so long as they attain their artistic ends. All job compositors are, or should be, artists, and that they are no exception to their class the employing printer too often learns, when he finds that a common everyday billhead, which he figured could be set in two hours, has taken the artist who set it (very handsomely, too,) just four hours; or when a very matter-of-fact cireular shows up several hours after it was promised, fairly groaning under the weight of combination borders, lavished on it by a genius who saw a chance to "spread himself." Of course, the average customer likes (but won't pay extra for) that sort of thing, and the average artist considers himself entitled to an increased stipend in consideration of his efforts to put as much work into the job as it will stand. Many employers, even, appreciate such artistic efforts, and yet wonder why there is no profit in the composing room. There is misdirected talent and energy in a job office where "art" is practiced at the expense of the employer. How would it strike the printer if he had a cylinder press, with brains and artistic longings strong enough to enable it to insist on using \$2 ink on a poster, because "it looks better, you know," and "good work pays the best."

The artistic temperament of job comps crops out strongly, when the "enterprising" employer buys some new job type. With one impulse, all the compositors strive to be the first to lug it into the work in hand, no matter what it is, regardless of good taste, sometimes, but always regardless of economy. This is natural, but it is injurious to the interest of the employer, and it is disastrous to the utility of the type as a novelty or luxury, and too soon the edge of the novelty, the edge of the type, and the edge of the profit is gone. When we stuck type we always did it, and we don't blame the compositors, because few human beings ever learn the lesson that they could be commended more often for what they refrain from doing, than for what they do.

We have read of a celebrated painter, who, being at one time too poor to buy furniture, painted on the walls of his cottage the finest furniture, upholsteries and draperies he could imagine, and revelled in luxuries (?) while wanting the common necessaries of life. We have found the counterpart to this luxurious cottage in many job printing offices. The artists in them revel in a profusion of fancy type and borders, and when they set up a job their ideas had no difficulty whatever in evolving themselves, but all their inventiveness and energy is required to evolve enough leads, quads, spaces, reglet and furniture to sustain the beautiful lines in their proper positions. The line is set, and then the comp pulls out a dozen cases to find spaces enough to justify it, or has to untie a form to get leads, or throw in a fat job to get quads, until finally the job is nicely set, satisfactorily delivered, and paid for at the price agreed on, and the printer feels that he has done his duty well, and at the end of the month he will tell you there is no money in the printing business, because Smith, Jones and Brown are cutting prices, and actually doing work for less than he can buy the paper for! Perhaps they are, but that is no reason why he should oblige his men to waste hours in setting the job he did secure, just because he had spent his money on luxuries, and couldn't afford the necessities.

When an employing printer estimates that a job will consume a certain time, and he knows it can be done in that time, the compositor should be instructed to do it in that time, or quicker, and avoid unnecessary elaboration. If an ornate or particularly nice job is paid for, then by all means let the compositor take plenty of time to do it, but the average, ordinary run of work should be done well, quickly, neadly, and without striving after "effect." Do good work always, but do it with some regard to propriety. Don't waste your sweetness on a butcher's card or a simple business announcement. If your compositor cannot discriminate, dictate the type it is to be set in yourself. He will not like it, but you will perhaps be able to soothe his feelings by increasing his pay out of your increased profit.

Material wears out too quickly in the jobroom, especially the more expensive type, and this will always be an evil where every style of type is open to free use by every good, bad and indifferent compositor in your employ. Our theory is, that scripts, borders, fancy rules, and all delicate letters should be kept in cabinets apart, and only a select few of your men allowed to use them, and then only on such work as will afford a proper extra return for such material. This plan would preserve the novelty of new faces in your work, preserve the type, and compel your average work to be executed with good, durable type. Cutting of brass rule should be done only by permission of the foreman, and all dotted and single brass rule, at least, should be labor-saving. It is easier for the compositor to cut what rule he wants from strips, but it does not pay. Leads, slugs, furniture should be abundant, and all laborsaving. These articles are all cheap-cheaper than time, every time, and for fear we are encroaching too much on the time of our readers, who have followed us so far, we end, by hoping that not one of them ean honestly convict himself of expeeting his men to do good work in quick time without an ample supply of material, or of employing artists of such unrestrained artistic tendencies as will prevent them from remembering that we are all in business to make a dollar .--II. L. B. in Printers' Review.

RULING TISSUE PAPER.

Ruling light papers-such as tissue paper-is a process which cannot be properly carried through upon the ordinary ruling machines on account of the liability to erimp and gather under the pens, thus causing irregular or imperfeet lines. It is intended also to so rule the paper that the lines as they are drawn may strike through the substance of the paper and thus present both surfaces of the finished sheet alike, and further, to rule the paper in a continuous sheet as it is delivered from the paper-making machine. The paper is first drawn directly, under tension, over a roller or mandril, and from thence over a felt-covered roller, which revolves in a trough containing a solution of saccharine matter and ox-gall, by which it is moistened, so as to put it in proper condition to receive the ink. From the roller it passes under a brush roller, having its periphery armed with bristles and traveling in a direction opposite to the line of travel of the paper. The office of this roller is to smooth out the wrinkles from the paper caused by the moistening operation. The paper then passes to a drying roller, and, on its way there, to below the ruling pens, which are supported and supplied with ink in the same manner as in the ordinary paper-ruling machine. The paper thus moistened and prepared receives the ink lines while in such condition that the same may strike through its body. The drying roller is suitably heated, preferably by means of steam, so as to dry the ink as soon as deposited from the pens, and thus prevent it from spreading and blurring the lines. From the drying roller the paper passes between ealendering rolls, one of which is suitably heated so as to finally dry and surface the paper. The paper is finally wound upon a drum, which serves not only to roll and store it, but to draw it and keep it at the proper tension under the pens so as to receive the lines properly, the travel of the web or blanket being so regulated with respect to the rate of rotation of the drum that the sheet will always be taut or "stretched" when passing under the pens.

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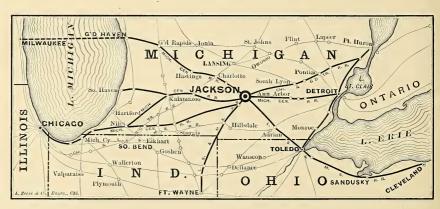
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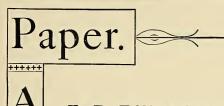




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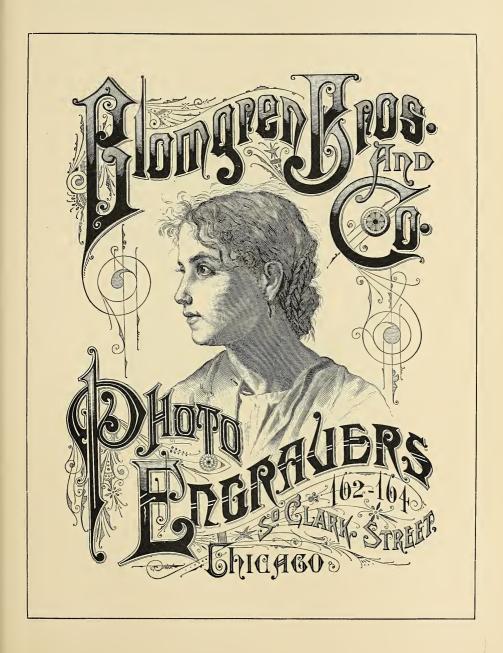
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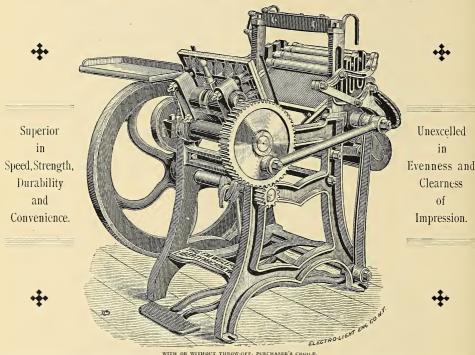
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No. 3 -10 x 15	11 x 16	300.00	25.00	4.50	2.00	7.50
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Our Galley is made of a Solid Brass Rim, mechanically put together, and will stand any pressure. above all other Galleys with soldered or riveted rims.

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TESTIMONIALS:

"THE WORLD" Composing Room.

MESSRS, F. WESEL & CO. New York, August 22, 1887. GENTLEMEN: Of all the Galleys that you have furnished to "Thu Worth," none stand better wear than your latest invention, the All-Brass "Success" Galley. No better finished Galley has come under my observation in thirty years experience in the printing business.

Very truly yours, O. CYPIOT. "THE SUN" Composing Room.

Messrs, F. WESEL & CO. NEW YORK, August 20, 1887. GENTS: I have been using your All-Brass "Success" Galley in "The Sun Office" for three months, and can truthfully say that it is the best Galley I have

Yours truly.

W. H. BODWELL.

To reduce our large stock of Smooth-faced Brass-lined Galleys, which are of the next best quality to the All-Brass Galley "Success," we will offer the same at the above prices with a discount of 25 per cent off for cash for the next three months.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor:

OTTUMWA, September 7, 1887.

No. 73 is moving along slowly, with no change for better or worse. Times must improve some presently, as the campaign is opening up in this city.

The union printers must not forget that the *Democrat*, of this city, is "closed" yet. A good many tourists come to town and go to that office and are told that it is "all right," thus endeavoring to get them to go to work under a misrepresentation.

Labor Day was celebrated by all the various tradesmen of the city. Two thousand men in line. With men and floats the parade reached twenty blocks. The crowd was addressed by Hon. J. R. Sovereign, of Atlantic, state organizer of the K. of L., and Col. S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield

No. 73 feels highly honored by having its financial secretary appointed as state organizer of the International Typographical Union. M. QUAD.

A GOOD VOUCHER.

To the Editor :

NEW YORK, August 26, 1887.

That electricity in paper has been a great hindrance to printers is a universal experience, and they have tried almost innumerable methods to overcome it until most of them have concluded that there are certain grades of paper which generate so much electricity while printing that they could not be used to advantage in cold weather.

Having witnessed so many failures, I had little faith in new attempts to overcome it, when Mr. L. E. Bathrick, an electrician, came into the pressroom last fall, and said that he thought he could remedy the difficulty. I told him that if he wanted to amuse himself, and would not hinder our work, that he might go ahead, but that I had no faith in his accomplishing it. After a few days he applied his method to one of our presses, when to my astonishment, it enabled me to print paper that was so full of electricity that, without his appliance, would stick together on the fly-table as if glued; with it, each sheet could be straightened without difficulty.

Having tested it through the coldest weather last winter, I have no hesitancy in recommending it as doing its work satisfactorily.

22 and 24 West Thirteenth street. SAM S. HART.

THE KING OF THE CASE.

To the Editor :

Chicago, September 5, 1887.

The circular issued by the Chicago Typographical Union, dated August 29, on the nine-hour question, suggested the above heading. In business matters it is generally conceded that there are two parties at least in a transaction, but the Chicago Typographical Union seems to ignore all parties save itself. The circular says that "the union, at its meeting, held August 28, decided to reduce the hours of labor from ten hours daily to nine hours," and fixes the time November 1, in accordance with the action of the International Typographical Convention. This is final; but the circular generously says that the "officers of the union are prepared to meet in conference with the employers interested, if it is desirable." The circular also states "that the union has decided that the weekly scale of wages shall stand as at present." This is also final. The King of the Case dictates—all other parties are ruled out.

The Chicago Pressmen's Union have also decided to adopt the nine hour, although the edict of the Pressmen's Union will effect only a few of the larger cities of the United States. Practically, the Chicago union printers will have to produce as much in nine hours as other cities and the non-union printers in Chicago do in ten hours, or be handicapped to that extent in competition.

Do these unions know what they are doing? Are they determined to drive other branches of printing out of Chicago, as they have book

printing? Is it not enough that they now exact from the union offices of Chicago from twenty to forty per cent more in wages than is paid by non-union offices in this city, and offices in surrounding towns? They now decide the attempt to impose an additional burden of twenty-five per cent on union offices. Can union offices live under this additional exaction? They cannot do it!

The employing printers must organize at once—self-protection demands it. They must not only organize in Chicago, but wherever a typographical union exists. They, too, must have an International Union; in no other way can the employing printer have a voice in decisions which are of vital importance to his business.

UNION EMPLOYER.

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor: Portland, Oregon, August, 16, 1887.

Having read numerous valuable articles in your estimable journal regarding the cost of work in the printing office, I wish to submit for the consideration of your patrons, the following statistics as taken from my books, showing the actual work performed and its actual cost for six months ending June 30, 1887. These figures do not include either interest on investment or wear of material, but are actual expenses paid for labor and incidentals. The figures are arrived at as follows:

The total amount, covering labor, insurance, expenses, advertising, stationery and loss and gain accounts is \$7,940.21; of this amount \$4,962.64 was paid for labor on timework, piecework and presswork, and \$2,977.57 for other expenses, which (being sixty per cent) is apportioned in the following table, showing the amount of work performed and its cost:

5	Number of ems time composition
,	Number of hours time composition
t	" corrections and alterations 206;50
ı	" imposing timework 303:20
	" " piecework 685:05
5	
e	Total 4,049:25
	Number of hours distribution
-	Hours—Total time 5.816:15
t	Amount paid \$2,607 82
8	Add sixty per cent other expenses
r	
5	Total cost\$4,172 51
	Average cost including distribution, per hour \$ 72
ì	Average cost per hour, not including distribution 1 03
l	PRESSWORK.
,	Number of impressions 6 mos
	Hours worked, net 2,364:00
	Hours paid for, gross 4,023:45
	Amount paid
	Fuel for engine 120 00
	Sixty per cent other expenses
	Total cost
	Average cost per hour, net \$ 95
١	Average cost per thousand impressions 1 25
1	PIECEWORK,
t I	Number of ems set
)	Amount paid at 45c\$1,029 41
,	Sixty per cent other expenses
	685:05 hours imposition at 72c
2	Total cost
3	Average cost per 1,000 ems
	These figures show what the work actually cost us

These figures show what the work actually cost us

F. W. B.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: Indianapolis, September 5, 1887.

Union matters are still in an unsettled condition in the fournal and Scatined offices, but the Messrs. New and Craig are having a hard time of it in keeping a sufficient number of rodents to get out their papers, as they are deserting them by the score. They find that they have secured a set of incompetent workmen, who make it a business to take the places of competent men, and only stay long enough to hear of some other place where the proprietors and their men have some imaginary grievances, where they flock like buzzards to a piece of carrion. By

advertising in a Chicago paper and scouring the country for all the boys and incompetents lying around loose, they have been able so far to keep their organs afloat; but in the meantime the Post, the organ of the working people, is gaining ground right along, and on account of the stand that the Journal and Sentinel have taken toward organized labor, their candidate for mayor, Mr. Walter W. Dany, an acknowledged advocate of unions, will stand an excellent chance of election, for the action of these papers give the lie to their professions of friendship to organized workingmen. At a meeting of the stockholders held on the 4th it was decided to purchase a Hoe web press of Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, to print their editions on, as their press facilities at present are wholly inadequate.

Labor Day was observed here in a huge manner. The parade was one of the largest ever seen in the city; over three thousand people were in line. The industrial display was very fine. Typographical Union No. 1 and Pressmen's Union No. 17, had the best turnout they ever had, and made a fine appearance. After the parade there were speeches, sack races, bicycle races, horse-racing, dancing, etc., at Exposition building and grounds, and an immense crowd spent the day very pleasantly, and it was truly a labor holiday, business being nearly all suspended.

Bids are out for the contract for the state printing for the next two years. It will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. Mr. W. B. Burford's (the present contractor) time expires in October.

About November 1, Mr. Ed. P. Fulmer, a member of No. 17, will start an office to do presswork exclusively, such as newspaper, catalogue and large classes of printing. He has purchased a large Hoe press and engine, and expects to run night and day when he commences. He is a No. 1 workman and deserves success.

Mr. Henry Konnersman, foreman of Carlon & Hollenbeck's composing room, took his friends by surprise by getting married on the evening of August 17. The lucky bride was Miss Clara Belle Miller, of West Market street.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor:

Омана, September 5, 1887.

"Vigilance, the price of liberty," seems to be a standard maxim of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190. I believe many of the defeats which local unions sustain are due largely to hasty action, and improper and incomplete consideration of the steps about to be undertaken. In fact, this alone will account for a majority of the failures in life, whether in the affairs of private life or in attempting to carry out needed reforms in corporate existence. No organization should lose sight of this fact if it hopes to succeed.

As to our local union, I must say that no question of moment is put to a final vote until it is held up to view from all sides, and the consequence is that the members vote intelligently. So thoroughly are all matters sifted, that very often adjourned meetings are required to be held, after a six hours' session, in order to get through the not unnecessarily lengthy order of business. I notice that a few are disposed to call some of the proceedings "wrangling," "blowing," and the like, and this may be observed in all orders, but the nervous gentlemen who denominate it as such should be willing to endure these small trials without murmur, inasmuch as the best interests of the union are subserved, and I confess they are, as a rule. But little thought is given to personal considerations; all centers to the good of the order.

At the last meeting of the Typographical Union the Pressmens, Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union visited the printers in a body, by invitation. Many of them expressed themselves as highly pleased with the courtesy extended, and the workings of the Typographical Union. Six or eight new members were initiated, besides transacting much other business of importance and holding a special meeting the following Sunday.

Rumor has it that Omaha is to be blessed (?) with another afternoon paper. As yet its name is not made public, if, indeed, the proposed new sheet is yet named. This will make six English daily papers—three evening and three morning—besides two or three dailies printed in foreign languages. Some say, "The more the merrier," but to one entirely disinterested, and yet having some knowledge of what is expected of and required to keep a daily paper on its feet, it seems as

though the field for daily papers in this city is almost if not entirely covered. It is suggested, however, that the proposed new sheet is to be born with a mission, ostensibly that of "knocking the daily Bee out." I imagine the knocking-out process will be very much like an attempt of a raft to ascend the Mississippi river without the aid of steam. If reports are true, however, a lively time will follow the birth of the embryo concern, as some \$60,000 in stock, paid in, is said to have already been subscribed, and that a perfecting press has been ordered, and is now being built for the new paper.

For weeks past several job offices have been doing overtime work, principally on account of the fair and G. A. R. reunion, both of which begin here today. Already the city is crowded, and the pertinent question is: "What shall be done to take care of the crowds yet arriving?" Trade prospects are good, better than at this time a year ago.

G. A. W.

THE NEW YORK PRESSMEN.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, August 15, 1887.

It strikes me that some information regarding the status of the pressmen of this city might be interesting to many of your readers. To that end I shall address myself in this communication.

For twenty years or more, a portion of them have been organized as the Adams' Press Association; this embraces nearly all the Adams' pressmen of this city and Brooklyn, at a time when the greater part of the bookwork done here was printed on those presses. Owing to the rapid introduction of cylinder presses on that class of work, it was found necessary, a few years since, to enlarge the sphere of the association by accepting cylinder pressmen to membership therein, the title of the association being changed to the "Adams' and Cylinder Printing Press Association." This association, I believe, from the start, has included a benefit organization. Its jurisdiction has been accepted in the principal book offices, such as Harper's, Trow's, Appleton's, Little's, DeVinne's, etc. In the down-town and smaller offices generally, until a few years since, there was no organization at all, and, while wages therein always bore a certain relation to those paid in the union offices, it was due to no organized efforts on the part of the pressmen working in them, but rather because the association had set a scale that was recognized in some offices. Something like five years ago, a pressmen's charter was sought and obtained from the International Typographical Union. It was said at the time and since, that those obtaining the charter were not pressmen but feeders. Be that as it may, a certain number of pressmen, who were not connected with the Adams, etc., Association, found their way into No. 9, as the new union was numbered. As will unavoidably occur wherever there are two or more organizations covering the same jurisdiction, dissensions were continually cropping up; charges and countercharges were bandied about to such an extent that unity and its practice, among the pressmen of New York, looked very far away indeed.

About this time outside influence was brought to bear, to endeavor to harmonize the different elements. About a year and a half since, both organizations came very near amalgamating forces, but for some reason, unknown to your correspondent, the negotiations failed, and matters remained as they were. Since then members of both organizations, regretting the want of unity existing in the craft, set themselves to remedy the evil, and with such good effect that the charter of No. 9, by the aid, and on the petition of pressmen, members of that union, was revoked at the Buffalo session of the International Typographical Union. Committees of both bodies now set to work in earnest, adopted a constitution, made a temporary organization, and applied to the International Typographical Union for a charter. Everything being satisfactory, the charter was granted, and the action of the committee, appointed by the Adams' and Cylinder Association, was fully indorsed by that association, and the proper steps taken to transfer its membership to the new union.

The officers of temporary organization are: Isaac Wood, president; John V. Malley, vice-president; Benjamin Thompson, treasurer; James Gelson, secretary; Dennis Sullivan, sergeant-at-arms.

Great credit is due Mr. Charles Gamewell, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, for the successful termination of the efforts for a true union of New York pressmen, and it is not too much to say, that to his efforts in the matter may be attributed its speedy termination as well.

Prominent among New York pressmen engaged in bringing about the new state of affairs, may be mentioned: Messrs. Charles Tompkins, W. J. Kelly, Thomas McLaughlin, J. J. Dawers, Isaac Wood, — Lewis, Frank J. Ball, James Gelson, Benjamin Thompson and Burtis Van Hennik.

Now that the snag, disunion, is removed, may we not hope that No. 34, with the membership it will have, and its wide sphere of action, will be able to place itself in the van, and be an aid and an example to its sister unions throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

Yours respectfully,
T. J. H.

FROM ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

SHEFFIELD, August 22, 1887.

The condition of the printing trade, on the whole, continues fairly satisfactory, and the future outlook is said to be very good. The usual slack season is drawing near its close, agriculturists are now having their harvest, and perhaps the printers' harvest will immediately follow. The general trade of the country is steadily improving, notwithstanding the adverse criticisms which frequently appear in the newspapers. The paper trade has suffered severely from foreign competition and poor prices during the last few years, but there is now a slight show of its revival.

The returns of the London Society of Compositors for the past quarter prove that body to be progressive. The chief consummation to be desired, the increase of funds and membership, is being achieved in a very marked manner, while the members of the society and their employers continue to work together very smoothly. Some of the typographical societies connected with the provinces report a considerable loss of funds through the prevalence of trade disputes, which have been rather common during the last half-year.

One hundred and seventy-one printers have emigrated from this country during the past twelve months, a number unprecedented for many years past. An assembly of England's leading typographers has been held at Leicester this month, and has satisfactorily resulted in the establishment of the British Typographia, an association organized on somewhat similar lines to the Chicago Typothetæ, which has for its object "the well-being alike of masters, workmen and apprentices." It is purposed to establish branches of the association in the most important centers of the printing industry, and already considerable advance has been made in their formation. The idea of a printers' library and the collection of specimens of modern typography, together with the periodical reading of papers bearing on subjects relating to the craft, cannot fail to be welcomed by all progressive printers - there are many such the cooperation of whom will result in the association becoming, in a very substantial degree, the means of bringing the "art preservative of arts" to its highest development.

The number of classes devoted to the technical education of printers continue to prosper, and perform a work useful alike to the present and to the coming generation of typos. The classes are all associated in some manner with the leaders of the movement in London, periodical examinations being held and certificates of proficiency granted. The desirability for technical education in all trades is now presenting itself very vividly before the British Parliament, and it is probable that in the next session something will be done to bring our workpeople on a level footing with our continental competitiors, Germany, Switzerland and France. Englishmen are bad to beat, and the trade of our country will never diminish if our workers possess equal advantages with the foreigner.

An excellent opportunity is afforded at the Manchester Exhibition of a comparison between the printing appliances of our forefathers with those of today. Messrs. George Falkner & Son exhibit a collection of printing curiosities, which will not fail to excite the interest of all typos. The ancient wooden press, here to be seen at work, is very similar to that employed by William Caxton, and notwithstanding its great age and the use of the old "dabber" in place of the modern ink-roller, the old pressman and the "devil" show some good work. Compare this with

the lightning newspaper press of today. What a contrast! All this has been accomplished in the present century, a reformation scarcely equaled.

The pope is about to receive an article which is rarely made to answer the purpose of a 'present. The Catholic Club of London, on the occasion of his holiness' jubilee, have decided to forward him a "printing machine of the newest make." With a small dispersal of the "needful," his holiness will have an opportunity of trying the "do your own printing" dodge.

The printing press is now to be found at work in many strange and out-of-the-way places — the press being the pioneer of progress, multiplication of presses is the result. A printing business, appropriately called the *Iona Press*, has been established on the small Atlantic-washed island of Iona, situate among the western isles of Scotland, and many works, striking alike for text and illustrations, have been issued.

England is to have no exhibition of importance during the coming twelve months; they are so numerous this year that the idea must be worked out for many years to come. The big thing of next year will be the Glasgow Exhibition, which is even going to be more ambitious than the shows now being held, and already promises a huge success for our Scotch neighbors, who generally make the most of anything they take in hand.

English newspapers are fettered with a law of libel which puts to derision their so-called freedom of language. Even a bona fide report of a public meeting may render the unlucky newspaper proprietor liable to some thousands of dollars damages, and more for law expenses. Parliament has taken the matter up, and a satisfactory solution of the difficulty is possible.

England receives more literature from the United States than would apparent from the distance between the two nations. There is an exceedingly large demand for all the leading New York monthlies, which appear everywhere to have more favor than our own productions. The principal American humorous journals are quite common, and the little humor that appears in our own is usually copied from them. A weekly reprint of the Detroit Free Press appears in London, and circulates widely all over the country. This journal has done much to acquaint our people with American life, and it is specially appreciated by many who have brothers and sisters over the "pool."

During the last year the number of words telegraphed in press messages reached the total of 578,382,655. This service is performed at a great loss to the government.

Sunday newspapers are becoming very popular; so much so that the six-day press is beginning to denounce them. The idea of issuing papers on Sunday mornings was only promoted quite recently, but already some of the issues have attained enormous circulations, and a profitable speculation is the result, which will lead to many imitators.

This country is gradually becoming like France, where Sunday is little recognized as a day of rest or entire cessation of labor. Many towns open their libraries and museums on this day, and the number of visitors frequently averages more than the total for the rest of the week.

Journalism has reached such a state of irritation in Glasgow that one paper there accuses another of stealing its "typographical errors."

IMPRIMEUR.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor :

Detroit, September 6, 1887.

The celebration of Labor Day in Detroit was a complete success in every way. Long before the hour set for the procession to start the streets through which the same passed were lined with people, who were patiently waiting to see the head of the line. Better weather could not have been wished for, the day being glorious, the sunshine mellow and the air stirring. Detroit Typographical Union was assigned to the first division, it being the oldest trades union, and well did it do honor to itself in every way. Let credit be given to whom credit is due. If it had not been for the newspaper men, about one hundred and fifty in number, who wore light hats and dusters, No. 18 would not have been awarded the prize of a handsome silver tilting water pitcher which was offered by City Treasurer Schmittdiel for the best appearing organization. The four different newspaper chapels went into the business with a will, and an item appearing in one of the dailies does injustice to the promoters when it says that some of the job men were being ignored in

regard to Labor Day. The four newspaper chapels decided upon a proper uniform, and the job printers had the same opportunity to go and do likewise. Consequently we newspaper men feel proud. Many complimentary remarks were overheard on the march about the printers making such a good appearance. The printers were headed by the Fourth Regiment Band, one of the best bands in this city. The tattered renovated emblem of the old Typographical Union of 1852 was proudly carried by B. F. Duncklee, whose wish was granted at a recent meeting of the union to be allowed to be the guardian of the banner. Each chapel was provided with handsome silk banners, and the various newspaper offices marched in the following order: Evening Journal, Tribune, Evening News, Free Press. The union was commanded by Major H. D. Lindley, an old veteran. The following were the novel commands given during the line of march: For open order the command will be: "Make even -- march!" For close order: "Thin space -- march!" To dress the line: "Justify your column!" To shoulder canes: "Leaded - take!" To carry canes: "Solid-take!" About thirteen thousand men were in line, and the procession was over an hour passing a certain

At the grounds where the picnic was held everything passed off quietly, and nothing occurred to mar the day's pleasure. Various sports were indulged in, and one of the prizes in the old men's race was captured by John Drew, of the News, one of No. 18's oldest and most respected members. Among the veterans who marched with the boys were Joseph A. Labadie, F. J. C. Ellis, J. H. Kelly and F. B. Eagan.

The next best appearing organization were the stove mounters, who appeared in white flannel shirts, hats and belts. They were awarded a special prize, namely, an ivory gavel and marble table.

No. 18 has taken a step in the right direction. A list of union newspaper and book and job offices has been prepared, and copies will be forwarded to business houses, trades unions and K. of L. assemblies. A list has been prepared for the members containing the various union offices. This will give the friends of organized labor opportunity to patronize union concerns.

Secretary Bland, who is now in Arizona, having tendered his resignation, Walter M. Blight was unanimously elected to serve the unexpired term. This is a deserving compliment to Mr. Blight. He is capable of filling the bill.

No. 18, in regard to the nine-hour law — No positive action. Probabilities that it will be enforced with no reduction. Favor hours from seven to five.

The state of trade in the dailies is fair. In some of the job offices good, others about fair. At Eby's the directory work is about finished.

The Executive Committee will confer with Pressmen's Union for their coöperation in regard to the nine-hour law.

The union having decided not to take the *Craftsman* and pay its subscription out of the general treasury, will not materially injure the paper, as there are plenty who will cheerfully subscribe for it. There are some who find fault with the paper, and really do not know what for. The paper is doing very well, and the change may be for the best in the end.

L. A. P.

A REMEDY FOR FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor: Brooklyn, N. Y., August 31, 1887.

If Franklin had known what a source of difficulty static electricity would become in a printing office he would, doubtless, have devoted the time in his office trying to find out some means for dissipating electricity instead of flying a kite to bring more of it from the sky.

Sometime ago a party on a visit east thus graphically describes what he saw in one of the offices there.

We looked into the pressroom of one of Boston's large printing establishments this week. The foreman was furious, and the proprietor sorrowful. Frictional electricity in the printed sheets of paper as they left the pressess, was the immediate cause of the trouble. The packing upon the press cylinder seemed to act as an inductor, and the paper left the press thoroughly electrified. We watched a press running off 1,700 an hour. Suddenly the printed sheets clung about the cylinder as though pasted to it, and had to be torn off in strips. Again we lifted a few fresh printed leaves, and they ripped and cracked like the stitches in an old coat. Then we saw a lot of cardboard being printed. The sheets stuck together as solid as a brick, and could not be separated until the electricity had partly passed off. A piece of printers' brass rule, placed in this pile of cardboard, with an end projecting, threw off sparks when approached within an inch by another piece of rule. Two sheets

sucked together when held fourteen inches apart. Electrical currents were felt in the hands and arms upon handling a pile of paper eight minutes after being printed. These are only a few of many curious experiences. The bother to the printer is a considerable one. It entails inconvenence and a serious loss. Valuable work is frequently spoiled by the electricity packing the leaves so closely as to offset the fresh ink. Then the presses have to be slow-speeded, with frequent stoppages. Nothing so demoralizes the pressroom as this mystery of frictional electricity when under full headway. The theories for controlling it don't seem to work.

We have seen many cases of the kind, but none so bad as this. Very few main driving belts will not develop considerable frictional electricity. In a large room with many belts running the air becomes surcharged with electricity, and the least friction of paper will charge it with electricity to such an extent as to render it

wholly unmanageable.

To the Editor .

My communication in your August number gave my experience in the pressroom of the Butterick Publishing Company last February, and the difficulty has at last been solved by the application made there, as it was successful in every instance.

I have applied for and obtained patents on the invention, and intend to make the price for the same so low that no printer can afford to do without it. The method in part consists of holding a chemical preparation in a mass of fibrous material, in such a position that it dissipates the electricity on each sheet as it passes through the press, or lies upon the fly-table. I have discovered a chemical combination which is especially adapted for this purpose, and will furnish it where I attach my method, at the cost of making the same.

There are no fumes arising, and it does not injure the paper or the machinery, is not combustible, and will require only a moment's time to attend to each press daily.

I am so confident of its infallibility that I am willing to apply it on any press, and if it does not do all I claim I will remove it without charge.

Vours respectfully,

L. E. BATHRICK,

1209 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

Electrician.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1887.

Business in the line of jobwork has not increased materially during the past month, though some job offices are kept quite busy, which is accounted for by the number of monthly journals published therein. At Graham's there are published monthly an insurance journal of about thirty pages; another, similar in size, devoted to the interests of merchants and manufacturers; Bouchereau's Sugar Report, and some others. Brandao & Co. print a monthly journal called the Arts and Letters, which would allow of much improvement in design and workmanship; also a journal devoted (so-called) to the development of the South; the Pelican prints the Journal of Education, established some years ago and ably edited by two of our foremost educators, Hon. R. M. Lusher and W. O. Rogers; Duckert prints the reports of a number of secret societies.

The city directory of 1887, which, by the way, is not printed here, prints the places of business of forty-five job offices. There are three offices, to my knowledge, in existence which are not in the directory, one of which, doing quite a large (?) business in its way, is located in the proprietor's dwelling house. Two others I may mention, which are in the directory, are illegitimate, one run by a gray-haired old gentleman who knows no more about printing than does a hog, the other that of a man who has his office, so I have been reliably informed, back of a fruit stand. Some stationers advertise themselves as job printers, and on obtaining work have it done by second hands. Of these forty-five offices ten would cover the entire number of really legitimate ones. T. Fitwilliam & Co. is the only firm which have a stationery, bookbinding, lithographing and printing establishment combined, and they do not obtain the work they are entitled to.

The above statement certainly does not speak favorably for organized printers, yet such is the to be regretted condition of things. Now, when nearly every newspaper in the city is preparing for an enlarged edition on the 1st of September there are quite a number of idle printers (union) out of a possible membership of No. 17 of two hundred and twenty five. As yet nothing has been done toward the forthcoming reduction of hours; in fact, if Rip Van Winkle (No. 17) wakes up in time, he will say "here's to you, boys; I hope you'll prosper."

While considering International Typographical Union laws, in the opinion of your humble servant, a great deal more would be accom-

plished if that body would make laws and not send out recommendations. What do unions go to the expense of sending delegates to this body for ?--to enact laws which retroact, and sometimes become boomcrangs to subordinates, and discuss and refer to subordinates those most important questions which have so often been discussed within the local halls. Why do they send recommendations to us? Because they are incompetent and afraid? It would seem so, for representative men know that no law exists where these important points do not appear: I. What purports to be a law is not a law unless a penalty is attached. 2. All laws in conflict with a law are repealed by expressed words in the bona fide law. Recommendations are now embodied in the International Typographical Union proceedings which were there in the beginning of the organization, and which were evidently never made legitimate acts by direct legislation, and which have created confusion by the desired application of them by a few simpletons, notwithstanding the change of times and the consequent change of circumstances. A plan which I think would benefit printers is this: Local unions, state unions and an international union. Each local to have one delegate for each one hundred or fraction thereof, one additional delegate for each one hundred or majority fraction thereof to the state union, out of which a board of supervisors of three shall be elected; this union to meet semiannually, and to have control of state affairs, all affairs affecting the craft generally to be drawn up in a concise and comprehensible manner for the International Typographical Union, which shall be composed of one delegate from each local in each state, elected by the state union, the former to meet annually. By this means we may propagate good men in our ranks, have competent and unbiased men to represent us, and have laws (!) sent down to us which we can comprehend and must Duncan F. Voling. abide by.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: Buenos Ayres, July 21, 1887.

Among the printing fraternity since last report trade has been very fair. Certainly there is not the same rush at time of writing as was noticeable twelve months ago; yet no type founder can grumble.

The papers of the 25th and 26th ultimo contained particulars of the formation of a great concern, to be known as the South American Bank Note Company, to be conducted on the same line as the American Bank Note Company of New York, relieving, likely enough, the latter firm of much of the work for which they have had, for many years, the almost exclusive enjoyment. The South American Bank Note Company will be formed at the well-known printing and lithographing house of Stiller & Laass, of San Martin 16o, which establishment is to be converted into a joint stock concern, the named gentlemen being the heads. Financial: capital \$1,000,000, in 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each, payable ten per cent cash, fifteen per cent when company is established, and five per cent in quotas when required.

The office of El Tipógrafo, Argentina's only printers' journal, has been removed from Lorea 135 to Defensa 160; and an editorial change has also been effected, the new redactor being Eduardo Lluch Sanchez, a Spaniard, and an employé in the house of Peuser. That señor said that it was in contemplation to improve El Tipógrafo greatly very soon, make it a periodical of veritable typographical excellence, with its own printing office (at present 'tis rigged up in the office of La Patria Italiana'), and then the weekly would be exchanged to all the leading printing journals of the world.

Toward the end of last month the religious daily, La Union, announced suspension. It had many enemies, who chuckled derisively over the failure. Their jubilation was soon stopped, however, for the disappearance was for one day only. José M. Estrada assumed editorship, whipped affairs into action, and now La Union rides along as of old.

The latest news in connection with this *diario* is that \$100,000 will be expended on it presently, in order that the paper may be enlarged and vastly improved. Three gentlemen of renowned literary abilities will assume the directorship.

The printing office of Klingelfuss, of Venezuela 234, presented to the minister of finance an account for \$3,000 for five hundred copies of a small pamphlet. The decree for payment was presented for the minister's signature, but he refused to sign it, and sent it back to the

accountant's office. A case this, evidently, of an attempt to wring a good profit from the government exchequer, and not a solitary instance either.

Five years ago a weekly, called La Justicia, appeared. Several months back the proprietor took sick, and at the same time it was announced that the weekly had "completed its mission;" so it went under. That mission was the correction of abuses in the law courts; but it could not be expected that the rectification would last forever, Maladministration again became rampant; therefore the reappearance of La Justicia on Sunday, July 10, announced to be published a week sooner, but delayed owing to a smash (un empastelamiento) at the last hour. The paper named is a neat-looking four-pager, attaching, one would imagine, considerable importance to itself by stating that this is the weekly's second epoch (segunda época), a style somewhat common here. La Justicia is the organ of the society "La Defensa," P. I. Paeta is director and editor-in-chief; Manuel Oneto, administrator, and Pedro Merzari, editor. The directory and administration is at Cangallo 770 (that's high, pompous reading for such a small paper). Single copy, twenty cents; monthly, fifty cents.

It may be interesting for those connected with the histrionic art to hear that Buenos Ayres has now a real live theatrical paper. ElTectro appeared June 7, and has had since that short period a checkered career, but now seems quietly settled down as a bi-weekly. In biggish type on front page we are informed that the organ in question is a "theatrical, musical, critical (it has proved so in a double sense) and literary journal;" that the "direccion, redaccion (editorial) y administracion" are at 25-de-Mayo 241, and that A. B. de la Beaume is "on-ector and editorin-chief." And all this small pomposity over a five-cent little four-page paper, with for an office only a small room in a big building, arranged after the style of modern convict prisons.

There has been a rapid increase during the last few months in the number of illustrated periodicals in this city. The very last is entitled Las Provincas Ilustradas, to be published three times per month; office at Santa Fé III.

Ten weeks ago there was any amount of matrimonial organ music in the air (heirs) at avenida Alvear 546. It was not troublesome to those to whom such sounds act as a soothing inducement to sleep; though people accustomed to pace the chamber place at midnight with the crying darling may think otherwise. And there was happiness, and hope, and expectation, and predictions, and promises, and anticipations untold. But, alas! how ruthless the hand of death! Herald Editor Lowe is again childless. His little ones both saw light on the same day, and life fled from each about the same time—only six days' difference. Henry Richard died June 22, and Louis Winfred June 28.

In the city of Córdoba, on July 14, appeared an Italian daily, under the caption of *It Rivegilo, "and," seriously remarks a local print, "its rapid success is assured, judging from the great popularity it has enjoyed, the total number of copies of the third day's issue being 380."

The leading and principal paper of Brazil is O Paiz, owned by Joao José Dos Reis, Junior, and having editorial and printing offices at rua do Ouvidor 63. Rio de Janeiro. It is a daily of four ordinary newspaper pages, well filled with news and advertisements, the whole having the appearance of being shoveled together by bricklayers. O Paiz is in its fourth year, has a diurnal circulation of somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000, and is priced at 40 reis per number, or (the Portuguese are notorious for using terribly long figures when expressing even the most trifling sums) 12,000 reis per year for capital and suburbs, and 16,000 reis for the provinces.

In the whole of Brazil there is but one newspaper printed in the English language—the Rio News, of the capital of that empire. It was established April 1, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail, is of eight pages and published three times per month—on the 5th, 15th and 24th respectively. Price per copy is 600 reis; per year, 20,000 reis. The offices are at Rue 7-de-Jetembro 79, otherwise known as the "typ. Aldina." Entirely set in light-faced mediaval, by thoroughly practical hands, the Rio News is one of the very few journals in South America that can lay claim to typographical excellence; each number is, in short, a genuine specimen of faithful workmanship that merits, to say the least, praise. The proprietor and editor is an American—a Wolverine, or native of the good old state of Michigan—by name

A. J. Lamoureux, of French descent—than a blending of American and French ideas in the production of the art preservative, could a happier and more practical combination be conceived?

She was one of the goody-goody, fidgety sort of done-up señoras, whose talk mainly consisted of "Oh lor!" "Good gracious!" and "Look at that now!" She asked me if the roll I held in my hand was a piece of music. "No," I replied; "es un periódico tipográfico de los Estados-Unidos - El IMPRESOR DEL INTERIOR, de Chicago." Then I turned over the pages slowly, and, though she was somewhat short-sighted, her exclamations of deep surprise and intense wonderment were gratifying; and I was rapidly losing faith in the endless tirades that have been published anent the lack of intelligence in the female race in comprehending the art preservative. Now, my fair observer's words had been, so far, very satisfactory; they were charming. But, of course, she must say a little too much, which proved unfortunate. We were looking at a page of fancy type. I remarked that the font was very beautiful. "Magnificent! splendid!" she exclaimed-"What place is it?" and her pictorial ideas spoiled all. Deception, inconsistency, thy name is woman!

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor :

EDINBURGH, August 18, 1887.

Although the holiday season is now in full swing, and the university and schools are all closed, thereby allowing most of the book-producing part of the community to betake themselves to coast and country, the trade here is in a very fair condition.

The annual trades' holidays, instituted by the United Trades' Council some years ago, and which are anxiously looked forward to by many for a few days' relaxation, were held this year, as usual, on the last Friday and Saturday of July, and Monday, August 1, during which time the various works in the city were, with very few exceptions, completely closed. The railway companies offered facilities, to those wishing to leave the town, by cheap excursions to various places of interest, also to Newcastle and Manchester, which latter were greatly taken advantage of by many to visit the exhibitions at present being held in these towns.

A series of demonstrations took place on Friday and Saturday, July 8 and 9, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the free public library by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, who has given the munificent sum of £50,000 sterling toward the founding of it.

On Friday afternoon the town council and a distinguished party met in the council chamber, and conferred the freedom of the city on Mr. Carnegie, the lord provost presenting him with a handsome casket containing the burgess ticket. On the evening of the same day Mr. Carnegie was present at a meeting of workingmen, held in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, which is the largest in the city, and which was crowded. He was there presented with an illuminated address from the workingmen of Edinburgh. The address, which was presented by Mr. Neil McLean, late secretary of the trades' council, was artistically wrought out on large vellum. At the top there is a minutely detailed view of the new library, the city arms quaintly arranged with the anchor and thistle, and the Scottish arms. The side portion contains a large female classical figure resting on a sphere, representative of literature, with the bird of wisdom at her feet, over the national flags of Britain and America. Two corners are filled in with Edinburgh Castle and Scott's monument. The under portion contains a very characteristic representative figure of "The Workman," with several emblematic figures of labor, science, speed, etc. Mr. Carnegie replied at some length, addressing the audience as "Fellow-workmen," and compared British institutions with American. He also spoke of the high consideration which labor enjoys, and of the independence and influence of workingmen in the United States, and strongly advocated a treaty of international arbitration between the two countries.

On the day following (Saturday), Mr. Carnegie, accompanied by the lord provost, Sir Thomas Clark, baronet, whose guest he was, proceeded to the site of the free library, in the Cowgate (one of the oldest parts of the city), but the main entrance of which will be from George IV bridge. After the usual ceremonies of depositing in the cavity of the stone a jar containing the various newspapers, coins, etc., he was presented with a handsome trowel and mallet, with which he proceeded to

lay the stone, which was done in a workmanlike manner, this being the fifth library he has founded. He thereafter addressed the assemblage which was gathered round, and referred to the site chosen being historical in connection with the founding of libraries, for three hundred and four years ago, almost on the same spot, was bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh a few precious volumes, which were destined to form the nucleus of the University Library; but while that library was only opened to a privileged few, the one he now founded would be open to all. Senator Blaine, who accompanied Mr. Carnegie, was called upon to say a few words, and on rising was enthusiastically received.

At a recent meeting of the Bible Board for Scotland there was submitted a warrant from the Home Office, London, appointing three new members. To this board is intrusted the duty of seeing that the conditions of licenses granted by the lord advocate for printing and publishing editions of the Bible, Confession of Faith, Larger and Shorter Catechisms, Book of Common Prayer, Acts of Parliament, etc., are duly complied with. None of those works, the printing of which was formerly a monopoly in the hands of the Scottish Royal Printer for the time being, can be published in Scotland without the license of the lord advocate; but these licenses are granted free of expense to all applicants on finding caution for the faithful execution of the work, under instructions issued to the board on its formation in 1839. The membership of the board is honorary, and consists of ten members.

Mr. A. B. Fleming, the founder of the firm of A. B. Fleming & Co., printing ink manufacturers, died at his residence, Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, on the 28th ultimo.

The death is also announced of Mr. James Brown, who was for about thirty years editor of the Elgin Courant. Mr. Brown was a native of Montrose, and in his early years led a seafaring life, but on his marriage he gave up that career. He became a regular contributor to the Montrose Standard, and was appointed editor of that journal about 1845. Shortly afterward he became editor of the Edinburgh Evening Courant, from which he had to resign owing to ill health. In 1854, while recruiting his health in his native town, he was appointed editor of the Elgin Courant, a position which he filled down to the time of his death, though he has been able to do very little work for the last few years. Mr. Brown was in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. H. C. Baxter, of Edinburgh, has gained the premium of £15 sterling, offered by the Printing and Advertising Committee of the Interstational Exhibition which is to be held in Glasgow next year, for a design for a poster. The design shows a figure with outstretched arm, representing the advance of civilization, overlooking Glasgow bridge and part of the River Clyde, with a distant view of the city. There were thirty-one designs sent in to the committee.

Mr. Edward R. Russell, who has represented the Bridgeton division of Glasgow in parliament since 1885, has resigned his seat. In his letter of resignation he says he has found it incompatible with the demands of his duty as editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post* for him to be away in London, as parliamentary life requires.

The first day's proceedings of the Glasgow daily and letterpress printers' annual regatta, which is now one of the most important events that take place on the upper reaches of the Clyde, took place on Saturday, 13th instant, and was witnessed by large crowds of spectators. The final heat of the "open fours" was the race of the day, and the struggle for second prize between the Lizzie and Unity evoked hearty cheering. Mr. Geddes acted as commodore, Mr. Fletcher as referee, and Mr. S. Moore in his old capacity as starter. The results were as follows:

Pair-oared jolly-boat race.—The Glasgow Cup in specie—Final heat—1, Aird & Coghill's No. 1; 2, Aird & Coghill's No. 2; 3, Glasgow Herald.

Amaleur race (open to all letterpress printers who have not won a money prize).—Two prizes—1, Goldie's; 2, Anderson's; 3, Maclure & Macdonald's.

General trade race (open to all persons employed in a printing office).—I, Aird & Coghill's; 2, McCorqudale's; 3, Goldie's.

Open race in four-oared, first-class jolly-boats.—The Tradeston Cup, Specie—1, Maria Stuart; 2, Lizzie; 3, Unity.

There was also a 150 yards' swimming handicap, confined to amateur swimming clubs of Glasgow, Yours truly, W. F.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor .

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1887.

Vour correspondent fell into a state of "innocuous desuctude" last month, consequently failed to fire off his usual monthly epistle; still he was glad to see that so many others were not so lazy. Business continues good. The following offices at this writing are quite brisk: J. B. Rodgers Company, seventeen presses running; Sherman Company, nineteen presses; Dengan, seven presses; F. Sherman Company, mineteen presses; Dengan, seven presses; F. B. Lippincott, twenty presses; Collins', fifteen presses. The following offices, who run from four to ten presses each, are also doing well or have good prospects: Feisters', Wm. F. Fell & Co., Stephen Greene, E. Stern & Co. (very busy), American Printing House, Ledger job office, Selheimer's, Franklin Printing House, Gallagher's, MacCalla & Co., Ashmead's, and many others. In the above list I do not include small job presses, but only large Adams and cylinder presses.

Right here I wish to state that my effusions in The Inland Printer have brought to me many letters from young and ambitious pressmen all over the United States and Canada, asking advice in regard to their chances of securing work. I have tried to answer each individually, but the strain is getting too great, so perhaps a few words at this time will cover a good bit of ground. In the first place, in all large cities there are generally a few extra men floating around, who, being acquainted with the town and people, are readily available in case of more help being needed. Then, again, there are apprentices constantly becoming of age, who must be given a show. I don't write this to keep anybody away, but simply to show my inquirers that the odds are against them. If you come to the city you must be prepared to wait, perhaps three months or more, before "catching on." Then, again, you might strike a position which would suit your abilities right away; but the chances are against you. In regard to the laws of unionism we, of course, honor the International Typographical Union working card, at the same time the holding of such a card does not guarantee you a situation. But it does guarantee you courteous and fair treatment. In Philadelphia it also generally means competency, sobriety and sociability. To sum up the matter: if you make up your mind to go to a large city, carefully examine yourself as to whether you can go into an office, take hold and produce work of a good character without other help than a few ordinary courtesies, which everybody is willing to give. Don't expect to be taught a trade after you have set yourself up as a pressman.

A short time since I paid a visit to what apparently has heretofore been a sleepy old town, but through the invigorating influence of Mr. Singerly, proprietor of the Public Record, is just beginning to show signs of life. I refer to the town of Elkton, Maryland. Mr. Singerly within the last five years has established and run a pulp mill, which is chewing up about thirty-two cords of poplar wood daily, producing about three thousand pounds of pulp. A short distance out of town he has another mill, where the pulp is finished into paper. Most of the wood is brought by vessels from Virginia, down near the Rappahannock river, and oftentimes there is a scarcity. It struck me that in a short time these wood pulp mills will have to turn their attention to some other tree besides the poplar. That tree, no doubt, will be the cypress, whose long, flexible fiber, it strikes me, ought to be just the thing; and the swamps of the South ought to furnish lots of material.

At the present time Philadelphia is all agog over the coming celebration of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. That we shall have a great time there can be no doubt. There is to be both a civic and military display. The pressmen, however, have decided that, as an organization, they will not participate, preferring to chip in as individuals. No doubt a good many will turn out with the old Typographical Society. We never paraded but once, and that was in our bi-centennial celebration, when your correspondent, out of about one hundred and fifty promised recruits, was able on the morning of the parade, to marshal about twenty-five, and before the affair was half over marched down Chestnut street at the head of a good-sized corporal's guard. That settled us on parading.

Your editorial on the nine-hour law, last month, strikes at the root of the matter, but I find the men here generally prefer to work ten hours for the present rate of wages rather than suffer a reduction. They think the wages low enough.

C. W. M.

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

[From our own Correspondents.]

To the Editor:

New York, August 31, 1887.

It is a matter for congratulation that we are able to record the fact that business among printers and the allied trades is away ahead of the showing of last year at this time. While the usual dullness of July and August has obtained this year, the outlook for a steady and profitable trade, from this time on, is bright, very bright. The town is full of western and southern buyers, and in the leading commercial lines a heavy trade is being done at rising prices. A "boom," never to be desired, is not expected; but a steady, sound business, based on the general prosperity of the country, is not only expected, but is assured.

Funk & Wagnalls, the enterprising publishers, are constantly adding to their plant new machines, and have more work than they can handle. Mr. Pearce, their superintendent, has worked very hard in getting their pressroom under way, and is now taking a well-earned vacation.

Mr. Alexander Bonnell, of J. H. Bonnell & Co. (limited), is seeking rejuvenation in England. While there he will have a watchful eye on the business of his firm's branch house in London, which is constantly growing. It certainly seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle" to tackle the Britishers in this line—printing inks—when only a few years since nearly all the fine grades were brought from London. American enterprise is not limited to any line of manufactures.

Mr. John S. Wilson, of Bonnell & Co., made a hurried trip from the Chicago branch last week to meet here his friends, Mr. Andre Senecal, superintendent of the government printing bureau of Ottawa, and Mr. P. A. Crosby, manager of the Dominion Type Foundry of Montreal. Mr. Senecal came to New York to buy the plant for a great printing office to be established by his government, which is to be modeled after the United States government printing office. Messrs. Hoe & Co. were favored with a large order for a line of their presses.

That most enterprising publisher, Mr. Norman L. Munro, has again beaten the record, and startled the yachting men with his wonderful new steam yacht, Now Then, which is the fastest craft in the world, having steamed twenty-eight miles an hour on her initial trip from Newport to this city. Mr. Munro can give points to Secretary of the Navy Whitney, if the latter desires to build fast torpedo boats.

The sea-serpent and snake editors being now in a state of innocuous desuetude (with apologies to President Cleveland) the "fake" mills of the metropolitan journals are now getting in their fine work. The rivalry is strong, but the imaginative young man of the Washington bureau of the Herald takes the bun. He recently sent a "special" to the effect that the Japanese government were about to establish a state printing office, and that the commissioners from Japan, now in Washington, had consulted with Public Printer Benedict, and asked him to engage some twenty skilled pressmen, compositors and stereotypers to assume charge of their respective lines in the new office, and to teach the native printers the American methods. According to this fertile youth's story, a contract for five years was to be made with our people at an annual salary of \$2,000, expenses, out and back, to be paid by the "Japs." The effect of this story was electrical. Applications from printers, from all parts of the country, poured in on the amazed public printer. It really seemed that all the craft wished to go to Japan. Two thousand there-equivalent to eight thousand here. Mr. Gilbert H. Benedict, the executive officer of the government printing office, pointing to a pile of such applications, stated to your correspondent that the whole story was a "fake," pure and simple, and the only foundation for it lay in a visit made to the office by the Japanese commissioners, who were "doing" all the departments of our government as a matter

Mr. Theo. E. Benedict, the public printer, is a member of the Entire Recreation Club. This club has a house and 1,200 acres of land in one of the cosiest and quietest spots in the Catskills. Mr. Benedict, with his fellow club men (all distinguished politicians, journalists, judges, and men about town) is now enjoying a vacation in the mountains, away from every outward sign of civilization and with the best opportunity for fishing and hunting. Prior to his departure, Mr. Benedict abolished the method which formerly obtained with his predecessors, of allowing the foremen of the branch offices in the several

departments to purchase their supplies, as required, directly from dealers. All supplies are now ordered through the main office.

It may not be generally known that the flagships of the several naval squadrons have a fully equipped printing office on board in charge of a practical printer, who ranks as a petty officer and whose term of enlistment is for five years. The berth is an easy one, and it strikes me that a young man of steady habits would find this a pleasant means of seeing the world, and when his term of enlistment terminated he would have sufficient money to his credit to enable him to make a good business connection.

Martin B. Brown states that "his business was never better," and, it goes without saying that he deserves his prosperity, as he is one of the most popular men in the trade.

The New York Press Club did itself proud the other day in entertaining Mr. Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal.* "Henri," with his star-eyed goddess has been in New York some time (this town is rapidly growing in favor as a summer resort), and the occasion referred to was most pleasant and enjoyable for all concerned. Many clever points were made, and Mr. Watterson noted the fact that Kentucky's principal product did not seem to be unknown to the New York members of the fourth estate.

Mr. Fred. Wiborg, of Messrs. Ault & Wilorg, was here for several days last week. Mr. Wiborg was accompanied by Mr. "Tom." F. Cohen, the leading salesman of the house. Mr. Cohen states that the New York office is to be discontinued, as the firm can handle their trade east, through the Cincinnati house. Ault & Wiborg stand high in the trade and are doing a very heavy business, particularly in the West. The New York representative of this firm, Mr. John T. Bonynge, is one of the most popular and successful of the ink men here. Truly, the Lord does love "Jack." Mr. "Tom." Cohen, who has been somewhat troubled with erotomania, is convalescing rapidly, and is making strenuous efforts to popularize his system of phonetic orthography; but success, as in all great movements, comes slowly.

Mr. Preston Fiddis, of Messrs. Fiddis, Beatty & Co., of Baltimore, was in town recently completing his purchase for their newly established printing plant. This firm, imbued with energy and brains, is sure to do a thriving business in Baltimore, as there is room there for just such people. In addition to their pressroom and bindery they have a photoengraving department which will greatly help them to build up a trade. The boys are "hustlers," and will "get there" surely.

Another frequent visitor to this city is Mr. D. W. Morey, the Philadelphia representative of the Manufacturers' Paper Company. This house, so well known in your city, is fortunate in having Mr. Morey as their agent. Through his indomitable energy, push, discretion and uniform courtesy, he is doing a great business for his firm. It is not too much to say that he is the most popular man in the trade. Our best wishes and congratulations are with him.

The W. D. Wilson Ink Company are now represented in Philadelphia by Mr. Q. A. Jacoby, with headquarters at 610 Jayne street. Mr. Jacoby, as usual, is doing a satisfactory trade, and his firm express themselves as highly pleased with the business he is doing for them.

Messrs. George H. Morrill & Co., have also a new Philadelphia agent in the person of Mr. Bernard B. Megargee. Mr. Megargee is a recruit in the ink ranks (the ranks, by the way, are *filling up* rapidly), but will, no doubt, be successful, as he has many friends through his paper trade connection, and is popular with the "boys."

The trade here expressed much pleasure in receiving a call, during the month, from your active and genial president, Mr. Shepard. Congratulations are in order on the satisfactory business he did here, and on all sides we hear the kindliest expressions of good will and hope for the continued success and prosperity of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The continued improvement in the character of the work issued from the several presses is largely due to the high standard of intelligence of those pressmen who are abreast of the times, not slaves to custom and old methods. Mr. Brown is indeed fortunate in having recently secured the services of Mr. Louis L. Lomer. Mr. Lomer is a gentleman of much culture, and wide and varied learning, being a hard student and thoroughly up in mechanical engineering, having taken his degree in San Francisco. He spent some years in South America and Europe, and is at the top of the ladder in his profession. Under his skillful and

capable direction the work issuing from his press will be creditable, not only to him but to the craft at large. Mr. Lomer enters his new field of work with the best wishes of the trade, and will achieve success by deserving it.

HAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C., Duluth, asks: Which is the proper expression, "The Sparks Manufacturing Company has failed," or "The Sparks Manufacturing Company have failed"?

Answer.—Company is a noun of multitude, and may have its verbs to agree with it, either in the singular or plural number.

J. G., Independence, Missouri, writes: I am troubled very badly with cockroaches in the printing office. I have all I can do to keep them from ruining the rollers over night. Can you help me out of my trouble if you have a remedy?

Answer.—Write to Messrs. A. Oakley & Co., 112 Randolph strect, Chicago, and they will furnish you with an exterminating recipe.

W. C. B., in a flourishing town in New York, writes: I have lately commenced to put my stationery up in tablets with blotter cover, and find it takes well with my customers; but another printer of this place claims that the idea is patented, and that he holds the exclusive right for this county, yet refuses to show me the documents. Thinking you might know something about it, and that perhaps some other readers of THE INLAND PRINTER might be bothered the same way, I take the liberty of asking you whether it is patented or not.

Answer.—There is no patent on the system of putting up stationery in tablets, with blotter. Tell the other printer when he claims to hold such a patent right, to go to sheol, and, if that is not sufficient, use the good old phrase.

T. G., Knoxville, says: Please give a diagram of a correct method of laying a cap and lower case, in the next issue of The Inland Printer.

Answer.—The following diagram may be accepted as a correct method, although the position of some of the characters vary with taste or the usage in an office:

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F. H. N., Lynn, Massachusetts, asks: 1. Can you, or any of your correspondents give me a scheme for filing away electrotypes in a job office? Considerable difficulty is often experienced in hunting for an electro, not knowing where to look. 2. Can an electrotype or transfer of a steel plate be taken? For instance, on a sheet of stamps there may be one hundred stamps, all alike, but suppose there must be some way of transferring or electrotyping after a stamp is engraved. The same thing occurs in the case of bank notes, which are printed four on a sheet, with the name of the bank, changed for the many national banks of the country.

Answer .- I. Easy as rolling off a log. We can put our hands in less than half a minute on any of the hundreds of electrotypes which have appeared from time to time in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. All that is required is a cabinet, or series of cabinets, adapted therefor, in which the electrotypes, duly classified, should be placed, and the drawers containing them properly labeled. If necessary, it is easy to write the name of the owner or any special memorandum on the bottom of the electrotype. If a cabinet is deemed too expensive, a shelf or sliding drawer may be substituted. 2. The method of duplicating is as follows: After the original die has been perfected, it is hardenedcarbonized. An impression of the same is then taken on a steel roll, by means of an immense pressure, equal to several tons, on what is called a transfer press. This roll, which is neither more nor less than a matrix, is preserved for duplicating similar work, for any further order. Should it show signs of wearing, it is decarbonized and re-entered. On the other hand, if the die is injured, a new one can be made from the roll. The same process is followed in the duplication of fractional currency or bank note plates, one vignette being sufficient.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

street, Chicago.

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Chas. Encu Johnson & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches—527 Commercial street, San Fraucisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

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James Conners' Sons, Centre, Reed and Duane streets. New York. John Ryan & Co., S. W. corner South and German streets. Baltimore, Md. Lindsay Type Foundry, 175 Fulton street, New

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York,

The Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, 705

Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri

The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of Printers' Novelties, 15 Park Place, New York.

The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Celluloid Type, best in market. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufrs. of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Fur-niture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

Morgan & Wilcox Manuf'r'ng Co., Middletown, New York. Wood Type unexcelled for finish.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York. *A*R*HART*

=JOS=TRIPP.

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BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY

163 and 165 Dearborn Street,

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Commission Paper Dealers—*

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We carry exclusively BOOK, COVER and PRINT PAPERS, and our lines of these are more varied and complete than to be found in the West.

We make a specialty of Yearly Contracts on Roll News.

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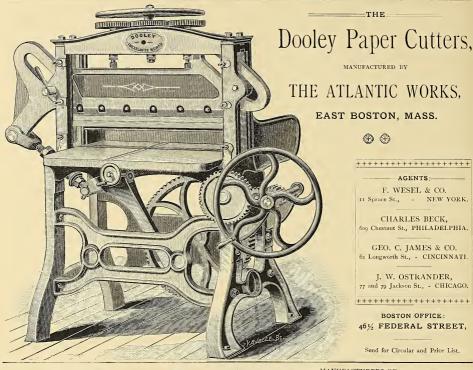
We have a large stock of Envelopes, bought before the advance, which we can offer at a bargain.

Send for Samples and Prices.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.,

PAPER DEALERS,

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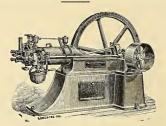


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SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

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OVER 20,000 IN USE.



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 horsepower.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY
Per Cent, LESS GAS than OTHER GAS ENGINE DOING THE SAME WORK MANUFACTURERS OF -

Superior Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, Etc.

FACTORY, - - PATTERSON, N.J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co. : : : : : UNIVERSAL : : : :

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Outfits of Type, PRESSES and Printing Materials and Machinery.

EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STREETS,

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Engravers' Abassian Boxwood, and other Woods, Tools, etc.

LARGE STOCK OF USED PRESSES, TYPES, ETC., WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

G. W. VAN ALLEN.

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PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS AND MILLWRIGHTS,

DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES. MANUFACTURERS OF STEREOTYPE BLOCKS OF IRON OR WOOD.

Shops: 59 ANN STREET, TELEPHONE, 416 JOHN.

17 & 19 ROSE STREET,

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MISCELLANEOUS

Hoe Hand Press, Smith Hand Press, -

NEW YORK.

SECOND-HAND LIST.

All machinery thoroughly rebuilt and tested before shipping.

R. HOE & CO. BED.	JOBBERS.	INSIDE CHASE,
Double Cylinder Newspaper	Universal	7 X II
Press - 28 x 41	Gordon,	- 7×11
Three Revolution Newspaper	Gordon,	9 X 14
Press, 41 x 60	Peerless	- 13 X 19
Single Large Cylinder, - 32 x 50	Liberty,	10 x 15
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CAMPBELL PRESSES.	Superior,	10 X 15

Two No. 3, Complete, 2 Rollers, 31 x 46 Three " 3, Complete, 4 Rollers, 32 x 46

COTTRELL PRESSES.

Stop Cylinder, 6 Rollers (six

Wetting Machine and Stereotype Machinery

Smith Hand Press, 2 Rollers, Adams Book Press, 2 Rollers, years old), - 37 x 52 Extra Heavy Drum, 4 Rollers, 25 x 35 One BULLOCK WEB PERFECTING PRESS, prints double New York Sun, with

We manufacture the best Stereotype Blocks, made of iron or wood. Send for estimates. Chases made to order.

The Four Perfect Machines.

THE SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINE : : : : : : : :

Sews with Thread more Books than Five or Six Girls, and gives a Handsomer, Stronger and more Flexible and Durable Book.

THE THOMPSON WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE : : : : :

The Original and only Satisfactory Wire-Stitcher. Flat or Round Wire, Side or Saddle Stitch, up to an inch in thickness.

THE ELLIOTT THREAD-STITCHING MACHINE : : : : :

THE CHAMBERS FOLDING MACHINE

The only Folder adapted to Fine Work. Folds either from Points or Gauges, with Four Times the Speed of Hand, and with Greater Accuracy.

These machines are sold subject to trial, and guaranteed by their respective manufacturers, in addition to the guarantee of the agents. These four machines stand on their merits as being each the most successful one in its class. No first-class Bindery can afford to do without them, or to accept unsatisfactory substitutes.

Send for Descriptive Circulars, Terms and Prices to

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

General Agents for United States and Canada.

No. 41 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

Power Wire Stitching Machine.

Price,	No. 3	3,	-	-		-		-	\$350.00
66	Steel	Wire,	Round	l,	-		-		.25
66	44	**	Flat,	-		-		-	+35

GUARANTEED.

Only two adjustments-one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

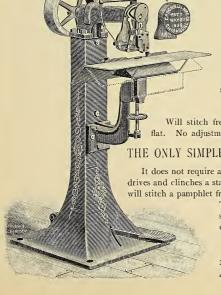
THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

It does not require an expert machinist to keep it in order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from one sheet to one-half inch thick through the back or saddle.

There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples. No limit to the amount of its work. Any girl or boy can operate it from the start. Simple and durable. Weighs 250 lbs.

E. P. DONNELL M'F'G CO.

327 and 329 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. 41 and 43 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

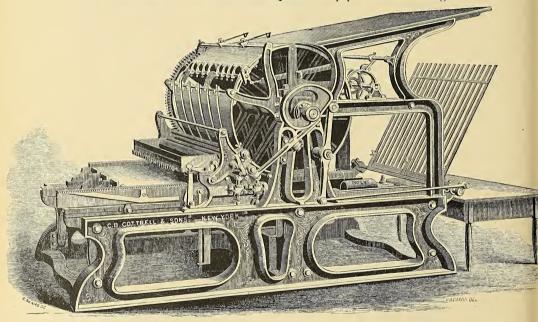


C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

PATENT-

AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS

This Press will Print a Six-Column Quarto Newspaper without crowding.



HIS MACHINE is applicable to all classes of Book, Job and Newspaper Work. The distribution is ample—two three-inch rollers covering a full form. The well-fountain is easily cleaned, and is of such construction as to yield the ink to the last scruple. The shoes, tracks and rollers are of steel, and immediately under the impression, between the tracks, are two wheels in adjustable boxes which operate in connection with two additional tracks immediately over them, making four points of support immediately under the impression, and rendering any "spring" of the bed impossible. The gearing is accurately cut, and the register rack and segment on bed and cylinder leave nothing to be desired for the security of register. The whole machine is substantially built; is simple in construction; runs easily by handpower; can be set up and run by any printer; and by the aid of our PATENT AIR-SPRING, will run ONE-THIRD FASTER than any other country press in the market. Further information and prices will be given upon application.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

8 Spruce Street,

292 Dearborn Street,

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ESTABLISHED 1827.

P. O. BOX, 2325

UNITED STATES TYPE AND ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY.

JAMES CONNER'S SONS

TYPE FOUNDERS,

Printers' Materials of every description.

METAL and WOOD TYPE, PRESSES, GALLEYS,

CABINETS, BRASS RULE, STANDS,

FURNITURE, Etc., Etc.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Centre, Reade & Duane Sts.,

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FOUNDERS

ELECTROTYPERS

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRINTERS'

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THOMAS FOX, Pres. and Treas. GEO. N. FRIEND, Vice-Pres't. GEO. B. FOX, Secretary.

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

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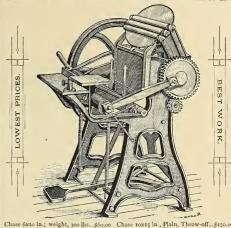
Book, Cover, News, Manila, Rope Manila and Express Papers.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

MILLS: LOCKLAND, RIALTO and CRESCENT.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS.



Chas	se 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs., \$60.00	Chase	toxis in.,	Plain, The	row-off.	.\$150,00
"	8x12" " 600 " 85.00	***	8x12 "	Finished,	"	. 120.00
**	OXI3 " 725 " 100.00	**	9X13 "	"	".	. 140.00
"	10X15 " 1000 "135.00	"	TOXIS "	"	" .	. 190 00
"	8x12 " Plain, Throw-off 100.00	"	11X17 "	**	" .	. 240 00
"	9X13 " "115.00					

BOXED AND DELIVERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks trial allowed. Send for circular.

A. OLMESDAHL

Manufacturer and Dealer in PRÉSSES, 41 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

WILSON FISKE,

GENERAL AND SPECIAL

Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinery

102 CHAMBER ST., NEW YORK.

Cylinder, Job and Lithographic Presses; Book Trimmers, Backers, Stabbers, Embossers; Folding Machines, Hydraulic and Standing Presses; Power and Lever Cutting Machines.

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON AFPLICATION.

Exclusive Eastern Agent for the Machines of THE HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

A specialty of Universal and Gordon Job Presses, and other printing machinery regularly sold for cash; especially, Paper Cutters—lever, hand and power—and Folding Machines of all kinds, on terms that should meet the reasonable demands of the trade.

Rebuilt Printers' Machinery.—While I do not undertake to do a general second-hand business, there falls in incidentally to my dealings in specialities, a certain amount of Second-Hand Machinery, taken when of standard make and in satisfactory condition. Having neither machinist, workshop nor second-hand warerooms, and dealing in genuine machinery of standard makers, I send second-hand machines to the shops of their own manufacturers for rebuilding, or to the best available expert on each machine, whose name in every case will be given, whose guarantee goes with it, and on whose premises it is open to the inspection of purchasers, or of their expert. This affords distant buyers an assurance of the condition of machines never before offered, being in fact the maker's warranty. I can now offer:

Universal 13 x 10	Gem
"	Printe
" 7 X II	Peerle
Gordon (Franklin style) 13 x 19	Crans
" Brass Arms, 12 x 19	Sanbo
Franklin style (12 A 19	Cham
" (Franklin style) 10 x 15	"
" (Latest Franklin style) 8 x 12	
" (Franklin style) 7 x 11	Hoe I
Monitor 11 x 164	Camp
((0 11 20	Catte

Printers' Lever Cutter 30 in.
Peerless End Lever Cutter 30 in.
Cranston Under-cut Lever Cutter, 25 in.
Sanborn Star Cutter 34 in,
Champion Cutter 32 in.
" " 30 in,
Hoe Drum Cylinder Press 36 x 44



"THE COLORED NEWSBOY."

Mosstype—From the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank E. Kittridge, editor of the Quincy (Michigan) *Herald*, paid his respects to The Inland Printer a few days ago.

WE had a pleasant call, on the 12th instant, from Mr. William W. Ferguson representing the Ferguson Printing Company, 185 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

Mr. George H. Morrill, of Boston, with wife and two daughters, are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on their way home from San Francisco, where they have been for the past ten months.

Mr. R. W. BILLETT, the well-known job printer, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, recently paid a visit to our sanctum while in this city on business interests. He is perfectly satisfied with the business outlook.

Mr. Chas. B. Ross, of Farmer, Little & Co., has just returned from a two weeks' vacation, and says he feels strong enough to buckle down to his vocation for fifty weeks to come—and he will do it, too.

We received a pleasant call from Mr. J. B. McDowell, of the *Call* job department, Winnipeg, a few days ago. He had nothing but good words for THE INLAND PRINTER, and reports the outlook for business quite encouraging.

Mr. H. B. Brooks, one of the western representatives of Carter, Rice & Co., Boston, has just returned from his summer vacation, feeling invigorated in mind and body, and expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the business outlook.

J. J. Nicholson, of Cleveland, who is about to establish a printing office at 26 Euclid avenue, under the firm name of Nicholson & White, while on a visit to our city called to pay his respects, and renew his subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago Printing Company has been incorporated at Chicago with a capital stock of \$50,000, by Newton F. Gordon, E. M. Ashcroft and Josiah Crotty.

FITCH, HUNT & Co., paper dealers, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued at the old location, under the style of the M. J. Fitch Paper Company.

ALFONSO C. MORGAN, a member of Chicago Typographical Union, died suddenly August 10, of epilepsy, aged 40 years. He was buried August 12 in the union lot at Rosehill.

J. W. OSTRANDER, 77–79 Jackson street, has just received a handsome order from South America, for his type-casting machinery, and this is but the entering wedge to other orders which are to follow.

A LICENSE of incorporation has been granted to the Cooperative Literary Bureau at Chicago—capital stock, \$10,000—to conduct a general publishing and subscription book business; incorporators, B. F. Lewis, Sam T. Lewis, and T. A. Cooper.

Mr. C. F. Adams, a gentleman of experience, well and favorably known to the paper trade, will, in conjunction with Mr. H. B. Brooks, their popular Chicago agent, in future represent the interests of Carter, Rice & Co. in this city and the West. Their office is room A, 153 Monroe street.

THE Chicago Board of Education has awarded the contracts for furnishing stationery supplies for the coming year. By the terms of contract 50,000 packages and 1,000 reams of paper, and 2,000 gross of steel pens will be furnished for \$6,670. Bradner, Smith & Co., will furnish the foolscap, and J. W. Middleton & Co. the rest. The ink contract, at 20 cents per gallon for black, and 25 cents for violet, was awarded to L. H. Thomas & Co.

It is stated, on good authority, that the handsome horse ridden by President Streat, of Chicago Typographical Union, in the great parade of September 5, died shortly after being dismissed at the Grove. Harry had indulgently permitted the noble animal to prance along behind the band, at right angles to the line of march, champing the bit and tossing the glossy mane in excess of delight at his glorious surroundings, and it is supposed that the sudden shock felt when he found himself mounted by a dirty-nosed boy and being urged back to his commonplace stable was too much for his sensitive nature, and he dropped dead from sheer

disappointment and chagrin. Mr. Streat, like all the streets of Chicago, has frequently been torn up in his checkered career, but who can imagine the agony he will have to endure when the bill for that horse is presented to the Typographical Union?

About a week after the decease of Otis P. Martin, an account of whose death was recorded in the August number of The Inland PRINTER, his elder brother Lemuel, widely known to the trade, stepped up to pay for his meal in a Detroit restaurant, and remarked to the cashier that he felt a very peculiar sensation through his body. After taking a few steps toward the door, he dropped to the floor and expired, Heart disease was the cause of his death. His age was 62.

There has recently been built in this city a typesetting machine, which, when perfected, promises to be a great success. It is the invention of Mr. B. M. Des Jardins, who for the past two years has been patiently experimenting at the establishment of A. M. Willard, 63 Canal street. In its construction it bears a strong resemblance to the Thorne machine, but in its operation is a great improvement thereon. It is claimed that it will set 12,000 ems per hour. An effort is being made to organize a stock company to place it on the market.

By reference to advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the well-known printing firm of Shepard & Johnston has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Johnston retiring; and has been succeeded by that of Henry O. Shepard & Co., who will continue the business at the same location. We wish the new firm abundant success, and feel satisfied that the high character of the work turned out, and attention to detail and wants of customers, which gave the establishment of Shepard & Johnston almost a national reputation, will be equally observed under the new management.

Mr. T. P. Hollcraft, of Topeka, Kansas, favored us with a call on the 8th instant. Mr. Hollcraft is connected with the well-known printing house of George W. Crane & Co. He showed us the front profile of the new building soon to be occupied by George W. Crane & Co. The building is fifty feet front and four stories high, and presents a metropolitan appearance. While in Chicago, recently, Mr. Crane secured the services of Mr. Wm. Casey, of Rand, McNally & Co., to take charge of his pressroom, and a valuable acquisition he will prove. Several good job printers can find permanent employment with the house

MR. GEO. KIRKPATRICK, an old-time Chicago printer, died at Huntsville, Minnesota, on Saturday morning, August 27, aged 56 years. Mr. Kirkpatrick was for a number of years employed in the establishments of Culver, Page & Hoyne and Rand, McNally & Co. of this city. About a year ago he abandoned the art preservative for agricultural pursuits, and took up his permanent abode on a homestead in the town of Huntsville, and on the 6th of July made final proof of his claim. He was a native of Cambridge, England, was a gentleman in every sense of the term, and enjoyed fully the esteem of everyone with whom he came in contact.

THE following circular has recently been forwarded to the employing printers of this city:

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its meeting held August 18, decided to nine hours of labor from ten hours daily to nine hours, and on Saturday from nine hours to eight hours; fifty-three hours to constitute a week's work; to go into effect November 1, 1897, in accordance with the action of the International Typographical Convention, held in Buffalo in June last.

The nine-hour movement will go into effect November 1, generally, throughout the United States and Canada.

The union also decided that the weekly scale of wages shall stand as at present. In accordance with our instructions from the International Typographical Union, you are given sixty days' time in which to adjust your business in conformity with the new order of things.

The undersigned executive officers of the union are prepared to meet in conference with the employers interested, if it is desired.

Respectfully yours,

H. S. STREAT, President.
S. K. PARKER, Vice-Pres.
GEO. J. KNOTT, Rec. Sec.

SAMUEL RASTALL, Sec.-Treas.

Note.—By order of the union, general election day has been stricken from the list of double-price days.

THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE COMPANY have again returned to their old quarters at 303-305 Dearborn street and 46-48 Third avenue.

Their recovery from the destructive fire that assailed them last April has been something phenomenal, when we consider the extensive increase they have made in the capacity and facilities of their Challenge press works and printers' warchouse. The old structure has been rebuilt, with two additional stories, giving them an establishment containing seven stories and basement. A glance through the various departments reveals the fact that this enterprising firm has even now none too much room for its manufactory and the transaction of its business. Two months must elapse before the Shniedewend & Lee Company will have every portion of their concern in perfect working order, but all orders are filled the same as usual. Indeed, the fire itself made no stoppage in this respect, so prompt were they to act after its occurrence. Shniedewend & Lee Company's Challenge press works are the largest manufactory of platen presses in the world, and Chicago has reason to be proud of the fact.

W. G. FERGUSON, a member of Chicago Typographical Union, is not only a clean compositor, but a most skillful horseman. Though only twenty-four years of age, he has spent almost as much time under the circus canvas as he has in the printing office. He has just returned from London, England, where he daily performed in the Buffalo Bill show. Ferguson confirms the newspaper reports as to the great success of Mr. Cody, and his Wild West performance. The shopkeepers of London cater to the craze, and "Buffalo Bill" tobacco and cigars; white felt slouch hats, labeled "Latest Buffalo Bill Style;" clothing, neckties, collars, etc., are marked with the magic letters; in fact, "Buffalo Bill" is billed in all the store windows. The adulation bestowed by the nobility and gentry have had a pronounced effect upon this American citizen. He paid seventy guineas for seats in which to view this jubilee demonstration. He has become fickle in disposition like a spoiled child. One day he is good natured, and has a pleasant word for all his hirelings, red and white, men and quadrupeds; the next day he is haughty and morose, and feels like kicking every cowboy and Indian who crosses his august path. His faithful horses on these days are inhumanly treated. Mr. Cody is evidently afflicted with that most disgusting disease, the "big head." One day H. R. H. the Prince of Wales occupied the stage coach when it was assaulted, in the show. Ferguson also states that the American cowboys do not take kindly to the English people, and are longing for a return to their western homes. The company, Indians included, are tired of Buffalo Bill, and Ferguson will set type contentedly for a long time to come, happy to be released from a most unpleasant engagement with that somewhat noted American-William Cody.

LABOR'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY, Monday, September 5, was celebrated in Chicago with a larger street parade than on previous occasions. The socialist organization was absent by request. The newspapers of the city estimated the number of trades union men in line at from twenty to twenty-five thousand. Nearly nine hundred regalias were required by the marching members of the Chicago Typographical Union, which organization headed the second division of the mammoth procession. A band of twenty-one pieces, under the leadership of Major Nevins, preceded the printers, and were themselves preceded by President Streat, and Mr. Chas. Harding, his assistant, both mounted on fiery chargers. Following the band came other officers of the union in a four-horse carriage, bearing aloft the magnificent banner of the union, which became a special object of admiration to the immense throng which walled in the line of march. Then came the beautiful prize flag awarded the Typographical Union by the Trades Assembly last year, in consideration of its being the best appearing body of men in the line. W. J. Creevy proudly carried the flag, and was followed by the Inter Ocean chapel; then the chapels of J. M. W. Jones, the Herald, the Morning and Evening News, the Jameson & Morse Company, Clark & Longley, the Newspaper Union, the Mail, Poole Bros., and Knight & Leonard, each chapel bearing its elegant and uniform chapel banner, in blue and gold. These chapels, four men abreast, extended a distance of three squares, when another band, of twenty-one pieces, was necessary, that all the printers might have music to march by. The Tribune chapel, with huge Nelson Bowerman in charge of the stars and stripes, headed this second division of typos, and in order the chapels of Rand, McNally & Co., the Evening Journal, A. N. Kellogg's, THE INLAND Printer, Shepard & Johnston, Barnard & Gunthorp, Jas. T. Hair Co., R. R. Donnelly & Sons, Donohue & Henneberry, the American Press Association, and many members of miscellaneous chapels, all displaying their pretty gold and blue chapel banners. Altogether, without special preparation or great expense, the printers presented a very creditable appearance. We are glad to notice that more interest appears to be taken by the printers in the appearance of their organization each succeeding year. Those venerable followers of the "Art Preservative," J. A. Van Duzer and A. Allison, marched the granite paving blocks like school boys, in defiance of the scriptural warning that after three score years and ten their days should be full of trouble and their steps tottering. They deserve a vote of thanks from No. 16. Creditable as was the appearance of this organization in the labor parade of 1887, THE INLAND PRINTER ventures the prediction that it will eclipse all former displays in 1888.

According to announcement in our last the creditors of the W.O. Tyler Paper Company, of Chicago, held a meeting August 26, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Mr. William Whiting, of the Whiting Paper Company, presided. The attendance was not as large as anticipated, owing to a feeling on the part of a number of creditors that it would be simply a preliminary meeting. The committee sent to Chicago to examine the company's books, reported through Mr. Charles Wheelright: available assets, \$158,760; unsecured liabilities, \$401,279; doubtful and bad debts in hands of assignee, \$171,405. The attorney for the company presented the following financial view of the situation: Liabilities, \$420,708.73; available assets, \$142,454.61. Referring to this exhibit, he said:

Of this 10 per cent to be recovered out of the bad debts, most of it belonged to the resons who hold these claims, banks who hold the notes of the various parties. It belongs to the banks and not to the estate. It has no place in figuring what we have to pay on. We have \$142,000 of available assets to pay an indebtedness of \$420,000. That varies somewhat from the committee's report, but I think we have that. We are asked for a cash offer. A cash offer means we must have the money to pay the cash offer with. We think there is about 33½ per cent assets, as against liabilities. I do not suppose it would be possible for us to raise the money to pay a cash offer of more than 20 cents on the dollar. I don't think anybody would be foolish enough to loan to any greater extent than that. That would be our offer. We prefer not to make a cash offer, but a time offer, as, for instance, 25 cents in three, six and nine months.

After the situation had been thoroughly canvassed an offer of settlement on the basis of 22½ cents on the dollar was accepted. Nearly \$350,000 of the company's liabilities were represented at the meeting, and it is stated that a majority of the creditors agreed to the terms offered.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE, Bozeman, Montana. Business card in red and black.

B. F. De Voe & Co., Milwaukee. Business card in colors. Unique and striking.

 $\label{eq:J.B.Manning} J.\ B.\ Manning,\ Kokomo,\ Indiana.\quad Business\ circular\ and\ card\ in\ red\ and\ black.\quad Good\ average\ work.$

JAS. HOUGH, JR., Guelph, Ontario. A beautiful silk badge, in blue and brown. Very nicely printed.

N. P. TUCKER, Elgin, Illinois. Several samples of plain and color

N. P. Tucker, Elgin, Illinois. Several samples of plain and color work, which are certainly above the average.

BLIZZARD PRINT, R. E. Johns, Oil City, Pennsylvania. A goodly number of creditable specimens of everyday work. Neat and clean.

CHAS, F. LIBBIE, JR., Boston. Business card in colors. The design is original and attractive, though the presswork might have been materially improved.

MORRILL Bros., Fulton, New York. A large package of ordinary commercial work, the design, composition and presswork of which cannot be too highly commended. It is work to which the term "good" may be deservedly applied, and this is a compliment of which any firm may feel proud.

SLOCUM & Co., 409 Arch street, Philadelphia. A large and varied assortment of general commercial printing, a large portion in colors.

Much of it is first-class, and all of it is good enough to copy after. The presswork is No. 1. The circular and billheads of the firm are specially to be commended.

J. R. Brodie & Co., San Francisco. A number of samples of firstclass printing, the work of Fred. L. Morrill, without doubt a No. 1 workman. Among them, and worthy of especial mention, is a four-page circular containing a description of Brodie's Automatic Fountain, in colors, which is a very attractive and neatly executed job.

Joseph Eicheaum & Co., Pittsburg. A sumptuous firm advertising book of specimens—of fourteen pages—containing a number of samples by the owl-type process. They are printed on heavy enameled paper, and must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The designs are beautiful, the coloring is exquisite, and the execution is as near perfection as can well be attained.

THOS. McGILL & Co., Washington, District Columbia. A beautifully gotten up and printed pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing specimens of colored printing inks. The pages are printed respectively in maroon and olive, light violet-black, blue-black, olive ochre, umber, ochre and dragon green, blue-black and red-letter vermilion, olive and garnet, sepia and black, claret and umber, sienna, black and turquois blue, green-black and garnet, dark violet, black and maroon. Upon the whole it is an exceedingly creditable job, the composition is attractive, and the presswork all that could reasonably be expected.

Specimens have also been received from W. H. Travers, Gardner, Massachusetts; *Reporter* job office, Maquoketa, Iowa,—a daisy(!)—and Thos. P. Nichols, Lynn, Massachusetts.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Standard Paper Company, of Milwaukee, proposes to pay its creditors 50 cents on the dollar.

THE Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company will erect a \$300,000 paper mill at Corinth, New York.

A PAPER MILL will soon be erected at Fort Worth, Texas. It is understood the W. A. Huffman Implement Company has the control of the building and outfit.

THE Kalamazoo Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, is making great improvements in its mill, with a view of increasing its product as well as turning out an improved quality of paper.

AFTER October I, the Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, will give their tour workers Sunday nights. Glad to know that such is the case, and would like to be able to give the names of other paper companies which propose to do likewise.

W. ST. CLAIR Ross & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have failed for \$100,000 (estimated). The firm has been doing a large business as paper manufacturers and wholesale dealers in envelopes, cards, etc. The failure was precipitated by eastern failures.

THE largest run on newspapers ever made by the Glen Manufacturing Company of Berlin Falls, New Hampshire, is said to have been 56,370 pounds during one working day. The mill is equipped with two 88-inch machines, with a speed capacity of 215 feet per minute.

THE New York World has succeeded in securing contracts for ten thousand tons of paper at the rate of 4_{10}^{3} cents a pound. The successful (?) bidders were the Lock Haven Paper Company, the Susquehanna Power and Paper Company, Glens Falls Paper Company, Bulkley, Dunton & Co., and W. H. Parsons & Co.

THE assignee of Orlando B. Hastings, carrying on business under the style of Hastings & Todd, has prepared schedules which show direct liabilities to be \$122,094.85, contingent liabilities to be \$110,275.86 making a total of \$232,370.71, with actual assets of \$34.118.20, although the nominal assets amount to \$113,448.37.

THE following are the taxes paid by the several paper companies at Holyoke for the current year: Parsons, \$9,168; Whiting, \$8,855; Albion, \$4,25\$; Holyoke, \$4,940; Chemical, \$3,631; Crocker, \$1,232; Dickinson & Clark, \$768; Beebe & Holbrook, \$2,621; Franklin, \$1,291; Hampden, \$799; Massasoit, \$2,445; George R. Dickinson, \$2,907; Excelsior, \$024; Nonotuck, \$3,012; Syms & Dudley, \$3,470;

Valley, \$3,195; Winona, \$2,946; National Blank Book, \$966; Riverside, \$2,415; Union, \$2,215; Wauregan, \$2,401; Whitmore, \$340; Worthington, \$238; Newton, \$1,612.

It is said that Appleton, Wisconsin, declines the proffered free postal delivery system. A paper maker explains why by saying that "the postoffice is the general rendezvous. The old men go there to talk politics, and the young men go there to meet their girls, and there is no widespread desire to have letters carried to the houses."

THE construction of the Bardeen Paper Company's new mill at Otsego, Michigan, is progressing, and the mill is expected to be ready by November. It is claimed that this will be the most perfectly equipped paper mill in the West. The buildings are 717 feet long. The product of the mill will amount to from twelve to fourteen tons daily, and will include lithograph, plate, book, matrix, blotting, colored, folder, print and tobacco papers, a specialty being made of extra-wide supercalendered paper.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE PRINTERS' INTER-NATIONAL SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the well-known London publishers, Messrs. Field & Tuer, per favor of Mr. A. De Follett, of Brooklyn, for a copy of the eighth volume of the Printers' International Specimen Exchange. It comprises 375 specimens, 69 of which are from Germany, 15 from Switzerland, 13 from Austria, 13 from the United States, 2 each from Russia, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, South America and Australia, and I each from France, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, South Africa and China. The remaining 247 are contributed by British printers, England being represented by 207, Scotland by 32, and Ireland and Wales by 4 each. After a careful examination of their merits, candor compels the admission, that the incomparable superiority of the German specimens - over all others - especially in effect, and the combination and harmony of colors, admits of no controversy. In contrast to these most of the English specimens appear insipid, especially in the selection and arrangement of colors, the to us inexplicable prevailing habit of using tinted paper, with ink two or three shades more positive, entirely destroying their effectiveness. It is true, there are several exceptions to this rule, and where good taste and judgment have been used, the advantage of discarding the complained of custom must be apparent to all, and these we propose to refer to in a future issue. The American specimens are far from being perfect, and we had a right to expect better typographic productions from this side of the pond.

THE DISCOLORATION OF PAPER.

Professor Wiesner, of Vienna, says the Printing Times and Lithographer, of London, England, has recently been making a series of experiments for the purpose of discovering the reason for the rapid discoloration of paper. The result of his investigations is that only paper made from wood pulp is liable to this rapid change, good rag paper keeping its color for a very long time. Professor Wiesner adds that wood pulp paper, when exposed to the almost perpendicular rays of the sun, showed the beginning of discoloration within an hour, but while it remained in the dark no change was noticed, notwithstanding increase of temperature. Further experiments proved that the discoloration is a process of oxidization dependent upon the light; and that, while dampness is favorable to discoloration, it is not a necessary element. Gaslight, owing to the limited refraction of its rays, is almost entirely harmless, while, on the other hand, electric, and in fact, every light having strong refraction, is favorable to discoloration.

WORDS OF KINDNESS.

The last issue of the Printers' Review contains the following kindly notice and reference to The Inland Printer:

In October The Inland Printer will commence its fifth year. From the outset it took a position at the head of all journals devoted to typography, and it has mittained that position ever since. It is the printers' magazine, not devoted to specialities, but covering the whole field of information and interest attaching to the art of printing, it is typographically a model, and deserves the support of all good printers. Sample copies will be mailed for twenty cents. The subscription price for one year, twelve numbers, is \$2.00. Back numbers, and bound volumes, may be had from Golding & Co., sole agents for New England.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The printers of Danville, Illinois, have organized a union and applied for a charter.

A FEW German compositors can secure steady employment in Omaha at 35 cents per thousand.

A NEW daily paper is soon to be published by the laboring-men of Cincinnati with a capital of \$100,000.

THE New York Star has moved into its new quarters, and claims to have the finest composing room in America.

THE printers of Detroit will hereafter pay dues monthly instead of quarterly, an idea which meets with favor from all.

JESSE MISSER, a printer formerly employed on the Bloomington *Bulletin*, has purchased the Mackinac *Enterprise*.

The business of New York Union will hereafter be conducted on the open meeting plan instead of by a board of directors.

THE Bloomington (Illinois) *Pantagraph* is erecting a fine three-story building. Will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Los Angeles Union abolished the use of plates in that city, and by that means have increased the number of cases there by over twenty.

SAN FRANCISCO printers have organized the San Francisco Benevolent Society, which guarantees to members \$10 per week, with benefits.

THE Helena (Montana) Union is in a prosperous condition, and is considering the propriety of raising the weekly scale from \$21 to \$24 per week.

THE September issue of the Neat Printer, published by Johnson Bros., San Antonio, Texas, is an honor to the men who issue it, and the state from whence it is issued.

JAMES WHITWORTH, a member of Keokuk Union, fell from the third story of the *Democrat* office in that city, August 12, and died shortly after. He was buried Sunday, the L4th. His funeral was attended by No. 68 in a body, and also by the cigarmakers. Deceased was a member of the insurance branch.

THE United Labor Party of New York, at its recent state convention, passed the following resolution, favoring a bill for the establishment of a state printing office:

Resolved, That we demand at the hands of the next legislature the passage and the signature of the governor to the bill creating a state printing department, originally introduced in the lower house, sessions of 1886 and 1887, and approved by all the typographical unions of the state.

THE Neat Printer says California has been trying the plan of the state printing text books for the public schools, and it does not seem to work very well. The books are considered not well printed, and it is charged that the state superintendent has tried to work into the hands of the private text book publishers. The people of the state are considerably exercised over the matter, and have arranged for an indignation meeting.

A PRINTER'S EPITAPH.

Here lies a form—place no imposing stone
To mark the head, where weary it is lain;
Tis matter dead—its mission being done,
To be distributed to dust again.
The body's but the type at best of man,
Whose impress is the spirit; deathless page;
Worn out, the type is thrown to for again,
The impression lives through an eternal age.

AT a meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, August 28, the following was adopted:

 That on and after November 1, 1887, nine hours shall constitute a day's work, except on Saturday, when it shall be eight hours; fifty-three hours constituting a week's work.

2. That the scale of prices per week remain the same as at present.

3. That the secretaries of both unions be instructed to issue a joint circular, setting orth the action of Nos. 6 and 8 (as well as the International Typographical Union), the same to be forwarded to all employers of union compositors and pressmen, or of either, within the jurisdiction of these unions.

At a meeting of St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, held Monday, August 29, 1887, the action of No. 8 was unanimously adopted.

THE Commissioner of Patents, on the application of James W. Page, for a patent to an improvement to his device for setting, justifying, and distributing type, recently decided that the terms used in describing the invention are too vague and indefinite; that in view of the increasing growth and importance of inventions and patents and the greater tendency to litigation in the courts, such terms as "means," "mechanism," or "substantially as described" are "mischievous" in their effects, as they may be construed to so broaden and expand the invention that everything in the art is covered.

FOREIGN.

THE honor of knighthood has been conferred upon Sir Henry Stephenson, of the eminent Sheffield, England, firm of type founders.

THE office of the Montreal *Herald* was totally destroyed by fire on the 26th of August. Many of the compositors had a very narrow escape. The loss is variously estimated from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

O SATA SAN, a young Japanese lady writer, has been taken on the editorial staff of one of the best newspapers in Tokio. This is the first woman in the kingdom of the Mikado who has been admitted within the circle of Japanese journalism.

THE invention of still another typesetting machine is announced from Spain. By means of certain contrivances, giving results which have not hitherto been attained, Messrs. Pereira y Albiza claim to have "solved the important problem of typesetting by machinery."

An English newspaper has been started in Upper Burmah, entitled The Mandalay Herald. This is the first journal in any language ever published in what were once the dominions of Theebaw. There are in Lower Burmah two English newspapers, both published in Rangoon.

SEVERAL of the French railway companies and other public bodies have resolved on having their printing done on green instead of white paper. The reason for the alteration is that they believe the combination of white paper with black characters endangers the eyesight of their workpeople.

A LEGACY of 60,000 marks (£3,000) has been left to the town of Weimar, two-thirds of the interest of which is to be employed in assisting needy compositors, pressmen, and other persons employed in printing offices, and one-third is to be devoted to a fund for the assistance of printers' widows and orphans. If there should be none of the latter, the sum will be spent in the assistance of single women and girls.

THE fourteenth annual report of the Lithographers' Pension Society, England, shows that \$1,840 have been paid to incapacitated members since 1878. The balance in favor of the society increased from \$1,500 in 1880 to \$2,675 in 1886. The committee has called attention to the advisability of decreasing the amount of future pensions, of holding more frequent elections and of increasing the list of pensioners.

THE August issue of the Art Age contains the following truthful paragraph: "Many corporations and business firms attribute their first success to the favorable impression created by the dignified, painstaking appearance of their letter paper, envelopes, checks, catalogues, etc. Firms that are to rank high in the business world cannot afford to prejudice the public in the beginning by issuing carelessly printed announcements."

An improvement in the manufacture of paper pulp from moss peat consists in separating the parts so that the moss leaves are disconnected from the stems without damaging the substance. This separation is effected by soaking and stirring the peat in water, and by employing a sieve wide enough to allow the moss leaves to pass, but too fine for other particles. The moss does not require to be subjected to the action of a rag beating machine, but can at once be used as paper pulp, and be bleached. The further treatment is precisely similar to that of any other ready paper pulp.

THE composing machine question has been taken up in earnest by the compositors of Liverpool. Several composing machines were introduced into the town in 1883, and the number having been recently increased it was thought that some definite arrangement ought to be come to as a remuneration of those employed in working them. With a view of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the question it was brought before a meeting of the association, and after considerable discussion a code of rules was adopted, submitted to, and afterward approved by the masters, the principal feature being the reduction of one-half penny per thousand, on the understanding that it should b-

subject to revision if, after twelve months' trial, it was found not to be sufficiently remunerative to the compositor. Another amendment provided that no compositor should be put upon piece (on composing machines) until he was able to earn, in the ordinary hours, not less than the 'stab rate of pay.

THE following is the card of invitation issued by the secretary of the Victorian (Melbourne) Master Printers' Association, under date of June 2, 1887:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that a social meeting of the association will take place at Clement's cafe, Swanton street, on Thursday next, 9th inst., and that a tea-dinner will be prepared for members at six P.M. sharp.

The usual table games, etc., will be provided, and musical selections (vocal and instrumental) rendered during the evening.

The pleasure of your company on this occasion is requested.

In Russian printing houses no fixed salary is paid to printers. In many shops the work is given out in pieces and the compositor puts in his account for what he thinks his work is worth. At the end of a month, the account is examined and a quarter, or even sometimes a half, is deducted by the overseer or the boss. Monthly payments are the rule, fortnightly ones the exception. Hard workers earn from \$9 to \$17 per month, according to their industry. Night or Sunday work is generally paid for at the rate of 12 cents an hour. For piecework, there are no fixed working hours; the average is about fifteen.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the rules of the Melbourne Typographical Society, with scale of charges, and Australasian Typographical Union Constitution. Its object, as stated, is to secure the federation of the Australasian Typographical Societies, so that by cooperation they may exercise a powerful influence in the good government of the societies, the maintenance of a fair standard of wages and of honorable working conditions, the establishment of societies in places where they do not at present exist, and the exercise of a general supervision affecting the interests of the printing profession in the colonies.

THE Chinese possess a journal started nearly a thousand years ago. Its name is the King-Pim. It was founded, says a learned bibliophist, in the year 911 of the Christian era. At first it was published at irregular periods, but in 1361 it became a weekly. In 1804 it underwent another transformation, and appeared daily. It costs a halfpenny, and issues three editions. The morning edition, printed on yellow paper, is devoted to commerce; the noon edition, printed on white paper, contains official acts and miscellaneous news; while the evening edition, printed on red paper, is taken up with political information and leading articles. It is edited by six members of the Academy of Science, and the total sale of the three editions is 14,000 copies.

THE annual general meeting of the German Printers' Union was recently held at Munich. According to the report of the secretary, 3,573 houses, with 51,793 persons subject to the law of insurance against accidents, belong to the union. Forty-eight accidents had to be provided for during the year, to the amount of 8,428 marks 52 pfennige, of which sum 6,437 marks 7 pfennige were continual life-rents. Of the forty-eight accidents, five were fatal and thirty-six resulted in absence from business for more than six months. The amount to be raised during the year, including cost of administration, was 143,318 marks 29 pfennige, or 2 marks 76 pfennige per head of the insuredrather a heavy percentage, as the whole sum has to be raised by the masters. Connected with the insurance union is the union for the maintenance of the scale, and the general meeting of the delegates of its 1,173 members was also held at the same time. The principal business was the revision of the scale, which has proved unacceptable in its present state to the majority of the employers. Some important alterations were made, but should these not be accepted by the men a thorough revision will ensue. A visit to the chief Munich printing offices and an excursion to Feldafing, on the beautiful shores of the Lake of Staremberg, where the foreign printers were entertained at dinner by their Munich brethren, terminated the general meetings.

THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

In answer to a large number of inquiries received, we desire to the American Printers' Exchange closes September 20. Parties desirous of obtaining further information should address Mr. Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE highest circulation enjoyed by a Spanish daily newspaper is that of *El Imparcial*, 75,000.

The summer edition of the *Printers' Review*, published by Golding & Co., of Boston, has been received. It is a daisy.

THE article on Mr. David Bruce, inventor of the type casting machine, printed elsewhere, was prepared for us by Mr. H. L. Bullen, our correspondent in Boston, who is also editor of Golding & Co's Printers' Review.

A QUOIN of improved construction has the following features: A central piece, which is wedge shaped, travels between two side pieces, and expands them laterally, thus effecting the locking of the type in the chase. The advantage is that it possesses large bearing surfaces, which are always constant. A square pin holds the three pieces loosely together.

WE are in receipt of what is supposed to be a base ball score card, issued in North La Crosse, Wisconsin, by the La Crosse Omnibus and Freight Transfer Line. Our first impression was, that it was the production of some of the convicts at Waupun, but a second examination exonerates them, as we do not believe they are capable of turning out such a production. How long, oh, Lord! how long, etc.?

FROM a report on factory operatives of Germany, we officially learn that apprentices are not taken as much as they once were. Technical education is more strictly attended to. In some parts of the country there is an increased indisposition to take apprentices on contracts with fixed conditions which the general use of machinery encourages. In the lithographic workshops of the Middle Franconian art establishments, however, the reverse is the case.

A WRAPPING-PAPER intended as a protection against moths is made by combining two or more thicknesses of paper, by means of a paste containing camphor or naphthaline, or both, which has been evenly disseminated throughout the paste. The strong odor of the paste impregnated by the camphor or naphthaline has the ordinary repellent effect of either of these substances when used alone, and the paper serves to protect the articles from dust.

A PRINTER at Nuremberg, Herr Kempe, of the firm of Kempe & Trump, has considerably simplified stereotyping by inventing a sort of stereotyping millboard, which dispenses with preparing and preserving paste, and making the "flong." When the millboard is to be used it is put for five minutes in cold water, and then placed between a layer of blotting-paper to take off all water on the outside. It is then laid on the form and beaten or pressed, where it will dry, giving a sharp impression within five or six minutes.

A SUCCESSFUL mode of taking photographs on leather has been patented by Herr Lewisohn, of Stuttgart. A coating of copal varnish is put upon the leather and well dried; then a second coating is placed over it, composed of albumen and white lead. When this is dry, the faced leather is ready for the silver bath, which forms the sensitive surface. The composition of the albumen and white lead varnish need not be very definite, so long as the stratum of lead deposited is thin and uniform. A little practical experience soon enables the operator to estimate the proportions to a nicety.

ONE of the proprietors of an extensive lithographing establishment in New York remarked, recently, that it was quite surprising how the number of good artists was increasing. He had daily applications for employment, and the specimens of skill exhibited were generally excelent. He attributes the abundance of artists to the Cooper Institute and other similar schools of art. Failing to secure engagements in lithographic or poster wood-cut establishments, they sometimes turn to the theaters as assistants to seene painters, and cases are frequent where they have accepted situations as patent medicine beautifiers of natural seenery.

MR. J. CAFRANI, of Dublin, is applying his improved mode of stereotyping illustrations to the molding of the cuts in the Weekly News of that city. The process is a simple one, and occupies but ten or fifteen minutes extra in the preparation of the matrix. Wood cuts, electros and zincograph illustrations can be produced in this way by any

ordinary stereotyper, the zinco being preferred for that purpose. The great advantage of this plan is the saving of much time in making ready on the press, which is altogether dispensed with, and at the same time produces a fine impression, in which every shade is clearly brought up. It is especially adapted to high-priced rotary machines.

M. PEPHAU, a Parisian gentleman, has just invented a printing press. which bids fair to prove a veritable boon to the blind. This instrument, says a contemporary, will enable those deprived of sight not only to print the raised characters which they are able to read with their fingers, but also the ordinary characters on the same sheet of paper. The inventor, who has been ably assisted in the construction of his instrument by M. Saint Gorgon, professor in the School of Art and Commerce of Aix, claims that by the new mechanism the blind will not only be able to communicate with each other with greater facility than at present, but will enable them to form letters which can be read by everybody.

To Make Tabs.-Knock up paper square and smooth on end to be tabbed; or better still, if margin will allow, trim job on paper cutter before making application. If cutter can be spared it can be used for a press box. Cutter should be kept clean by laying a piece of straw board or hard paper on bed, and after trim is made, run up clamp and slip a piece of paper on job to within an inch of clamp; then run down clamp sufficiently tight to close up paper, not so tight as for trimming, and turn up sheet over clamp. This leaves cutter perfectly protected and job all exposed for application of compound. Apply two coats with soft brush (a ten-cent sash tool is best). Brush should be kept soft and ready for use by keeping in water.

THE bank-note paper used for the United States "greenback" was made under the Wilcox patent at the mills of that old Pennsylvania firm, whose mills, curiously enough, had also made the paper for the Continental currency of revolutionary days. It was rendered distinctive by the use of silk fibers of red and blue, the red being mixed with the pulp in the engine, so that it was scattered throughout the substance of the paper, while the blue was ingeniously showered upon the web while on the "wire" so that it appeared only in streaks. This combination was so difficult to copy, and required such expensive machinery, as to call for a skill, patience, and capital not at the disposal of counterfeiters .- Harper's Magazine.

THE South American Journal states that the Minister of Public Instruction, of Chili, has called upon the council of ministers to employ a wood engraver of the highest skill, and thoroughly competent, to introduce wood engraving into that country. All book illustrations, etc., have hitherto been done by lithographic and photo-mechanical processes. The Minister of Public Instruction will establish a school for wood engraving, so the engraver must be a man of recognized ability. He will have to work four hours a day; the remainder of the time he may employ as he pleases. He must, however, enter into a four years' contract. Traveling expenses to and from Chili will be paid, and parties interested should write directly to the Minister of Public Instruction,

According to the Democrat of Madison, Wisconsin, a Mr. Conradson, of that city, has invented a typesetting and distributing machine, not much larger than a type-writer, which it is claimed can do the work of ten men. The distributing part is completed and requires no attendance at all. It runs by motive power, a little harder, perhaps, than a sewing machine, and will distribute with unerring certainty faster than a hundred men could reset. It only needs to have galleys of "dead" type fed into it, and it will put every letter into its proper box, right side up with care. The setting part-which is a part of the same machine, and not much bigger than a teacup-is but little more complicated. It is annexed to a key-board, like that of a type-writer. The whole machine is considerably less than an ordinary sewing machine and not nearly so complicated. It will satisfy anyone that it is a perfect machine, and disgust most persons that a thing so simple should not have been made long ago.

VASELINE TO PRESERVE BINDINGS .- Mr. F. Chance writes: "Bookbindings become deteriorated in many ways. I have looked about for something which might preserve or renew the suppleness of my leather

bindings, and in general keep them and other bindings in the best possible condition. At last it occurred to me, about twelve months ago, to make use of vaseline, which has the advantage of being a mineral substance, and is, therefore, very much less liable to decompose than anything belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom. I have used it with every kind of binding-whole bindings (calf and morocco), half bindings, with cloth or marbled paper sides, and cloth bindings. I have found it to succeed admirably, and I can at once single out by the appearance, and especially by the brightness of the gilding, the books which I have subjected to the process. It answers better, however, with leather and with cloth than with the marbled sides or edges of books, though even these I have not found to be in any way damaged by the treatment. It might be thought that an unpleasant greasiness would be produced, but this is not so, at least not for more than a few hours. The bindings seem to drink up the vaseline, as if they knew it would do them good. Neither does the smell of vaseline persist for long. At the same time it is well to be cautious, and anyone who is disposed to make trial of the plan here recommended would, in the first instance, do well to confine his attentions to elderly or valetudinary bindings."-Notes and Oueries.

MEXICAN PRINTING OFFICE RULES.

The following are a few among many rules posted in a printing office in Guadalajara, Mexico, and which might be adopted with advantage in many offices in this country:

"The workmen designed for composing must be so quiet that nothing is heard but the noise of the type as they fall in the stick.

"It is indispensable in the composing room to have always a bellows to take out the dust from the cases at least each time they are used.

"The compositor, when composing, must take the composing stick with the left hand and have especial care to see the nick of the type before putting it in the stick, to avoid greater work when correcting.

"He must have equal care not to break the spaces at the justifying of the lines, for this can cause serious injury, not so much to the compositor in his justification, as to the proprietor of the establishment, that he should see the types rendered useless before they had completed their course.

"All the material of a printing office must be located in their places to avoid the delay of operations.

"A dirty printing office, and full of pi, benumbs the work, and presents a repugnant aspect to the sight.

"Apprentices are the worst plagues in printing establishments, for which reason it needs to have much care with them."

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 9, 1887.

367,795.-Printing Machine. Cylinder. B. F. DeCosta, E. Childs and F. D. Witherell, Cambridge, Mass.

367,867.-Printing Presses. Positive bridge action for platen. J. Thomson, New York, N.Y.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 16, 1887.

368,234.—Printers' Chase. M. Protschko, Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary.

368,253.—Machine for Printing Boxes. J. H. Swift, Brooklyn, N. Y 368,338.—Chromatic Printing Machine. B. Huber, Taunton, Mass.

368,532.—Chromatic Printing Machine. B. Huber, Taunton, Mass. 368,339.-Inking Apparatus for Printing Machines. B. Huber and W. K. Hodg-

man, Taunton, Mass 368,315.-Means for Dissipating Electricity for Printing Machines. L. E. Bathrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

368,258.—Gripper Mechanism for Job Printing Machines. F. Van Wyck, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 23, 1887.

368,805 .- Newspaper Folding Machine. A. T. Bascom, Sidney, Ohio.

368,757.—Fastening for Printing Plates upon Cylindrical Surfaces. J. A. Dear, Jersey City, N. J.

368,734.—Sheet Delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 30, 1887.

369,081.-Platen Printing Machine. J. G. Schorn, Muscatine, Iowa.

DISCONTINUE!

After you get angry and stop your paper, just poke your finger in water, pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot survive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back, half his friends will not know that he was gone, and the other half will not care a cent, while the world at large kept no account of his movements. You will find things you cannot indorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses will still go on printing it; and when you stop your paper and call the editor names, the paper will still be published, and what is more—you'll read it on the sly.—

Exchange.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH

Atlanta.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for four months; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, \$2 per day; job printers, per week, \$15. There is talk of another morning sheet, Hill's organ, anti-Cleveland. Do not feel much confidence in its being established. Plenty of subshere, but not crowded!

Austin.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, very bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$0.0 My one morning and one evening paper; both use large amount of plate matter; both union shops.

Baltimore.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, 5t6.20. Baltimore Union has decided to attempt the enforcement of the nine-hour law without any reduction in the present scale of wages.

Bay City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work has been very good here this summer. J. G. Stanton, of Savannah, Georgia, is at present with us; Messrs. Orahood and Bergin left us two weeks ago.

Bismarck.—State of trade, fair; prospects for fair run during winter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; 100 printers, per week, \$18 to \$55.5. The work has been good here until the months of July and August. It is uncertain to state anything definite, for big state-printing job may come at any time.

Bloomington.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good, from present indications; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morningapers, 45 cents; bostowork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Nine-hour law promulgated. Result later.

Burlington.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Newspaper work has been good, with plenty of hands to do the same. Jobwork has been dull during the past month, but will begin to pick up soon.

Charleston.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The Sun, an evening daily, began to shine August 15, giving employment to ten journeymen, paying same as night composition. Subbing good.

Cheyenne.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, §21. After January, about three months' legislative work.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, §18. Ninety-eight cards deposited during August, and the market for compositors constantly glutted. We do not need more to enforce the nine-hour movement.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening, 39½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, 518. While work in the book and job offices just now is fair, the number of printers here greatly exceeds the demand, and there is considerable uncertainty as to the result of the nine-hour movement, November 1.

Cleveland.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printies, per week, \$12 to \$15. There has been a perceptible improvement in job printing during last sixty days. New labor paper, organ of the machinists, to be started with capital stock of \$15,000.

Columbia.—State of trade, not encouraging for the present, about October will be brisk for about four or six weeks; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of fifty-four hours; \$2.50 per day of nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dallas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, §18. All offices in the city are strictly union, and no trouble has occurred in the past two years, and none looked for. Daywork is good.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and up. Bookwork has fallen off some, but is unusually good for this season of the year. There are plenty of men here to do what there is to be done.

Dubuque.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good for improving; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening 26½ cents; bookwork (none), 30 cents; job printers, per week, §t4. There are two morning and one evening papers. What little bookwork is done is done by the week. Our union membership is forty.

Duluth.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning pages, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, 515. It is expected that the scale for both morning and afternoon papers will be raised next month.

Elmira.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for fall trade; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bob kwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. City comfortably full of subs—all there is any demand for at present.

Fargo.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on mroning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$73. Trouble expected on the Democrat any time on account of the unfair manner in which cases are given out, the foreman sending out of town for men and giving them cases over subs who have been in the office for month.

Houston.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$50 per week or 40 cents per thousand ems; job printers, per week, \$20. There are about twenty union situations in the town, which support an average membership of thirty-five.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. Have been fighting "Protectives" last two months. No printers wanted here, and no traveling cards will be received (by order of union).

Jackson.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. There are four union offices here, employing about thirty hands; one non-union, employing three boys and a girl. Will not adopt nine-hour law.

Joliet.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, 512 to 515. The Daily Signal discontinued publication Saturday, after an existence of about six months. This throws two men out of steady work. May still run the weekly.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning pasters, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork; 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Kansas City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning respects, 40 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; weekwork, 517. The town is half rat, the Journal (morning), Star (evening), and Ramsey, Millett & Hudson's job office being run by the Printers' Protective Fraterity, alias society for he reduction of wages. This keeps the Times and News overrun with subs. The union levies an assessment of one per cent on each member's earnings to provide for the next session of the International. It is expected that the exposition, which opens on the 15th instant, will boom the printing business, both news and job.

Keokuk.—State of trade, good; prospect of its slackening up; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Several large books on hand has made work good lately, but as they are about finished work is slackening up.

Knoxville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Leadville.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning parents, so cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, so cents; job printers, per week, \$24. Quite a number of arrivals and departures last month. The Herald-Demoeral has secured all the printing for the Midland R. R. except tickets.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; plenty of men; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Little Rock.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning appers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. A new afternoon paper is to start here October 1, and by that time work will have revived in all the jobrooms of the city. Prospects for the fall were never better than at present.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 53 per day; job printers, per week, 57. Work is good and prospects for the winter are bright, though there have been men enough to do the work, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. There were 37 cards deposited during August.

Lynchburg.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, as cents; evening, as cents; bookwork, as cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. Two morning dailies (one a rat sheet, the Newa) and one evening; two weeklies, one labor and one temperance; three first-class job offices, and three or four jim crows; two binderies. Unlon, strict card system.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and upward.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning perses, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, §16. The union has raised the scale on morning, evening and weekly papers two cents, to take effect November 1. All the proprietors asked for arbitration on the raise except the Daily News, which began paying the raise September 1, instead of waiting the two months allowed by the union's resolution.

Mobile.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week \$16.

Nashville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 55 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. A movement is on foot to raise the scale at the next meeting of the union, September 4, but the indications are that it will fail.

Newark.—State of trade, newspapers, flourishing; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The Evening Journal came out September 1 with a new dress, and put on four more compositors. Subs scarce, and jobbers in demand.

New Orleans.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, §16. R. W. Atwood, of New York, arrived here this week to take charge as foreman of A. W. Hyatt's job office. Job offices are very dull, and will remain so until October 15. There is hardly enough work for home printers.

Omaha.—State of trade, very good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Nothing of importance. City well supplied with printers. Somewhat agitated over the reduction of hours' question.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. August has been dull in the job offices, but the latter part of the month there was a bettering of trade, and prospects are good.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, per week, \$15.50; bookwork, per week, \$15.50; job printers, per week, \$15. We don't need printers here. The Daily Democrat is still closed, although the printers there will tell you different.

Peoria.—State of trade, a little dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. At the last meeting the nine-hour law was adopted, but the scale cannot be changed on account of an existing agreement with the printers and publishers, and which holds for five years from March; x1887.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, fair, improving; prospects, very encorraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, 8t6. The fall season is opening in a manner calculated to inspire the belief that the fall business in our line will be excellent.

Providence.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not ercouraging for a month; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 33 and 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$15. On evening papers the scale is 33 cents with "ads" on the hook, otherwise 35 cents. Job offices not organized at all, and therefore no scale. No. 33 voted to continue the office of chief organizer.

Pueblo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The printing business has been quiet here the past year, but is improving perceptibly. Plenty of subs.

Quincy.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good for increase; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Very few subs in the city, though enough to supply the demand. No demand for job printers at present.

Raleigh.—State of trade, good; prospects, for the winter, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookworts, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, §14. Our union meets this coming Wednesday. Don't know what will do about nine-hour system, as we number less than sixty.

Rawlins.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on weekly papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; joh printers, per week, \$18 to \$22. We have three weekly papers in this city. Printers without cards give the town a wide berth, as it is strictly union.

Rochester.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Plenty of subs in town. Business has been very slack all summer, but is looking up now. Jobrooms will soon be in full blast.

Rutland.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not brilliant; composition on job printers, per week; §10 §11; job printers, per week; §10 §11; job printers, per week; §10 §11; job printers, per week; §12 to §14. Strike of union printers, June 1, for 30 cents per 1,000 and §11 per week; bookwork. Carried Pelton P. Co's office, and Telegram, verning paper, for \$12 per week. Town full of "rats." Strike declared off July 31.

Scranton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business has been good all summer, but is rather dull at present.

Sioux Falls.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 273/2 cents; job printers, per week, 8t5 to \$18. The proprietors of the morning paper have voluntarily raised the price of composition to 331/2 cents.

South Bend.—State of trade, good; prospects, jobwork, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$t1 to \$16.

St. Joseph.—State of trade, good; prospects better than for some time; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$is. No. 40 initiated three candidates last Sunday. Not having a membership of sixty, it was not deemed advisable to adopt the nine-hour law at present.

St. Louis.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, expect good fall trade; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, §18. We had an unexampled good trade in St. Louis during

the spring and summer, up to July, but since then business has been very dull. There is a prospect of improvement since September 1.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; fall trade opening; prospects, very good; composition on morning newspapers, 38 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; boly printers, per week, 516 os 18t. There is but one exclusively book or law office here, West & Co. All week work here is \$16, not less. There is but one evening paper here—Dispatch. The union here is daily growing. We had 280 members in August.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Toledo.—State of trade, good; prospects, very flattering; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Many good printers are getting above the scale.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Geo. W. Crane & Co. have voluntarily reduced the working time to nine hours per day—53 hours a week. Topeka union will probably enforce the nine-hour law.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Demand for "subs" at present seems to be fully supplied, though there are few idle.

Wilmington.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.10 \$12.00.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair for some time; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ and 40 cents; job printers, per week, 816 to 818. A number of men here without employment.

Youngstown.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The union decided to abolish plates after December 1.

SPECIMENS OF RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

On page 822 of the present issue of The Inland Printer will be found a number of beautiful specimens executed by the relief-line or wax process, from the well-known establishment of A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. This process is especially adapted to the production of maps, diagrams, plats and outline work in general. By it can also be executed the most delicate lettering and script, after the lithographic style, and with the same elegance, effect and finish. Let doubters examine for themselves.

A "SUCCESS"-FUL GALLEY.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, have recently placed on the market an all-brass galley, which is without doubt the best, strongest, most accurate and serviceable galley manufactured for the price at which it is sold. It is made of a solid brass rim, grooved and riveted at the corner in a manner which enables it to stand any pressure. As a matter of course it is far superior to the brass-lined galley heretofore used, and yet it is sold at the same price. We predict for it a large sale, as its merits have only to be known to secure its universal use. Messrs. Wesel & Co., have named it the "Success."

Particular attention is called to the advertisement of the National Printers' Material Company, 279 Front street, New York. Their specialties are the new light-weight stereotypes and enameled wood type. The former weigh from 50 to 90 per cent less than the ordinary electrotypes, thus effecting a great saving in handling and postage. Their enameled wood type, for which a patent has been applied, it is claimed is superior to all other wood type, in that it does not absorb ink, and all colors can be applied without change of form.

FOR SALE—A No. 3 Pearl printing press; prints 7 by 11; in perfect condition, having been used only a short time. For terms apply to Box 243, Reading, Mass.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, and on account of ill-health, a complete job printing office in Victoria, British Columbia. The plant is nearly new consists of a 10 by 15 Gordon jobber, and an excellent selection of display and wood letter of American manufacture, Full particulars on application to THEODORE DAVIE, barrister, Victoria, British Columbia, or Marder, Lause & Co., Chicago, Ill.

POR SALE—Record newspaper and job printing office, New London, Ohio. Cylinder press, two jobbers, engine, cutters, etc. Everything first-class; immediate possession; profitable business; cleanest bargain on the market. Address immediately, Record, New London, Ohio.

PECIMENS—A few copies of "Fassett's Book of Specimens, No. 2," of reale. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Address CHAS. W. FASSETT, St. Joseph, Missouri.

PRASS GALLEYS.—Printers, Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Material will see that no further orders for Brass Galleys are given till they have examined the new



Galley, which is destined to supersede every other galley in the trade. It is all brass, without screw or rivet, and positively indestructible. The lightest, handlest, neatest, best and what is more to the point, the cheapest. Wait for it. Patent is now pending, and before September 1, every type founder and dealer in printers' supplies in the country will have them on sale. Ask your nearest dealer to let you see it. DEARING, 16 Tribune Building, New York.

THIRD EDITION READY—"Suggestions in Punctuation and Capitalization." No other work on these subjects has ever been half so well appreciated by printers, and it is conceded to be the only one that does not leave its readers befogged. Every craftsman should study it. Mailed for 25 cents. J. B. HULING, Chicago.

WANTED—Those in need of counters to send for circular and prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Position as foreman of a job office; city preferred. Unquestionable references as to competency furnished. Address "MAKE-READY," care of Sitwell Northeutt, Winchester, Kr.

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We have a number of first-class advertising specialties, including THE SEASON, an illustrated quarterly, for any part of the year; the CHRISTMAS BELLS, and the ARTISTIC ALMANAC, on which "an honest penny" can be made by anyone having a little push and ordinary ability as solicitors. Sample copies sent by mail. Address, J. A. & R. A. REID, Printers and Publishers, Providence, R. I. 3-4-59-0-11.

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The firm of Shepard & Johnston has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and is succeeded by Henry O. Shepard & Co., who will collect all outstanding debts and discharge all the liabilities of the old firm.

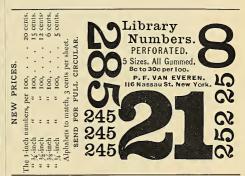
Signed:

H. O. SHEPARD.

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Henry O. Shepard & Co. having succeeded to the business of Shepard & Joinstons, take the opportunity of stating that the new firm will be conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. H. O. Shepard, and solicit the patronage of those business houses desiring promptness and first class printing.

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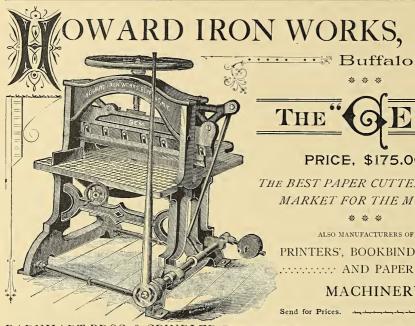
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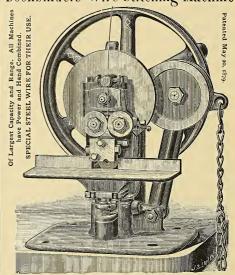
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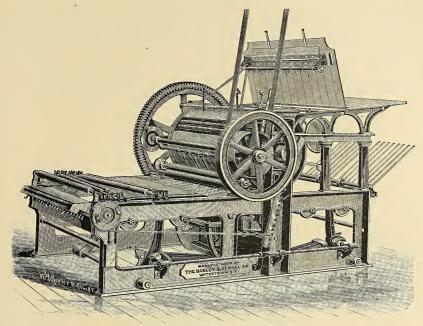
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No. 4	. "	33 x 48		28 x 44	**	2200	4.6
No. 5	. "	29 X 42	**	24 X 38	**	2500	44
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No. 7.—	. "	24 X 20	**	TO X 25			

JOB AND BOOK PRESS.

TWO OR FOUR ROLLER.

TWO REVOLUTION.

No. 1.— Bed, 41 x 57, Form, 37 x 53 | No. 3.— Bed, 35 x 50, Form, 30 x 46 No. 2.— " 38 x 54, " 33 x 50 | No. 4.— " 29 x 42, " 24 x 38

This press is simple in construction, and has great strength and rigidity of impression; the tollers cover the entire form. It delivers the sheet in front, printed side up, in full view of both feeder and pressman; it has cylinder trip, spring throw-off, retreating front and underguides, new gripper mechanism, removable fountain knife, adjustable feed gauges, perfect register, shifting angle rollers, distribution unqualed except by our Book Series; the form rollers can be fut in or out of contact with both form and distributor by a single movement of a lever; the new bed motion permits the press to be run at a speed limited only to the ability of the feeder.

THE BOOK PRESS.

This style has all the advantages of the "Job and Book," and are what we term "Double Enders," having two fountains and distributing apparatus. *Distribution unequaled by any press in the world*. This series built in same sizes as the Job and Book Press.

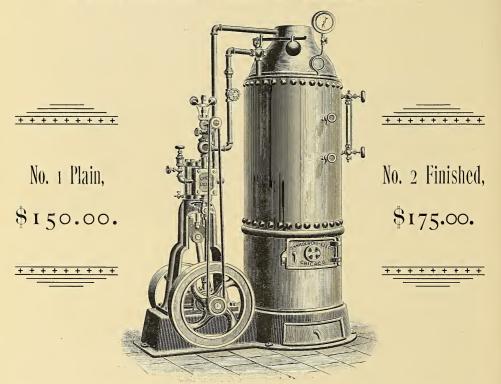
A NEW SIZE

OF THE

CHICAGO ENGINE AND BOILER

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.



Two H. P. Chicago Engine with Two H. P. Boiler.

The wonderful popularity attained by our Chicago Engine has created a demand for a smaller size, and we are now building the Two-Horse Power in two styles as above, and although we have placed the prices low, the quality of material and workmanship are the best. It is the cheapest power yet devised; easily managed by inexperienced persons; takes very little fuel, and either coal, wood or coke may be used, requiring but fifteen minutes to raise steam. Circulars containing complete description and dimensions of Engine and Boiler will be furnished on application to the manufacturers.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303 and 305 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BURNED OUT APRIL 25.

OUR PRESS WORKS WERE AGAIN IN OPERATION APRIL 30th, WITH NEW MACHINERY, AND WE ARE FILLING ORDERS FOR THE CHALLENGE (BEST IN THE WORLD) AND OLD STYLE GORDON AS PROMPTLY AS BEFORE THE FIRE.

CHALLENGE

JOB PRESS.

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., CHICAGO.

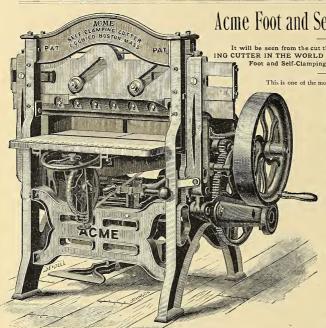


LARGEST PLATEN PRESS MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

About August first we will remove to our former quarters, which are now being rebuilt with two stories added to meet the demands of our rapidly growing trade. Meantime we have secured floors at the following numbers, where our press works are located: 327-329 Dearborn street, 339 Dearborn street, 338-340-342 Dearborn street, 66-68 Third avenue, 74-76 Third avenue and 83-85-87 Fourth avenue. Parties in need of a FIRST-CLASS press should not fail to examine into the merits of the Challenge, which may be seen in operation at our Salesroom. Correspondence invited.

TEMPORARY SALESROOM AND OFFICE, 339 DEARBORN STREET.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., MFRS., 303-305 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



Acme Foot and Self-Clamping Paper Cutter.

It will be seen from the cut that the manufacturer of the BEST SELF-CLAMP-ING CUTTER IN THE WORLD has advanced still another step in combining both Foot and Self-Clamping in the same machine.

This is one of the most valuable improvements ever put on a paper cutter, as it enables the operator to bring the clamp down to a mark, or to hold an unstable pile quicker and easier than it can be done on any hand-clamping machine made, or to instantly add to the pressure put on the work. It leaves the self-clamping part entirely free to clamp the work, releasing the operator of all the hard work, and adding to the speed at which work can be cut even on a Self-Clamping Machine. The contract of the self-clamping contract with the self-clamping. The cut also shows a new arrangement of the unrivaled band for moving the back gauge.

the back gauge.

These machines can be made in any style or size that
the Acme Self-Clamping Paper Cutters are made.

Price,	32-inch,	-		-		\$575	00
"	36-inch, -		-		-	675	00
Skids	and Cartage,	-		-		10	00

Perfect in its Self-Clamping.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO

Cotter &

64 Federal Street,

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.,

Manufacturers of Forty Sizes and Styles of "ACME" SELF-CLAMPING PAPER CUTTERS, and Fifteen Sizes and Styles of TWO REVOLU-TION CYLINDER PRESSES.

PRICE. \$200 on to \$1 600 on

THE NATIONAL

Printers' Materials Co.

279 Front Street, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

The New Light Weight Electrotypes

FOR ADVERTISING CUTS.

These cuts are made of a white plastic substance, discovered for this purpose by this Company, and mounted on the best Mahogany. They are more durable than electrotypes, and weigh from 50 to 90 per cent less; hence a great saving to advertisers in postage and handling. Send for specimen cut.

ENAMELED WOOD TYPE.

This is a wood type with an enameled surface (patent applied for), superior to all other kinds of wood type in that it does not absorb ink. All colors can be applied without change of form. Send for specimen book showing all popular faces in this material. Price, paper 50 cts.; cloth \$t.50.

This type can be produced of any size in the Most Elaborate Fancy Patters at the lowest plan wood type prices.

It presents the advantages of metal type without its weight or expensiveness. Printers wishing their own special designs can have them executed to order. The latest fancy metal type designs can be produced in all wood type sizes. For circulars and quotations address

National Printers' Materials Co.,

270 Front Street, - NEW YORK.

THE NEW STYLE



Five Sizes Made: 13 x 19, 11 x 17, 10 x 15, 9 x 13 & 8 x 12 (INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Ben-Franklin Job Press



SIZES AND PRICES:

	WITHOUT THROW-OFF	WITH THROW-OFF	BOXING			
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 7x11 Inside of Chase,	\$140.00	\$150.00	\$6.00			
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 8x12 Inside of Chase,	150.00	165.00	6.00			
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 10x15 Inside of Chase,	250.00	270.00	7.00			
BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS, 13x19 Inside of Chase,	350.00	385.00	10.00			
FOUNTAIN EXTRA-7x11, \$20.00; 8x12, \$20.00; 10x15, \$22.50; 13x19, \$25.00. STEAM FIXTURES, for either size, \$15.00.						

MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

14-16 Second Street, South, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

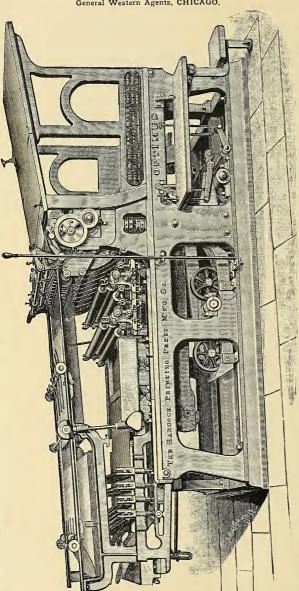
PRESS.

BABGOGK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING

THE

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

General Western Agents, CHICAGO.



CHICAGO, July 19, 1857. a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or From JOHN P. SMITH, Fine Book and Job Printer, Rochester, N. Y., April 10, 1887.

From 1907 F. SHIFF, the Down and John Theney, Novel, 1907 F. Contingent, 110 F. Down and John and John S. Day, Nov. London, Com.; Contingent, 110 F. Down and John S. Day, Nov. London, Com.; Contingent, 110 F. Down Down by the margin factor when the Comment of the Contingent of the

presses. Hoping that your endeavors to make improvements will be a will be large, Iremain, POTIMUS, Mr. Smith has three "Standard" by as ordered a No. 5 Four-Roller "OPPINIES."]

BARNMART BROOM, & SENDLER:

BARNMART BROOM, & SENDLER:

WHO GO YOU like your OPTIMES "The question often asked us. "How do you like your OPTIMES "I never having been answered to the public weeks properly and a part of public weeks speak in municistable larguage of its medits. The real tense now, with a year's acquisitance with the press, speak in municistable larguage of its medits. The real tense is the front delivery, and manner of larguage is sheets, which is an ingroupous and the coton press, and commend it to all in quest of a first-class and applicate of martin. We are well pleased with our press, and commend it to all in quest of a first-class machine in every particular. To be brief, we not only recommend the "OPTIMES" but the gendlemany against 60 Pt. JAMISSON & MOSSED CO.

CHICAGO, July 19,

CHICAGO, July 21, 1887.

BARNIANT BROS. & SENDLER:

Getts,—The Baboock, "Oyrangs" press we purchased from you we have had in constant use for about fifteen months, and find it a first-dass machine in every respect. The size is 39 x53, and we are running it at the enter of months, and find it a first-dass machine in every respect. The size is 39 x53, and we are running it at the enter of the constant of the size of the size is a size—and if the constant of the size of the

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT. BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,

=WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD, EXAMINE SPECIMENS

PAGE'S WOOD TYPE

AT HOLLY TYPE PRICES.

Norwich, Conn., October 1, 1887.

TO THE PRINTER: You can now buy the Page Wood Type, cut on Solid Rock Maple, End Wood, at the price of Holly Wood Type, Side Wood, and in some instances cheaper.

PRICE LIST WITH ALL OTHERS.	Sizes. Lines Pica 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 14 15 16 18 20 22 24 25 26 30 32 36	Class A Cents. 3 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 4 1 5 6 1 7 8 9 0 2 2 2 4	Class B Cents. 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 2 13 4 11 5 11 6 11 7 11 8	Class Cents. 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Class Cents. 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 12 22 4 6 23 0 33	Class HI Cents. 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 11 14 15 6 17 8 21 22 34 22 6 27 8 32 24 38 38	Class F Cents. 7 8 8 9 10 11 11 12 11 14 15 6 17 19 22 22 34 22 23 34 34	Class 9 9 11 12 14 5 6 7 8 9 9 1 1 12 14 5 6 7 8 9 9 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3	Class H Cents 122 122 123 145 16 17 18 19 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 6 8 3 4 1
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	16	$\overline{12}$	7	6	7	15	16	19	20
H	18	13	8	6	7	16	17	20	22
TT	20	14	9	7	8	17	18	21	24
M		15	10	8	10	18	19	32	25
E	24	10	11	9	11	21	21	$\frac{20}{24}$	$\frac{20}{27}$
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CE	30	20	15	10	14	24	24	27	31
RI	32	21	16	11	15	$\frac{25}{20}$	$\frac{25}{2}$	28	$\frac{32}{3}$
		22	17	12	16	26	27	29	34
IS	40 45	24	19	16	18	26	30	31	38
THIS	50		20	18	$\frac{10}{20}$	$\tilde{30}$	$\frac{35}{32}$	$\frac{31}{2}$	41
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[Ac	65		$\frac{\overline{28}}{30}$	24	26	38	40	41	50
M	72		30	26	$\frac{28}{30}$	40	40 42 46	45	53
COMPARE	80		$\frac{32}{34}$	20 22 24 26 28 30	30	44 48	50 50	55	60
) =	90		$\frac{34}{37}$	$\frac{30}{32}$	40	50	55	60	65
	110		40	$3\overline{4}$	43	54	60	60 65	70
	120		45	$3\overline{6}$	48	60	65	70	70 75
	===								

On all Borders numbered from 150 to 310, we have made the following reduction.

Borders 40 cents per foot, reduced to 30 cents. Borders \$1.00 per foot, reduced to 75 cents. " 50 " " " " " " 40 " " " 1.50 " " " " " \$1.20. " " \$1.20. " " 1.50.

All Star Rule 20 cents per foot, reduced to 15 cents.

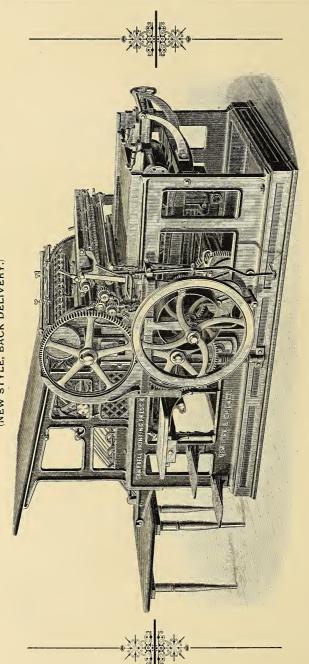
We have a larger investment in the Wood Type business than all other makers together, but competition has been so great lately that to protect ourselves we have invented new and faster methods of producing Wood Type, and are now prepared to meet any and all competition, and at the same time furnish as good an article as we have ever made.

Bear in mind this reduction is about 60 per cent from the old list on plain type, and the capacity of our works will be equal to all demands.

Respectfully yours,

Two Revolution Job and News Press. THE CAMPBELL=

(NEW STYLE, BACK DELIVERY.)



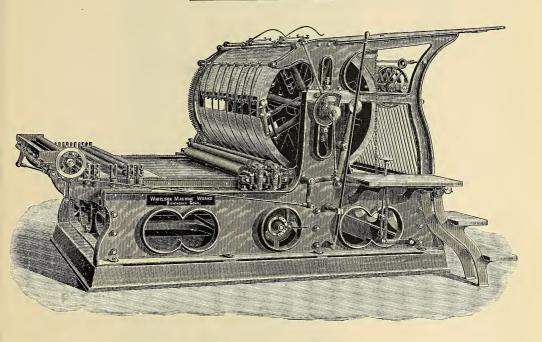
For Descriptive Circular, Price List, Etc., Address

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS and MANUFACTURING CO.,

306 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO. 160 Williams Street, NEW YORK.

Whitlock Machine Works

MANUFACTURERS OF

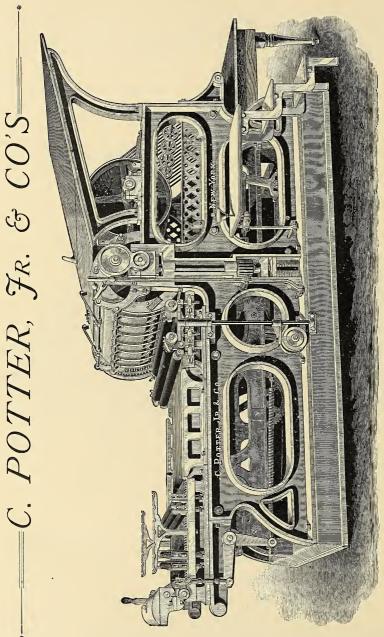


Whitlock Cylinder Presses=

AND=

Champion Paper Cutters.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack, Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

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